

CHICAGO CITY MANUAL 1913



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OFFICIAL CITY HALL DIRECTORY

Location of the Several City Departments, Bureaus and Offices in the New City Hall

FIRST FLOOR

The Water Department
Superintendent, Bureau of Water
Assessor, Bureau of Water
Meter Division, Bureau of Water
Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water
Chief Clerk, Bureau of Water
Office of the Cashier of Department
Cashier, Bureau of Water
Water Inspector, Bureau of Water
Permits, Bureau of Water
Plats, Bureau of Water
The Chief Clerk, Assistants and Clerical
Force

The Fire Department
The Fire Marshal
Hearing Room, Board of Local Improve-
ments
Department of the City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk
Office of the Chief Clerk to the City Clerk
Department of the City Collector
Office of the City Collector
Office of the Deputy City Collector
The Saloon Licensing Division

SECOND FLOOR

The Legislative Department
The City Council Chamber
The City Council Committee Rooms

Department of the City Treasurer
Office of the City Treasurer
The Assistant City Treasurer

Board of Local Improvements
The President's Room
The Secretary's Room
The Bookkeeper's Room

The Board's Law Department
Board Members' Assembly Room

The Rotunda

The Chief Clerk and Assistants
The Cashier and Pay Roll Clerks

Private and Public Officers of the Division
of Streets, Engineers, Sidewalk Inspect-
ors, Special Assessment Section

THIRD FLOOR

The Assistant Superintendent of Police
The Secretary

Police Vehicle Department

Election Commissioners
The President's Room
The Chief Clerk

The Custodian of Police Department

Transportation Committee Rooms

Clerks

The Assistant Chief Clerk
The Attorney

Council Committee Rooms

VAULTS FLOOR

Vaults for all Departments
Municipal Court Clerk's Vault

Department of Supplies
Office of Purchasing Agent

Printing Inspector

The Gas Inspector

The Compensation Bureau

Cement Testing and Chemist's Laboratory
of Board of Local Improvements

The Stationer
The Chief Clerk

The City Sealer

FOURTH FLOOR

Public Works Department
 The Commissioner of Public Works
 The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works
 City Engineer
 Division of Water Pipe Extension
 The Sewers Division
 Bridges and Harbor Division

The Chief Accountant
 The Bond and Contract Clerk
 Bureau of Streets and Alleys
 Bureau of City Maps and Plats

FIFTH FLOOR

The Mayor
 Secretary to the Mayor

Assistants to the Corporation Counsel
 Special Assessment Attorneys

Department of Finance
 The City Comptroller
 The Assistant City Comptroller
 The Chief Clerk
 The Auditing Clerk

Police Department
 The General Superintendent of Police
 The Secretary to the General Superintendent

General Accountant Clerk

The Real Estate Agent

Department of Law
 The Corporation Counsel

Office of the City Paymaster

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Counsel

SIXTH FLOOR

Department of Civil Service
 Office of the President
 Civil Service Commission's Rooms
 The Chief Clerk and Examiner

Department of Smoke Inspection
 The Smoke Inspector
 The Assistant Smoke Inspector

Department of Electricity
 The City Electrician
 Assistant City Electrician

Department of Boiler and Steam Plant Inspection

Telephone Bureau

The Attorney to the Commission

The City Attorney

The Clerical Division

The Chief Clerk

Fire Prevention Bureau

The City Prosecuting Attorney

Fire Alarm Telegraph

The Chief Clerk

Police Ambulance

SEVENTH FLOOR

The City Health Department
 Commissioner of Health
 The Assistant Commissioner
 The Secretary to the Commissioner
 The Sanitary Bureau

Hospital and Ambulance Service

The Vital Statistics Bureau

Department of Buildings
 The Commissioner of Buildings
 The Deputy Commissioner
 The Secretary

The Laboratories

The Assistant Secretary

Bureau of Food Inspection

The Chief Fire Escape Inspector

EIGHTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court
 Municipal Court Clerk
 Municipal Court Bailiffs

Municipal Court Rooms One, Two, Three and Four

NINTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court—
 Continued
 The General Offices of the Chief Justice
 The Chief Clerk

Municipal Court Rooms, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve

TENTH FLOOR

Small Parks and Playgrounds
 President of Commissions
 The Secretary

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library

Department of Track Elevation
 The Commissioner of Track Elevation
 The Engineer

Office of the Oil Inspector

Bureau of Architecture
 The City Architect

The Civil Service Examining Rooms

The Second Deputy Superintendent of Police

The Secretary of Police Department

Board of Examining Engineers

Board of Examining Plumbers

Custodian of the Building

Chief Janitor

Municipal Court Jurors' Assembly Rooms

Bureau of Police Records

ELEVENTH FLOOR

The Municipal Court Rooms Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three and Twenty-four

BASEMENT

Office of the
 Gas Inspector and Testing Room
 Water Pipe Inspectors

Standard of Measures

Sewer and Flushing Gang

Storage Vaults for the Water Departments, for the City Clerk, for the City Collector, for the Board of Local Improvements and for the City Electrician

Public Comfort Stations, with entrances from La Salle and Washington Streets

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CHICAGO

Chicago's latitude and longitude were taken in 1858, at the dome of the City Hall, in the Court House Square, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Graham, an engineer in the United States Army. He reported his finding to the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Latitude—Forty-one degrees, fifty-three minutes, six and two-tenths seconds.

Longitude—West of the Meridian of Greenwich, eighty-seven degrees, thirty-eight minutes, one and two-tenths seconds; or, five hours and fifty minutes, thirty-two and eight-tenths seconds.

GREENWICH

A standard "Gazeteer of the World" speaks of Greenwich as being a parliamentary borough of England, County of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, five miles below London Bridge. The chief architectural attractions of the town are the splendid buildings of the former Naval Hospital founded by Queen Mary in 1694, on the site of an old palace, for the maintenance of veteran, wounded or unfortunate seamen. One of the structures was designed by Inigo Jones, the remainder by Christopher Wren. In 1873 Greenwich Hospital became the College for the Royal Navy, the benefactions being now dispensed in the form of out relief. The Royal Observatory of Greenwich (latitude of fifty-one degrees, twenty-eight minutes, thirty-eight seconds, North; longitude, no degrees, no minutes, no seconds), from which longitude is generally reckoned, was established by Charles II. in 1675.

ARISTOTLE ON THE CITY

(About B. C. 300.)

"Every city is a society, and every society is established for some good purpose; for an apparent good is the spring of all human actions; it is evident that this is the principle upon which they are every one founded, and this is more especially true of that which has for its object the best possible, and is itself the most excellent, and comprehends all the rest. Now, this is called a city, and the society thereof is a political society. * * * There is in all persons a natural impetus to associate with each other in this manner, and he who first founded civil society was the cause of the greatest good. * * * It is evident, then, that a city is not a community of place, nor established for the sake of mutual safety or traffic with each other; but that these things are the necessary consequences of a city, although they may all exist where there is no city; but a city is a society of people joining together with their families and their children to live agreeably for the sake of having their lives as happy and independent as possible; and for this purpose it is necessary that they should be in one place and intermarry with each other: hence, in all cities there are family meetings, clubs, sacrifices and public entertainments to promote friendship itself; so that the end, then, for which a city is established is, that the inhabitants may live happy, and that things are conducive to that end: for it is a community of families and villages for the sake of a perfect independent life; that is, as we have already said, for the sake of living well and happily. It is not, therefore, founded for the purpose of men's merely living together, but for their living as one ought; for this reason those who contribute most to this end deserve to have greater power in the city than those who are their equals in family and freedom, but their inferiors in civil virtue, or than those who excel them in wealth. It is evident from what has been said, that in all disputes upon government each party says something that is just."

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Arthur H. Harrison

CHICAGO CITY MANUAL 1913

Prepared by
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN
City Statistician

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RELATIVE VALUES OF THE PAST AND FUTURE

(William Hazlitt, in his Essay on the Past and Future.)

"I cannot see any rational or logical ground for the mighty difference in the value which mankind generally set upon the past and future, as if the one was everything, and the other nothing, of no consequence whatever. On the other hand, I conceive that the past is as real and substantial a part of our being, that it is as much a bona fide, undeniable consideration in the estimate of human life, as the future can possibly be. To say that the past is of no importance, unworthy of a moment's regard, because it has gone by, and is no longer anything, is an argument that cannot be held to any purpose: for if the past has ceased to be, and is therefore to be accounted as nothing in the scale of good or evil, the future is yet to come, and has never been anything. Should any one choose to assert that the present only is of any value in a strict and positive sense, because that alone has a real existence, that we should seize the instant good, and give all else to the winds, I can understand what he means; but I cannot comprehend how this distinction between that which has a downright and sensible, and that which has only a remote and airy existence, can be applied to establish the preference of the future over the past; for both are in this point of view equally ideal, absolutely nothing, except as they are conceived of by the mind's eye, and are thus rendered present to the thoughts and feelings. Nay, the one is even more imaginary, a more fantastic creature of the brain than the other, and the interest we take in it more shadowy and gratuitous; for the future, on which we lay so much stress, may never come to pass at all, that is, may never be embodied into actual existence in the whole course of events, whereas the past has certainly existed once, has received the stamp of truth, and left an image of itself behind. It is not, however, attempted to be denied that though the future is nothing at present, and has no immediate interest while we are speaking, yet it is of the utmost consequence in itself, and of the utmost interest to the individual, because it will have a real existence, and we have an idea of it as existing in time to come. Well, then, the past also has no real existence; the actual sensation and the interest belonging to it are both fled; but it has had a real existence, and we can still call up a vivid recollection of it as having once been."

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CHICAGO TOWN AND CHICAGO CITY—
A HISTORICAL SKETCH

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FIRST TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF CHICAGO

TOWN AND CITY

"Chicago is a wonderful city. In the rapidity of its growth, in the expansion of its trade and population, it has no parallel in the modern world. It owes its prosperity, and it will owe its marvellous future to which it looks forward, to two things. One is the eager, ardent, restless spirit and unwearied activity of its people. The other is modern science."—James Bryce.

Some time in the winter of 1885, a much traveled English lord was a visitor in Chicago. He had met with and entertained George M. Pullman, on one of Mr. Pullman's many sojourns in London, and he was in turn welcomed and entertained at the residence here of his former acquaintance. In the subsequent time, the Palace Sleeping Car magnate was fond of telling of the difficulty he had in making his lordship accept the fact of this city's extreme youth. When he told him that men were then living who saw the present site of the place an unoccupied prairie, or a succession of sand drifts, or worse, a dismal swamp; men who had seen the whole of the great metropolis in its building up, and its business induced, enlarged and systematized; he was bluntly told to prove it—produce me one such a man if you can, he said. Thereupon Mr. Pullman caused an invitation to be sent to Gurdon S. Hubbard to meet with himself and his noble friend at luncheon, at the same time charging him to come in a reminiscent frame of mind. The result was all and more than was expected. He modestly related his early life history, somewhat in the following fashion. He was born in Vermont in 1802; received there the rudiments of an education; worked in a village store; sought and obtained employment of John Jacob Astor, in the fur trade—which naturally led him to the Lake Michigan country in general, and to Chicago in particular. The entire strange scene was traced distinctly on his brain, and from first to last was never in the least dimmed. As his memory was perfect, he was fluent in his narration. Upon his arriving here in 1818, six years only after the massacre, he traversed the region round about in search of fine peltries. This quest took him as far as Danville, Illinois, on the south, and to Mackinaw and beyond at the north. He vividly described remarkable localities and spiritedly related incidents, which greatly interested the listener who, however, was still more intent on the old pioneer's account of his first business ventures in Chicago. After having contributed to the building of the two dozen or so frame houses, as a starter in that line, he bought of the nearest farmers all their spare hogs, had them driven into the town to his extemporized slaughter house, where they were killed and cut up and sold in bits, the first swine meat ever regularly offered here. The earliest warehouse of any permanence here was built and owned by him—it stood at the corner of South Water and La Salle streets. He shipped the first cargo of provisions that ever left this offing for the East. He organized and directed the first line of lake freighters—the Eagle line of small vessels—that connected Chicago with Buffalo. He was a director of the old State Bank, and was instrumental in having located here a branch of that bank; and he gave it house room in one corner of his warehouse. He was foremost in the fight for Chicago as against, first, Michigan City, and next Calumet, in the struggle for harbor recognition at Washington. And ever after these early wrestlings with hard fortune, and rude developments, Gurdon S. Hubbard took a strong man's part in the advancement of the city. Without apparent consciousness of his personal worth, with respect to past time in which he had lived and striven, he easily convinced the English lord of the amazing truth of his wonderful tale, who warmly thanked him, and earnestly

congratulated him upon his being still alive and spared that he might glory in the grandeur and renown of the present day city. At the termination of the luncheon, Mr. Pullman, too, was thanked by his foreign distinguished guest for the opportunity given him to see and talk with, as he declared, the greatest human curiosity he had ever seen.

There is of Chicago no written history, properly so called. History, as everybody knows, is a written account of events, particularly those affecting a nation or state, accompanied with a philosophical explanation of their causes. The best history is that one which gives the most luminous arrangement of sequential events and actions, that have occurred in some one country within a definite period of time, and most clearly shows their effects on government and civilization. It is not surprising that no such a work has been done for this young city. But Chicago is rich in the possession of historical crumbs that time has strewn about with a lavish hand. At different intervals one or another individual has gathered up some of these crumbs, and of them have made books and given them more or less appropriate titles. Rufus Blanchard made a compilation of materials relating to the "Discovery and Conquest of the Northwest," with allusions to the beginnings of Chicago; but no one now sees his work. Henry H. Hurlbut's *Antiquities*, as he classed them, have the piquancy and interest of anecdotes, which they mostly are. Mrs. Kinzie's historical romance, *Waubun*, may as well be pronounced a classic at once. It will always be enquired of, for facts of the massacre as the authoress chose to present them, and for color respecting the earliest social life of Chicago town. But still *Waubun* is a romance, not a history. Andreas caused to be produced three very large volumes, packed with annals, and he miscalled the work a history. Under whatever name classed, it is a great work. It is a rich mine of material which some historian of the future will operate with profit to himself and to the permanent benefit of students of the progress of this wonderful rising city in the 19th century. J. Seymour Curry's "*History of Chicago and Its Builders*" is crowded with facts and well written, but the dependence of the author upon Andreas is seen in every chapter of his attractive work in three volumes. Next comes Prof. M. M. Quaife's "*Chicago and the Old Northwest*"—off the University Chicago press now but a few months—an able literary performance, a real history; but it stops before the incorporation of Chicago city. Before closing this paragraph mention should be made of the Fergus Historical Series, which range above anecdote, and yet are not annals. They are ready prepared materials for true history. And, further, it may be said that every Chicago newspaper has for long made it a point to employ clever writers who, on occasions, have consulted and reported out anecdotal traditions that "early settlers" and "old-timers" have brought down from other days in their aging heads. For the present purpose, however, a few anecdotes taken from Hurlbut's *Antiquities* will suffice as introductory to the narration of facts pertaining to the history of Chicago which follow.

Spirit of the Early Settlers.—The early settlers of Chicago had the sagacity to perceive, the wisdom to embrace, the courage to undertake, and the unyielding perseverance that faltered at no effort—no narrow-minded and cowardly doubts took possession of their heads, hearts and hands.

Story of Jason and the Golden Fleece of Little Interest.—To a Chicagoan of little interest is the yarn about the "golden fleece," when compared with the story which the venerable Gurdon S. Hubbard might tell us of his journeyings, and of the "fleeces"—those packs, bales, pony loads and canoe cargoes of fine furs which he gathered in all the lake region, and along the two hundred mile trail that he in person laid out, forty-nine years ago (this was written in 1875), through the wilderness from Fort Dearborn to the Kaskasia River.

Youth of John Jacob Astor.—The founder of the American Fur Company, whose agent here was Gurdon S. Hubbard, was John Jacob Astor, and of his youth this is a brief notice. A German by birth, he arrived in New York in the year 1784, commenced work for a bakery owned by a German acquaintance, and

peddled cakes and doughnuts about the city. He was afterwards assisted to open a toy shop, and this was followed by trafficking for small parcels of furs in the country towns, and which led to his future operations in that line. (Note: It is not generally known that John Jacob Astor until a late date owned a square of ground near the north shore of the lake in this city—it still is half vacant—and because of which ownership Astor street was so named.)

A Public Levee.—The first plat of the village of Chicago described a public levee upon the plan of the western river towns. Our levee, accordingly, was located on the South Side, from South Water street to the river. But the lake vessels could not find it expedient to conform to the ways of the shallow craft of the Mississippi valley waters, and so the Chicago levee was abandoned, the ground was sold, docked and built upon.

The First Dray, also First Pleasure Vehicle, in Chicago.—The first dray in Chicago was shipped from the Hudson, by Philo Carpenter; also, the first specimen of that renowned pleasure-vehicle, the "one-horse shay," appeared here when that gentleman and his bride rode into the village in one, in the spring of 1834.

CHICAGO TOWN

Exactly ten years before the Town of Chicago was organized, in the year 1823 it was, an official of Fulton County—the jurisdiction of which then embraced the district around Fort Dearborn—asserted the right to tax the few settlers that were found there, settlers who theretofore had been regarded as transients, and non-existent as to the tax gatherers. Difficulties arose, but at length a tax of five mills on the dollar of personal property was levied and collected. The officer who did the collecting made a return of eleven dollars and forty-five cents. In 1825 Peoria County was extended to include this territory, and in that same year the canal commissioners, who had authority to lay out new towns on the canal grants, empowered their surveyor, James Thompson, to lay out a new town to be named Chicago. No sooner was this done than the County of Cook was organized, and Chicago was designated as the county seat. Then commenced the town's business career. Sixteen of the twenty-four lots that had been assigned to it for expenses, were sold, while the other eight lots were reserved as a public square; the same public square on which now are the magnificent twin buildings—the City Hall and the County Court House. The first structure thereon was called "the pen," and cost twelve dollars, which were realized from the sale of a canal lot a little distance away. By 1833 the settlement numbered not less than 250 males, as so many were required by law before a move could be made to set up a town government. July is a great month in American history, and it was in July, 1833, that a public meeting was held to consider the question of organizing here a political corporation. Twelve men were found to attend the parley, and eleven of these voted to proceed with the organization. Their names should be chisled in marble or raised on metal, so that upon edifice or monument they might be seen by daily passengers in these streets. While, however, they wait, they shall have place in this writing: John S. C. Hogan, C. A. Ballard, G. W. Snow, R. J. Hamilton, J. T. Temple, John W. Wright, G. W. Owen, Mark Beaubien. The name of the single voter in the negative, Russell E. Heacock, may, perhaps, not be omitted from the roll of honor, as besides his having been the first lawyer to put out his shingle in the town, he proved a good and useful citizen. The naming of these names does not produce a seeming far-off sound—forty years ago they were as familiar to most residents as are now those of the controlling politicians and leading business men of the time of the Columbian Exposition. Some are still borne by living descendants of men to whom they originally belonged. One such is Henry E. Hamilton, whose father was R. J. Hamilton, a very interesting figure in the olden time—one who merits all by himself a formal biography. Henry E. Hamilton survives and is active in business, and resides near the paternal home on the North Side.

No less should present and continued notice be paid to the names of the men who constituted the first board of trustees. They were good and true men,

every one. They were selected from twenty-eight electors entitled to vote, of whom thirteen were candidates, and as only five trustees were allowed, it was certain that eight of the baker's dozen would be disappointed. The successful were: T. J. V. Owen, George W. Dole, Madore Beaubien, John Miller and E. S. Kimberly. Colonel Owen was made the president, and Isaac Harmon secretary of the board. The articles of organization providing, as they did, for a legal adviser, John L. Caton was elected by the trustees corporation counsel. This early distinguished citizen later became celebrated as lawyer and jurist throughout Illinois and beyond. There was established a precedent requiring high class talent in that office—a precedent that seldom or never has been unobserved since by the appointing power.

It is curious to observe, in looking at the few still existing references to affairs of that period, that there were misgivings on the part of some as to the wisdom of organizing a town government. This appears from the fact that among the articles that were adopted, was a kind of "recall" provision—two-thirds of the qualified voters at any annual election could abolish the town government.

Some there were among the pioneers, adventurous "Fort Dearborn Settlers," who, earlier than was made the move to secure to them and to those who should join them, a legally constituted civic home, had importuned the national government to rectify the narrowness and crookedness of the Chicago River, and to remove the sand blockade at the river's mouth. And the Washington officials had turned a deaf ear to them. But when the town organization had been completed, and duly chosen officers could speak for it, the importuning was anew commenced; and it had the desired effect. The Congress appropriated \$25,000 toward clearing the mouth of the Chicago River and improving the river itself. During the summer and fall of the first year of the town, 500 feet of the south pier was constructed, and the next spring the north pier was extended to a like distance. The serpentine channel below Madison street was straightened, and the stream directed through a cut in the opposing bar forth into the lake. The work had been hastened by a heavy freshet; little dredging had been done, when in March, 1834, the river was so swollen and speeded by the rains and melting snow, that the new channel was cleared for vessels that came from the lake into the river, then for the first time.

Here, then, was an organized town, with some of the facilities for general business, and with a harbor that invited commerce. And now agricultural products and general sustenance were the crying needs. Farmers from the East were looking this way, and eager to transport themselves to the tempting new region, but they could not settle on lands to the west and northwest of Chicago because of the presence there of Indians, or if not to great extent, of the Indians themselves, then of vast quantities of Indian held lands. It is a startling fact that in 1833—the birth year of Chicago town—only eighty years ago, the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies still held their title to the lands of Northeastern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, besides large tracts in Indiana and Michigan. It was necessary to the very existence of Chicago that the Indian title to lands lying along the western shore of Lake Michigan should be extinguished. In September, 1833, a grand council of the chiefs and head men was called to meet at Chicago to negotiate a treaty whereby the lands might be peaceably ceded, and the Indians removed therefrom. Such intimations of ultimate compulsion, in the event that they should reject the terms to be offered, went along with the call. They must sell their lands for such a sum and on such terms as the Government agents might choose to grant. Colonel Owen, president of the town board of trustees, was one of these agents. Some even now—eighty years after the apparently hard transaction was closed—may feel a pang of distress at the thought of Chicago's having benefited by the cruel means which resulted in the Indians parting with their lands for an inconsiderable compensation, and in their leaving forever their home, and that of their tribes during a period which only their traditions could dimly measure. But a palliative is found in the circumstance that it was primarily, and after all, a government transaction. And though what was practically an insurmountable bar to the growth of Chicago was thereby removed, at the same time and by the same act, millions of acres of rich agricultural lands were placed on sale at the U. S. Land

Offices. So there was double benefit that we have to consider. Almost immediately thousands of white settlers founded new homes on these so acquired lands and caused the wilderness, if not to "blossom as the rose," certainly to yield a wealth of farm products. And from the hour the treaty was signed and ratified, the then existing feeble corporation of Chicago was perfectly safe, and the potential mighty city was assured.

Now to take up with less important matters, for, in this historical sketch small concerns as well as large must have place; though, indeed, it may be doubted if anything in the nature of upbuilding, in any manner or direction, was regarded by the pioneers as of little account. With no beginning almost, the town had to be constructed, and of the scanty materials at hand. Mercantile, financial, educational, religious and social foundations were to be laid down, and builded upon if possible. Such persons as have seen new places started, and have seen them grow and prosper, will best understand all this. Well—in the initial year of the town, three churches were organized. These were St. Mary's Catholic Church, that in after years came to be reverently and affectionately styled "Old St. Mary's," and the First Presbyterian and the First Baptist churches. Three schools were commenced in leased rooms in different localities. Social parties were given at the taverns, the largest residential houses being too small for the purpose. Traveling entertainments also were given there when they were such as the squeamish morals of the people could tolerate, or the board of trustees would condescend to license. The state road, which continued the Vincennes turnpike from the Indiana state line to Cottage Grove in Chicago, was completed. School Section 16 was sold by auction at \$6.72 an acre (this section was bounded east and west by State and Halsted streets, and north and south by Madison and Twelfth streets). The first Tremont House was built. A regiment of militia, the 66th I. S. M., was organized; in it men of the county as well as of the town were enrolled. An order was passed by the trustees relating to fires, and a fire warden was appointed, but as yet there was no fire company. If and when an alarm was any way sounded, so many men as would, left their work or their beds and passed pails of water from hand to hand, and so on to the burning.

In the second year, St. James Episcopal Church was organized; the first Methodist Church building was erected; the first book store was opened up; and the first piano ever seen here arrived with other household effects from Rochester, N. Y. This was the year of the first great immigration from the East. It was of a character that promised more to come. The effect was a sudden and a considerable rise in real estate values. Now the more hopeful residents were ready for the next grand move, that made by the government in opening here the general land office—an immensely important action, but one which caused the third year of the civic corporation to be marked by reckless ventures and wild speculation. The resulting craze for land seized upon nearly everybody, and carried one and all quite out of their heads. Not more than one in fifty of the insane operators, it has been credibly stated of old, had any thought of making permanent homes here. At any rate, so runs the tale of that mad time. The one aim of every man was to make quick and large profits on lands bought at government prices and sold at advances of one or two hundred per cent. But and notwithstanding, some there were who took more prudent views, though few of them refrained from buying both corner lots and acreage. By themselves, or among unexcited friends, they dwelt predicatively on a future permanent Chicago, with enduring interests and of a measurable size. There is evidence brought down from the period, that those wise ones held the opinion that the fathers of the infant place made a mistake in choosing the town organization, instead of organizing at once as a city, as was the prevailing fashion of the time. They had their influence upon the official trustees, who shortly began to devise and put in execution tentative measures that should benefit, and be appropriate to, the city, of their beliefs and hopes. So in the third year of the town was constituted a temporary board of health, and toward its support a loan of \$2,000 was offered, but had no takers; police constables were appointed and a municipal law passed prohibiting gaming houses and the sale of liquor on Sunday; the pioneer hook and ladder company was formed; there was created the voluntary fire department of great consideration and fame; a one-story and

basement court house was built at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets; a cemetery was located on the North Side at Ohio street; a Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank was organized; school districts were established, and the first building exclusively for school purposes was erected; the Circuit Court was induced to hold sessions here; the first foundry was established—in it was cast the first fire alarm bell; a Bible society was organized which in the present year of grace, in a changed form, exists.

To recur to the item of the volunteer fire department. In January, 1831, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the trustees of any incorporated town or village in the state to organize fire companies, not exceeding thirty members, and exempting them from jury service, or military service except in time of war. This act was taken advantage of in part, in the first year of the town, and once again when additional fire wardens were required. Up to 1834 no fire to speak of had occurred, and so far the volunteer fire department had mostly been a paper affair. But in October of that year a fire started at the corner of Lake and La Salle streets which destroyed property to the enormous value of \$2,345! This happening stirred up the town authorities to more effectual activity, and at a meeting of the board of trustees held November 1, at the Tremont House (a meeting participated in by the public), measures were devised looking to a better organization of fire fighters. They were soon to be aided by the Legislature, which in 1835 passed an act authorizing any number of persons not exceeding forty to form themselves into a fire company. It also exempted them from military duty during the time of their service; and all persons who should serve twenty years, were forever exempt. To encourage the formation of companies and enlistments therein, the trustees voted that their president order two engines for the use of the corporation, of such description as he should deem necessary, and also one thousand feet of hose, two fire hooks, with chains and ropes, two ladders sixteen feet long, four axes and four hand saws. At this juncture first is seen in official procedures the name of William B. Ogden, a name which is forever illustrious in the annals of this city. He was made agent of the town and was vested with power to make the indicated purchases. By 1836 three new companies were formed; the officers of each were a foreman, an assistant foreman, a clerk, treasurer and steward, to be elected annually. It was reserved till the next year, that of the change from town to city government, to elect engineers and assistant engineers for the department. There will be occasion again in this retrospect to speak of the volunteer fire department, in its day the proudest organization of independent citizens this side of New York City.

While glancing over the above, it was seen that a number of important matters that belonged to the fourth year of the town, failed of mention in their proper order. They were—the incorporation of the Chicago Hydraulic Company and of the Galena & Chicago Railroad Company; the erection of the first flouring mill; the much written about, and still occasionally talked of, saloon building was put up; and Canal, Lake and Randolph streets were turnpiked and bridges provided for them. So ends this hurried account of Chicago Town.

THE CITY

Chicago City succeeded to the four-years-old town, taking over to itself of necessity the few physical betterments that had been made on the original site, and such legislative orders and trial institutions as were deemed of value to begin with. But still the natural features of the place had undergone only slight changes since the coming of the first settlers. Uninviting, forbidding almost, was the prospect. When the eye of the beholder was turned landward, for the most part only swamps and forests were seen. Some work had been done on the river and harbor, but still the lake received as if reluctantly the flow of the sluggish stream, and in return for the favor, dashed its own waters against the defenseless shore; defenseless, but for sand walls which, by the action of wind and waves had piled up and were maintained, as if with an intelligent purpose of arresting and throwing back upon itself the lake's tempestuous surges. The best of the buildings were scarcely more than temporary, for present a com-

modation; and the quarter dozen improved streets were each of but a few blocks in extent. Such was the appearance of the site of Chicago on March 4, 1837, when the city that was destined to become vast, wonderful and world-famed, commenced its corporate career.

To begin with the beginning of things, this chapter of local history, recent as that beginning was, it may be said of it, "'Tis an old tale, and often told." But the time will not soon come when it will not bear the telling once more. In the year 1837 there were here 4,170 more or less permanent residents; of that number, 709 voted at the first election for mayor and ten aldermen, which was held on the first Tuesday of May. And of those first voters, a decisive majority declared, viva voce, their choice for mayor to be William B. Ogden, Democrat, over John Kinzie, Whig. The voting was in each of the six wards, and at the same time ten aldermen were elected (two of the wards temporarily were entitled to only one alderman each). The legal number of aldermen comprising the council was twelve—two for each ward, then as ever since. The total vote by the three divisions of the city was, the South Side 407, the West Side 97, and the North Side 204 votes. The aldermen elected were: first ward, J. G. Goodhue, Hiram Pearson; second ward, Francis C. Sherman, Peter Bolles; third ward (entitled to one only until 1839), John D. Caton; fourth ward, John S. C. Hogan, Ashel Pierce; fifth ward (entitled to one only until 1839), Francis C. Taylor; sixth ward, Bernard Ward, Samuel Jackson. At the first session of the council, a finance committee was appointed by the aldermen themselves, who also named the chairman of the committee—Peter Bolles. By the council, too, was elected a city clerk and a city treasurer, who served the council in clerical capacities. This was the nucleus of the future great Finance Department of the city.

In the city treasury was a small amount—\$1,993—brought over from the coffers of the town, and necessarily there was a wait of six months until new taxes could be collected on the new levy, made in pursuance of a real estate valuation, reduced from \$238,842 to \$166,744. With that little sum in hand, and with such a slim prospect for the near future, the first mayor and first city council commenced upon the corporation's business. The modes of administration were simple, though in a way systematic, reliance being largely had on the divisional initiative and execution. The aldermen, respectively, of the several divisions were accorded the almost exclusive management of affairs that originated in, or pertained to, their various quarters of the city. The same principle obtained when executive or administrative commissions were appointed. Every one was composed of three members, and each division was represented. Thus a sort of sectional independency was established, and recognized down to the abolishment of the last executive board in 1853. But the three divisions had not each a separate legal status until 1847, when by a legislative act the city was divided into the North, South and West divisions. But by that legislative recognition of natural divisions, administrative conditions were not much changed from what they were in 1837, if reference be not made to the hard times in all the country of that year. Financiers were given a warning the year before of possible disasters to befall them, and the people at large. President Jackson disapproved of the financial policies that had been originated and enforced by the United States Bank and its political friends, and as a first step toward the weakening of those policies, as early as 1834 he ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to cease making deposits of government funds in the Bank of the United States. The effect of this action in general was but little felt, but he, having followed it up July 11, 1836, with his specie circular directing that only gold and silver be taken at the land offices in payment for public lands, the terrible financial crash of 1837 was inevitable, causing one of the greatest panics that ever afflicted an otherwise prosperous and, notwithstanding it, a still wealthy people. As a direct consequence, Chicago City was dead broke almost before the day of its birth. Unnecessary expenditures—even some necessary ones—were strictly avoided; but all the same, there was not a dollar coming into the treasury. Driven to extremity, the council ordered the issue of \$5,000 in city scrip, in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$3; this paper money bore interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, and was receivable for taxes. (The city has several times since 1837 been compelled to take recourse in the issuance of scrip, but that which the present or the last generation has known, has borne no

interest.) This expedient answered for a day, but it did not serve to appreciably lessen the need of the authorities for money. It was resolved to apply to the State Bank of Illinois for a loan of \$25,000, and Mayor Ogden was appointed the city's agent to negotiate the favor. The asked-for loan was to be for the term of five years, at any rate of interest the bank should demand. The proposal was made in writing, and was presented by the mayor-agent in person. He was summarily turned down, and his letter replied to in terms not too polite. If it is correct in finance to say, as Marshall Field was used to affirm, that no firm or corporation can be of much account till it has borrowed a large amount of money for the enlargement of its establishment and sphere of operations, then Chicago in that year of distress had not taken the first steps toward prosperity.

The prevailing distress and anxiety were further added to in consequence of hard conditions on the slowly building canal. The wages of the laborers were lowered from \$26 to \$22 a month. A riot ensued, which was not ended till a laborer was shot dead by a contractor—in self-defense, by the verdict of a grand jury. That was not the worst in the severe situation. Work on the canal was nearly suspended for three months, in consequence of a mysterious disease which broke out in the laborers' camps. It was like, and no less fatal, than the Asiatic cholera. Five years before, the inhabitants had had frightful experience of that dread disease. It was upon the arrival of General Scott with his soldiers in the vessel "Henry Clay" for service against the Indian war chief Black Hawk. Prior to their landing eighty-four men had died, and their bodies taken ashore and buried in the first cemetery, at the northeast corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. On the canal works, the victims were suddenly seized, and the most were carried off in a few hours. And the shocking circumstance is noted, that many of the dead were brought from where they died, to the edge of Chicago, while along the road many unburied bodies lay festering for days, so fearful were the inhabitants that the infection would be brought to the city. How like some sentences in Defoe's "Plague Year" is that!

In spite of the hard times, and amid the deep gloom, the residents of the city made gala days of June 29th and 30th in honor of Daniel Webster, who turned out of his intended course of travel in the West, to make them a visit. His objective point, as he journeyed a distance with the sun, was Peru, on the Illinois River. There had been located for him by friends a quarter section of land, and he had despatched his son Fletcher thither, in hopes, perhaps, that he would become a successful farmer. But the son had other views, and he seconded the efforts of a persuasive acquaintance, H. S. Kinney, a contractor on the canal, to have his father see Chicago. Mr. Kinney was of a sumptuous disposition, and for the trip he selected a barouch and four cream-colored horses, thus making a smarter appearance than had before been seen in those parts. At Chicago a numerous delegation went out to meet the incoming, at the city limits on the West Side; on their return, crossing over Randolph street bridge, and thence to the parade ground within Fort Dearborn, then quite empty of soldiers, where a formal reception was held. Not a word is preserved of the great statesman's speech. He was put up at the expense of some of the citizens, at the Lake House, and a ball was given there in his honor. After looking over the place for a couple of days, Fletcher Webster decided to stop here and engage in the practice of law. He rented an office room, and put up his name on the outside; but it was for a short time only. The noble senator returned direct to the East, by way of Toledo. This unexpected visitation of the most celebrated man in the United States, brought some relief to depressed minds in the halted city; but there was no real change in the discouraging situation, and there was not to be any for another few years. We can imagine what topics, besides those furnished by the panic, were meanwhile the subjects of conversation at casual or social gatherings of the residents. They were still talking of the then recent great fire in New York City, in which 674 houses were burnt down, and many public buildings beside. Or if for some that was a wornout topic, then they were discussing the attack by the British in Canada, on an American steamboat, near Niagara in that very year. Others were taking solace of the fact, that just then the national debt was paid off, they mistakenly opining that, after that achievement, the hard times would quickly change to good. For the nation to be out of debt, was, as they believed and argued, to ensure the general prosperity.

They had not learned that a national, or for that matter, a municipal debt, when incurred for present needs or for future commensurate benefits, may be a substantial blessing. They were to have their lesson: there was yet no revival; real estate values fell till hardly any figures small enough were found to express the appalling shrinkage. Large part of the population, utterly disheartened, fled back to the East whence but a few months before they had come in firmest confidence and highest hopes. One does not have to be very old, to have heard survivors of that time relate the money needs of the hour, the unavailing strivings, and the pursuing distresses, that threatened the entire population with total ruin. The city shrank, as it were, in a day and night to half its former size, and presented the appearance of squalor of a deserted camp. Such were the hard times that lasted without relenting for three years, and for months longer. Could ultimately a considerable city be builded here? Some disbelieved, and more doubted. Squares and lots were sold for anything that might be offered for them; or they were given up despairingly, their scared owners unwilling or unable to make the next deferred payment. Others could not by hook or crook escape the place, and were obliged to carry their burden of land. For years, these were classed as land poor. Wait: the time shall come when these same men will plume themselves upon their great wisdom in having kept their holdings till better times came. Their rich sons and heirs, now living, whose fat incomes consist of rentals from realty that is too valuable to bear anything but skyscrapers, would have us believe that their fathers or grandfathers had visions of the mighty city that was to be, and with marvelous foresight held on to what lands they had, and as lucky chance offered, acquired more with never a fear of consequences.

The year 1838 may be dismissed, with the reproducing here of a letter that is in the Historical Society's collections, of date May 13, 1838. It was written by Solomon Wills, county clerk, back East and afterwards recovered by a descendant of his: "The times here are growing worse instead of better. There is little money in circulation, and that which is good is scarce enough. Of course there is no property selling, unless by the sheriff, and then it goes for a little."

In 1839 the people had become used to hard times, and when in March of that year the Michigan State Bank closed its doors, and all Michigan money became uncurrent, depriving Chicago to a large extent of its circulating medium, no unusual excitement ensued. Nor did the later suspension of the Illinois State Bank much revive the dying panic. Instead of bank notes, canal scrip came into general use, the canal commissioners having opportunely issued \$200,000 in such paper.

Next occurred a raging fire that deserved to be called respectable for the damage it did. On October (note that it was in October, the month of the conflagration of 1871!), on October 27th this fire commenced on Lake street, near Dearborn. The Tremont House and seventeen other buildings were burned, and one blown up to arrest the progress of the flames. The total loss was estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000. That was a calamity, and sufficiently exciting; but on the whole, the year 1839 was the dullest of that early period.

The year 1840 is known as one of superheated politics. Business did not of itself revive, nor was the collective mind in a mood for doubtful ventures. It was the year of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—General Harrison and his Virginian running mate—and of their crazed partisans. It is of tradition that the Whigs of Chicago, though outnumbered by the Democrats, made the local campaign most enthusiastically noisy and lively. And as if in anticipation of the "know nothingism" that ten years later obsessed a majority of Chicago voters for a brief season, was brought to the fore. A petition to the United States Senate was circulated praying Congress to deprive all foreigners not already naturalized of the right of suffrage. It was signed by two hundred and fifty residents of Chicago. In politics, the petitioners were about equally divided, but, as a record, it proved a stumbling block in the way of success to many a political aspirant who stood in need of the foreign vote, for years after, if his name was found among the signers to the petition. Certainly there was need in 1840 of immigration, as the population had fallen to four thousand, a loss of one hundred from the previous year. The property valuation was but \$94,436, whereas in 1837 it was \$236,842. The taxes collected in 1840 were \$4,721.85 less than the

collection three years before. The corporation was in such straits for money that Ex-mayor Ogden was induced to go to New York City on a borrowing expedition, but he returned empty handed. Afterwards, he was often heard to say, that had he wanted money for his own purposes he could have borrowed five or ten thousand dollars on his individual note, but not a dollar would his capitalist friends loan to the city.

In February of that year, the city council changed the method of voting, ordering that at the next election and thereafter the votes should be given on a written or printed ballot instead of viva voce. At the municipal election held in the following March the ballots were handed to the judges of election and not placed in a box, as afterwards was done. The council chosen for 1840 had in it a number of the foremost citizens. First ward, Julius Wadsworth, Orsemus Morrison; second ward, Augustus Garrett, James Carney; third ward, John Gage, Ira Miltiore; fourth ward, Seth Johnson, William O. Snell; fifth ward, H. L. Rucker, William Allen; sixth ward, William B. Ogden, Richard J. Hamilton. (Mr. Ogden's election was one of four instances of ex-mayors entering the city council; the others who were so honored were Ex-mayors Buckner S. Morris, James H. Woodworth and B. J. Raymond.) A change in conditions was now happily approaching, indeed, was already come. The very next year added two hundred to the population, the year conspicuous as that in which the first city water works, under a private charter that had lain dormant since 1836, were placed under construction and substantially advanced. They were completed in 1842, after an expenditure of \$24,000. Here is a description of them as found in a file of the American, a newspaper of that day: "A large two story brick building has been erected at the foot of Lake street, with a pier running into the lake. The steam engine is of 25-horse power. The working barrel of the pump is fourteen inches in diameter, and forty-four inches stroke. The suction pipe by which the water is drawn from the lake is also fourteen inches in diameter, and two and twenty feet in length. The pump raises upward of twenty-five barrels of water per minute, thirty feet above the level of the lake. There are two reservoirs, each of the capacity of one thousand two hundred and fifty barrels. A space of about fifty minutes is required to fill each of the reservoirs. The reservoirs are of a sufficient elevation to throw the water into the second story of any building in the city."

The improvement in business that ensued in the last few months of 1841 continued with increased momentum into the following year, when in fact a sure prospect of returning good times appeared. Building was carried on vigorously, some five hundred dwelling houses and business structures arising in the twelvemonth. There was prevalent a desire to wipe out old scores and to begin anew; which many debtors proceeded to do, by taking advantage of the federal bankrupt law then just enacted. A bankruptcy commissioner for Chicago was appointed in March, 1842, and from the opening of the court to September 1st upward of forty merchants of the city availed themselves of the law and went on with renewed courage with clean slates. This was the year, too, of the Washingtonian temperance movement, and of the organization here of a Washington society. The city council took notice of the wave, appointed a committee to inquire into conditions, and soon received from it a report which stated that "from the present tone of feeling, the profit arising from the sale of spirituous liquors is so much curtailed that those engaged in the trade are hardly able to meet their current expenses." The committee did not state that the price of drinks was a factor to be considered, as they probably might have done, as whiskey sold over the bar at 6¼ cents a glass (there was commonly current a silver coin of value 6¼ cents, the half of 12½ cents, or one shilling), and beer (ale then it was) was drawn, two glasses for 5 cents. On July 3d, Martin Van Buren, the first Ex-President who ever visited Chicago, arrived, and was given a public reception on the patriot Fourth. The mayor, B. W. Raymond, delivered the welcoming speech, to which the distinguished guest made a lengthy response. On October 19th, a movement was started by the Irish citizens of Chicago for promoting the repeal of the union between England and Ireland. In 1843, March 17th, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated for the first time. The newspapers noticed the turning out of the Montgomery Guards on the occasion in full uniform, the Chicago band furnishing the music. German-American citizens

were not in evidence as early as were the Irish, but it was only two years after this manifestation of interest in Ireland's politics, and the honoring of St. Patrick, that the "Volksfreund," the first newspaper printed in the German language, or, indeed, in any foreign tongue, ever printed here. This ante-dated by three years the establishment of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. The first appearance of this paper coincided with the first assertion by the German element of its interest in political affairs. In a numerously signed communication, that was given space in all the newspapers, the city council was denounced for its refusal to appoint Charles Bumgarten a street commissioner, the place of his nativity being alleged as the sole cause of his rejection.

We must go back for a moment to mention more particularly a few important occurrences in the year 1844. A great interest was awakened in city schools, which resulted in the Dearborn street school house, and the commencement of the present public school system. The summer and fall were notably tempestuous; on August 9th a tornado accompanied by lightning, thunder and rain, came on and did much damage to many buildings; but the cyclone did not in full force tear through the center of the city. As the course of such storms, from some mysterious influence ever since has been, it was deflected by so much that it struck its hardest just to the west of the foot of the lake. However, on September 4th another wind storm befell which caused the crashing of one wall of the First Baptist Church, and blew down a number of dwelling houses that were in process of building. On the 10th of that month a meeting was held of the city council, which appointed delegates to attend a meeting at Elgin in the interest of making a macademized or plank road from the Rock and Fox Rivers to Chicago. It was there resolved "that the commercial prosperity of Chicago mainly depends upon the improvement of the roads leading from it to the heart of the rich agricultural region by which it is surrounded." To hurry on: In 1845 the citizens were very much concerned to revive the state's credit, with a view to the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. They also made efforts still further to improve the harbor; and the subject of railroads began seriously to agitate the public mind. At a public meeting held at the court house, delegates were appointed to attend a convention at Rockford to "devise means for prosecuting to completion the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad;" 1846-7 were the years of the Mexican war, and a good deal of recruiting was done here, but the men sent out did not prove additions to the military forces at the front. On March 10, 1846, the city council first adopted the system of levying special taxes for street improvements, and the planking of the streets was commenced. November 13th measures were taken preparatory to the great River and Harbor Convention then about to be held in Chicago. In 1847 the city was divided into nine wards, two aldermen to be elected who should draw lots to determine which of the two should have the long and which the short term—the full term being for two years. The elected were, from the first ward, James H. Woodworth, Peter L. Updike; second ward, Levi D. Boone, Isaac Speer; third ward, B. W. Raymond, J. Brinkerhoff; fourth ward, Robert J. Foss, Charles McDonnell; fifth ward, Thomas James, John Sheriffs; sixth ward, Asabel Pierce, Henry Smith; seventh ward, W. B. Snowhook, James Lane; ninth ward, Wm. B. Ogden, Michael McDonald. In this year there was famine in Scotland and Ireland. The Scotch in Chicago, on February 25th, published an appeal "in behalf of 200,000 of their suffering countrymen." On March 4th a subscription was started for the relief of the starving Irish. In four days \$2,600 in money was raised, besides considerable donations in corn, pork, flour and other articles of food. The great event of the year was the holding of the River and Harbor Convention. Delegations of leading men from all parts of the country attended, and the results were worthily historical. For one thing, it indicated Chicago as the future convention city of the United States. The year 1848 began with the raising in Chicago the question of the legal interest rate. A meeting was held by the merchants of the city, at which it was resolved, "that it is contrary to honor, reason, and the law of trade, to suppose that Illinois can enjoy the use of sufficient capital to transact her business and develop her resources at six per cent. interest, while New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and a number of other states offer, by their interest and collection laws, from seven to twelve per cent." October 25th the locomotive with the tender and two

cars attached, took its first start and ran out a distance of about five miles upon the Chicago & Galena railroad. The paper that noted the fact added that a number of gentlemen rode upon the cars. March 12, 1849, a most disastrous flood occurred, an account of which is given on other pages of this Manual. July 21st there was another big fire in which the Tremont House received its second burning down. In 1850 the most important local events were the completion of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to Elgin, and the lighting of the city with gas. In 1851 a number of railroad questions were agitated and settled advantageously to Chicago. The roads that first secured entrance rights here set up outrageous claims. The Michigan Southern Railroad was asserting the exclusive right to a railway route around the head of the lake, and it further claimed that through its franchises only could other roads gain an eastern outlet from this city. The Michigan Central company announced their decision to build a road over an independent route to Chicago and to ignore the claims of the Michigan Southern, that all other eastern lines should avail themselves of their charter, making connections at the Indiana state line, and running thence over their line hither. The citizens took strong grounds against the claim. They held a public meeting at which it was resolved "that they would aid the city authorities in all efforts to grant admission to the city of any and all railroads seeking to obtain an entrance." Senator Douglas sided with the citizens. He published an opinion which ended all controversy. It was that neither the Illinois Central nor the Rock Island could, if they would, under the terms of their charters, make a connection at the Indiana state line as a terminus, but that both roads must have a terminus at Chicago. But there remained the question as to the route whereby the Illinois Central Railroad should connect with the Galena & Chicago Union. It was excitedly discussed among citizens and officials during several months. The route now in use along the lake shore finally was adopted. In this same year work was commenced on new city and county buildings, or two buildings in one, in pursuance of a pact between the county and the city. Bonds of the county, to run from seven to eight years, at 10 per cent. interest, were issued for a total cost of \$111,000, and were mostly taken by local banks. The edifice was completed during 1853 and occupied in the spring of 1854. Meanwhile, that is, in 1851, the privately owned water works had proven their insufficiency, and the question of displacing them by city owned water works came to be agitated. The Chicago Hydraulic Company had from the Legislature a 70-years charter, which entitled the directors to issue stock to the amount of \$250,000. It was a great property had the owners known how to handle it, in a manner satisfactory to the people. On the contrary, the poor service they rendered turned every citizen, who was not a shareholder, against them. For the growing city, this state of things was alarming. Consequently, a public meeting was held "to devise means to provide the city with pure water." A committee was appointed to obtain facts and to make suggestions. In the appointing of the committee, the unwritten law allowing each division of the city equal representation, was observed. Thus was the movement vigorously started; and as it was favored by the general public, and advocated by the press, a charter easily was procured from the Legislature for a new company to be owned by the city. "The Chicago City Hydraulic Company" sprang into being February 15, 1851. A board of commissioners was provided for, and as appointed by the city council, the commission consisted of John B. Turner, Horatio G. Loomis and Alson S. Sherman. William McAlpine was appointed chief engineer. Plans were soon made and adopted. The estimated cost of the new works was \$335,437, with annual expenses of \$18,000. The size of these figures set the community to thinking how best—how it would be at all possible—to finance the enterprise. The new corporation was bitterly opposed by the old, which claimed exclusive rights lawfully vested. It attacked the estimates, but followed this up with a proposition to the city council, to sell their franchise and plant to the city. If they were to be "frozen out," they demanded as compensation \$30,000 for their entire interest, or \$15,000 for their franchise alone, the company to retain their property and income of the works for two years longer. The council did not agree, but instead it submitted the question to the people of going on with the proposed works independently of the old company. This was done at the regular election held on March 2d, when of the 4,445 persons

voting, only 513 cast their votes against the adoption of the system proposed by the city; while, as must be added, 1,244 voters failed to signify whether they cared for the works or not. The next proceeding was the suing out of an injunction against the city; but a little subsequently, better counsels prevailed, and the two companies agreed in a settlement of their differences. Thereupon the city council authorized the water commissioners to apply in the money markets of the country for the necessary loans. This amount was to be \$400,000, and to be realized on bonds to run for twenty-five years, at 6 per cent. annually. There were objectors, veritable kickers, as there is to this day whenever permanent improvements, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds, have been broached. "It is bad policy," it was urged, "to run in debt. It is an injustice to the people of a future time, to require of them that they meet debts contracted aforetime." Show and urge that such obligations are imposed as much, or greatly more, for the benefit of the future than the present, and little impression is made on some minds; but fortunately in many instances these are not the minds of the majority. They whose motto it is, "pay as you go," though the world stand still, in most cases will be found to be the minority.

For the construction of new water works, the necessary amount of money was obtained in New York, but in two loans, one in April and the other in August, 1852. That year affords the never-to-be-forgotten date of the undertaking of the greatest of all of Chicago's public works; greater in its ultimate development than any it conceivably can undertake hereafter; the providing itself with municipally owned water works that no other city in the entire world can hope ever to equal, the magnitude of the supply of water being taken into account. To indulge in still another reflection. The population of Chicago in 1851—when this first bond issue was made—was 65,000; the amount of the loans was \$400,000; the per capita indebtedness accordingly was \$6.15. The debt matured in 1876, when the population was 407,661. What in that year was the per capita indebtedness on that score? The answer is—ninety-eight cents, a decrease of eighty-four per cent. Thus in effect, for the aggregate of individuals in the city was a reduction of the original bonded debt to almost nothing. During the same time the water works earned money in excess of expenses, so that soon the city owned them clear; and out of accumulations since the enormously costly intercepting sewers have been paid for. A vastly profitable enterprise the city engaged in sixty-two years ago. It frightens one to think what might have been the consequences had not the city been possessed of courage to contract an indebtedness that many of the citizens with bitterness and clamor opposed.

At last, Chicago City had found itself—it had commenced on a great municipal enterprise—it was recognized in the world of money and of credits; and its own future Finance Department had become an assured creation at a near day.

The year 1853 was nearly a blank in respect of noticeable happenings, but for the building of the City Hall, already mentioned. There was a labor strike, the first ever witnessed here, in August, upon a demand being rejected for a reduction of two hours in the day's work on each Saturday, without less pay. The strike lasted for two weeks, and then ended without the demands being granted. The next year, March 8th and 9th, a marine convention was held at the Board of Trade rooms, at which delegates from Oswego, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee attended. The principal question debated was as to the time of closing navigation. It was agreed and declared that navigation should close on November 30th in each year. Also a resolution was adopted, requesting the Congress to pass an act making contracts binding between the captains or owners of vessels and their crews. On June 5th the Rock Island railroad was completed to this city, which formed the first railroad connection between the Lakes and the Mississippi River. The municipal election of September 3, 1855, resulted in the defeat of both the known political parties, and the success of the "know-nothing" ticket. The movement was specially against foreign born citizens, and the traffic in beer. Soon as Mayor Boone had succeeded to office, he issued a proclamation, citing an existing city ordinance, ordering all saloons closed on Sunday; this order was obeyed the following Sunday, by all except some twenty saloon keepers; these were arrested and bound over for a hearing respectively of their cases. Turmoil and violence, even deaths, ensued before usual quiet was

restored, and it was seen that nothing real had been accomplished by the reformers. Instead, they had lost the ground that was contested. And on April 4th an organization was effected of those opposed to prohibition, and in favor of a liberal Sunday. On June 4th the question at issue was voted on by the people, with the result: In Chicago, for prohibition, 2,784; against, 4,093. In the county, the vote stood, for prohibition, 3,807; against, 5,183.

By this time the fact was clearly demonstrated that Chicago was on the way to become a great city, and that it was a high duty to have the physical conditions inquired into. Samuel S. Greeley (who happily still survives) and other of its civil engineers, reported that the natural level of the grade of the streets was too low for the permanence of the city or of its efficient drainage. Accordingly the level was established several feet above the streets as first laid out. This involved the necessity of raising the structures of the entire city to the new grade, and straightway the uplifting of the whole builded city was begun. In May, 1856, the first fleet of steam-tugs began to ply up and down the river, and to tow vessels into the harbor. On August 13th a fire occurred by which the freight depots of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroads were destroyed, together with some twenty freight cars, a large quantity of freight, and a number of factories and dwellings adjacent.

The period proposed in the caption of this retrospect of Town and City events, resulting now in haltings and set-backs and disasters, and again in renewed and greater prosperity, and wonderful progress, now has been covered. We are arrived at the year 1857. It was a year of many troubles and of universal gloom. As in 1837, the birth year of the Town, was characterized by panic and loss, so—two decades from that date—in 1857, there was financial disturbance resulting in thousand business failures. The almost daily recurring announcements in the newspapers of the time, were of runs on the banks, the closing of bank doors, and of the failure of some prominent merchant or well-known manufacturing firm. The elements were in agreement with the business conditions. On February 8th the river was swollen by a thaw and long-continued rains; it overflowed its banks and many parts of the city were submerged. On October 19th (fatal October) a fire occurred in a large brick store at 109 and 111 South Water street, and swept around into Lake street, destroying property in the two streets valued at \$500,000. A severe gale occurred in which six vessels were wrecked in the vicinity of the city, and fifteen sailors lost their lives. And there were moral spasms; a quarter called "the sands," on the North Side, was raided by a mob, which tore down nine houses and burned six others; and at an election suspected polls in one of the wards were intrusively scrutinized, whereupon one Charles Seifurth was shot to death. And there was a protest against the execution in public of a murderer, which did take place on Reuben street, now Ashland avenue. The rest was a permanently important affair. The city charter was revised, among other items transferring the appointing power from the council to the mayor, creating the office of City Comptroller and designating that official as the head of a new department to be styled the Finance Department, which was to include the offices respectively of the city treasurer and the city collector. It will have been seen in the early part of this narration, that the functions to a large extent, and practically all of the services, of the treasurer and collector, were performed by the city clerk and his assistants; but more as clerks of the council than otherwise: and this state of things continued down to the year now under notice. Now John Wentworth became the mayor, and soon after his induction into office he discovered that nobody, in fact, knew much concerning the condition of things financial of the city. He made a public statement to that effect, adding that orders had been paid by the treasurer that had not been certified by anybody. He was pleased to avail of the opportunity afforded by the amended city charter to appoint a City Comptroller who should start off with the new Department of Finance. Accordingly he appointed Samuel D. Ward to the office.

That same year the number of wards in the city was increased by one—from nine to ten; and the Aldermen were: First ward, William Bross, James Long; second ward, O. Kendall, Jacob Harris; third ward, Hiram Joy, Calvin De Wolf; fourth ward, J. M. Kennedy, Samuel Myers; fifth ward, Artemas Carter, Russell Green; sixth ward, George Sitts, Henry Greenbaum; seventh ward,

John Dunlap, John Dempsey; eighth ward, Christian Wahl, S. D. La Rue; ninth ward, Philip Conley, Michael Diversey; tenth ward, Dennis Coughlin, J. Schmidt.

In concluding this retrospect, reference appropriately may be made to the United States statute, by which was created the Federal Department of Finance, near the beginning of the first administration of President Washington. That law made it the function of the department "to digest plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of revenue and expenditure; and to grant warrants on the treasury for all appropriations according to law." This description exactly applies to the Finance Department of the City of Chicago. And as to the amount of business actually done by this department, it is not a straining of the point to say that as well for current disbursements as for the aggregate of moneys expended yearly, the office of our City Comptroller, in respect of these comprehensive items, equals approximately what the office of the Secretary of the Treasury was in both the presidential terms of President Washington.

The Finance Department, from its small beginnings in the year 1857, has perforce grown to the large proportions it now exhibits. Its division into departments, together with their official personnel, is shown in the following:

Comptroller's Office.

John E. Traeger	Comptroller
Louis E. Gosselin.....	Deputy Comptroller and City Auditor
Charles J. O'Connor.....	Chief Clerk
Mark M. Foote.....	General Accountant
Charles B. Willard.....	Expert Accountant
Joseph Harvey.....	Chief Auditor
Joseph F. Peacock.....	Real Estate Agent
John L. Healy.....	City Paymaster
Ed. T. Ryan.....	In Charge Special Assessments

City Treasurer's Office.

M. J. Flynn.....	City Treasurer
Albert J. Keefe.....	Assistant City Treasurer
Jos. Friedman.....	Chief Clerk
J. C. Smith.....	Chief Cashier
Edward F. Dunne, Jr.....	Attorney

City Collector's Office.

Edward Cohen.....	City Collector
J. F. McCarty.....	Deputy City Collector

Here follow brief personal notices of the several City Comptrollers from the establishment of the office until now.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Samuel D. Ward.

Samuel D. Ward was born in New York state, passed his early manhood in Wisconsin and removed to Chicago in 1849, engaging in the commission business on South Water street. He soon attracted the notice of John Wentworth, who helped him to a position of semi-public usefulness, in which he extended his acquaintance among prominent citizens. He was made custodian of private trust funds, and treasurer of the Historical Society and of the Mutual Trust Society. He was president of the Young Men's Association and business agent of the School Board for some years. In 1877 he was made receiver of the failed Bee Hive bank, which had liabilities to the extent of \$665,000 at the end of a fortnight's run on it. A huge joke was on Mr. Ward, as cash to the amount of 66 cents was all there was left with which to meet this large indebtedness. He died at Lake Forest.

Samuel S. Hayes.

Samuel Snowden Hayes was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1820. He received a classical education, and in 1838 removed to Shawneetown, Ill., and began in the drug business. After carrying this on for two years he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, settling at Mount Vernon for the practice of his profession. After a brief residence there he removed to Carmi, White County, still in the practice of the law. He was a ready speaker and active democrat, and in 1846 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1847 to the constitutional convention to revise the state constitution. He was a successful candidate for elector on the Cass-Butler presidential ticket in 1848. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, and married a daughter of Colonel E. D. Taylor of this city. Here he took an active part in politics. In 1862 Mayor F. C. Sherman appointed him City Comptroller, and Mayor Thomas Hoyne appointed him to the same office in 1873, and was continued by Mayor Colvin. He was a member of the United States Commission to inquire into the sources of revenue and revise and recommend improvements in the tax system of the United States. For two years he was a member of the Board of Education. He is remembered as a man of much ability and excellent character.

Walter Kimball.

Walter Kimball, appointed City Comptroller by Mayor F. C. Sherman in 1863, had held office as member of the board of trustees of the Town of Chicago, elected thereto in 1835. In that year also he was made a director of Chicago's first bank, a branch of the Illinois State bank. The following year he was aide to the marshal of the procession that moved down to Bridgeport July 4th, to celebrate the commencement of work on the Illinois & Michigan canal at that point. He was a trader in various articles, but chiefly in real estate. The only office he held in the early time, other than that of town trustee, was that of clerk of the Cook county court, beginning duty as such in April, 1853. He was among the pioneer builders of homes on Prairie avenue. He was not much in politics, but his high character recommended him to responsible city office. He was six years City Comptroller, during a great part of which time he was the holder of \$200,000, which certain railroads, seeking additions to their lands on the lake front, tendered to the city in payment of concessions they claimed had been made to them in a city ordinance. The administration, disputing the point, refused the tender. But the money had been unofficially received by Mr. Kimball, who offered it back to the railroads. It was rejected, and consequently it remained for several years in the hands of the City Comptroller, but to his personal account (of course in the banks), and finally the validity of the deal having been decided against by the courts, the large sum was returned. In his old age, Walter Kimball passed much of his time at the Calumet club, of which he was a charter member. He died on April 17, 1882, aged 72.

George Taylor.

George Taylor became City Comptroller in 1869 by appointment of Mayor Roswell B. Mason. He was born at Providence, R. I., and remained in that city until time for him to begin a business career; then he started westward, first stopping at Buffalo, where he engaged as salesman in a wholesale grocery store. In about 1856 he came to Chicago, and here with his brother entered the business of distilling high-wines; later he was in the wholesale grocery and liquor business. He was Mayor Mason's personal selection for the office of Comptroller, and he proved acceptable to that portion of the public having occasion to visit his office. Soon after the expiration of his term he died, when still a young man.

Augustus H. Burley.

Augustus H. Burley was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1810, and there received an academic education. From home he went to Boston and worked as clerk in a book store. His half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, was there before him, but soon

he removed to Chicago and in 1835 began the book-selling business here. Soon he was joined by Mr. Burley in the same trade, and the two together carried it on for several years, and until they again sold out to J. M. W. Jones, who recently deceased. Mr. Burley was never again in any regular business, but was helpful in many as their proprietors required counsel and assistance. Often he was custodian of family or trust funds, because of his reputation for good judgment and integrity. He was the head and moving spirit of the organization of citizens in the first year of the Civil war, and earned and received the public thanks of the state and also of the national authorities. He was twice alderman, and for a term was president of the Board of Public Works. He died November 28, 1903.

John A. Farwell.

John A. Farwell was born in Vermont, September 3, 1833. He came to Chicago in 1855, and got a position as clerk in a bank that was known as Adsit's, where he made valuable business acquaintances which led to other financial employments. In 1876 Mayor Heath appointed him City Comptroller, taking him from the desk of the chief clerk in the Comptroller's office. At the expiration of his term, he entered the firm of J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, of which firm he ultimately became manager. Upon his selling in 1890 his interest in the establishment, he practically retired from active business, but continued to look after his personal estate. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He died in Evanston in June last.

Theodore T. Gurney.

Theodore T. Gurney, appointed City Comptroller in 1879 by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., held the position for seven years. He was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 14, 1820, and came west in 1850, locating at Sturgis, Mich. He came to Chicago in 1856, and entered the employ of Munger & Armour at their grain elevator as bookkeeper. In 1861 he was appointed chief grain inspector, and three years later he was in business on the Board of Trade. After the great fire, he was a member of the Masonic relief committee which distributed \$91,000 raised by that benevolent order, to the fire sufferers. He received every degree of Masonry. He was Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Master of Illinois, 1878-9; and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, 1875. During his several terms as City Comptroller many important and some difficult problems arose, which he in conjunction with the Mayor, was successful in solving. His death occurred in this city, November 9, 1886, at the age of 66 years.

Charles H. Schwab.

Charles H. Schwab, appointed City Comptroller in 1886 by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., was born at Mulhouse, Alsace, Germany, November 13, 1835. In his nineteenth year he emigrated to America and came directly to Chicago. He first engaged in the liquor business on South Clark street, which he continued until 1876, when he became a member of a firm in the manufacture of boots and shoes. This firm's business rapidly grew, and they were classed with the largest manufacturers of shoes in this country. Their establishment of enormous size is on West Erie street. Mr. Schwab is now retired. He is well known for his works in charity and benevolence, having been vice-president of the Michael Reese Hospital, and a trustee of the United Hebrew Relief Association. He resides at 3301 South Michigan avenue.

William J. Onahan.

William J. Onahan was born at Leigin Bridge, in the County of Carlo, Ireland. In 1845 he removed with his parents to Liverpool, where as a boy he served as acolyte in St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral, and also pursued his education in a Catholic school of that city. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and spent two years as salesman in a mercantile house in New York City,

and then came to Chicago. At the time of the Civil war he was wholeheartedly on the side of the Union and was active in securing volunteers into the Union army. In 1865 he organized St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, composed of the leading Irishmen of the city, and for nearly twenty years was prominent in the brilliant membership which made the annual observance of St. Patrick's Day memorable. Among the organizations of the St. Patrick's Society there was formed the League of St. Patrick for the purpose of directing emigrants to the land tracts of the great west and settling them upon them. Mr. Onahan was made secretary and manager of the league, and he continued thus until 1889; in that year the league was merged in the Irish Catholic Colonization Society, in which he retained the position of manager. Under his auspices Catholic colonies have been established in Minnesota and Nebraska. By his work he called forth the attention of the Catholic church in this country, and also at the seat of Catholicism. In December, 1893, Pope Leo bestowed upon him the appointment as chamberlain of the sword and mantle, an honor conferred upon laymen since the eleventh century. His activities for the City of Chicago have been many and varied. In 1863 he was a member of the Board of Education. In 1869 he was elected as City Collector. Ten years later he was appointed to the same office, and re-appointed until he resigned in 1888. The next year he was appointed by Mayor De Witt Cregier to the office of City Comptroller. From 1874 until 1881 he was a member of the public library board. His literary labors have brought him distinguished recognition from many quarters. Notre Dame University has honored him with the L. L. B. degree, while other academic honors have come to him from St. John's College of New York and Xavier College of Cincinnati. His magazine articles are numerous, and he has delivered lectures on literary and patriotic subjects in many towns and cities throughout the country. His business is that of banker, he being president of the Home Savings bank, where he attends daily at his desk.

Horatio L. May.

Horatio L. May was born at Hamilton, Canada, and at the public schools there, and at college, he received his education. He also in that place acquired some knowledge of the mercantile business, but when still a young man he emigrated to Chicago and took the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Ingraham, Corbin & Co., wholesale grocers. Upon his inheriting a considerable amount of money, he bought into the firm, when it became Ingraham, Corbin & May. He had respectable ranking among the wholesale merchants, and was favorably known to society. He married a daughter of former Sheriff John L. Wilson. He took no active part in politics, but he was a neighbor and friend of Hempstead Washburne, who as Mayor appointed him April, 1891, the City Comptroller. He served out the term of two years, and then retired with health impaired; after which he passed much of his time in travel. Toward the last, he was under treatment at Nauheim, Germany, and there in 1898 he died.

Oscar D. Wetherell.

Oscar D. Wetherell was born in New Hampshire, and educated at the Haverhill academy. Before leaving his native state, he had had some familiarity with the lumber business, and upon arriving in Chicago early in the sixties, he engaged with a lumber firm, in which he soon became a partner. Himself alone, after some years, set up a planing mill and amassed a considerable fortune. Then he joined with a number of citizens and embarked in the banking business, which proved an unfortunate venture. He was appointed City Comptroller by Mayor John P. Hopkins in 1893. At the expiration of his term he removed to Florida, where he had success again, both in business and in politics. He was mayor of Tampa, and held other political offices. He died at Tampa but a few years since.

W. K. Ackerman.

W. K. Ackerman was one of the earliest officials of the Illinois Central railroad, having formed his connection therewith in 1852 at the main office of

the corporation, then located in New York. His position was that of assistant secretary and transfer clerk. In September, 1860, he came to Chicago as local treasurer of the same company, which office he held until 1871, then taking the position of general treasurer. Afterwards he held successively the offices of director and auditor. In 1877 he filled the chair of president, upon the retiring from which he became connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He wrote a work entitled "Early Railroads in Illinois." He had numerous other activities, arriving finally at the office of City Comptroller. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Sr., appointed him to that position in 1894, and in 1899, Comptroller W. D. Kerfoot appointed him his deputy. He was born in New York state, and died in Chicago.

Hiram J. Jones.

Hiram J. Jones was born in New Hampshire, and he passed his young manhood in that state, emigrating to Nashville, Tenn., in about 1852. He at once became a thorough southerner. For a number of years he was connected with the Nashville American newspaper, and in that connection acquired influence in local politics. When the Civil war came on, he enlisted on the Confederate side, and obtained a staff appointment, and in that capacity served to the end of the war. At an earlier time he had made favorable acquaintance with Andrew Johnson, who, while military governor of Tennessee, appointed him his confidential secretary. Next, for a time, he was bookkeeper in a Nashville bank. Then he came to Chicago and secured a place in the old Board of Public Works, in the special assessments division. There he continued for some years, and until he became a member of the board in 1893. The next following year he was appointed City Comptroller by Mayor George B. Swift. He died in Chicago.

Robert A. Waller.

Robert A. Waller was Mayor Carter H. Harrison's first appointee as City Comptroller, his commission dating as of April 15, 1897. He was well known and esteemed in business circles. With his brother, James B. Waller, he had been for many years an insurance writer at 164-166 La Salle street. He is remembered in the office of the Comptroller as a laborous and painstaking official, one who, if he did not effect any signal reform or improvement, held the service up to a high average of efficiency. His health was not vigorous, and he died in office.

Robert A. Waller was born in Lexington, Ky., June 2, 1850. He was graduated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1873. He died in Chicago, February 17, 1899.

Edward A. Halsey.

Edward A. Halsey was born in Louisville, Ky., June 19, 1856. His father was Rev. Leroy J. Halsey, D. D., a native of Virginia, who came to Chicago in 1859 as one of the first faculty of the McCormick Theological Seminary. The son was educated in the Lake View grammar school, and in the preparatory department of the old Chicago University, and was graduated from the Michigan University as a bachelor of arts in 1877. He read law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1879, when he commenced the practice of the profession in this city. He was manager of the office of Peabody, Houghtelling & Co. in 1889-1890; in the latter year he became a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, holding that connection until a few months since. He was Deputy City Comptroller from September, 1897, to February, 1899, and City Comptroller by appointment of Mayor Harrison from February to June, 1899. He was a member of the Small Parks and Playgrounds commission from 1907 to 1909, and chairman of the committee on playgrounds. He has been and still is actively connected with various lines of philanthropic and church service, as vice chairman of the Illinois Young Men's Christian Association; member of the committee of management of the central department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago; a member of the executive of the Chicago council

of the Boy Scouts of America; an elder in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, and a member of the board of managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, and a trustee of the McCormick Theological Seminary.

William D. Kerfoot.

William D. Kerfoot was appointed City Comptroller by Mayor Carter H. Harrison on May 15, 1899. He was a citizen of reputation who for many years had practiced the strictest business methods in his private business; and at the start, whenever he saw the necessity, he introduced similar methods in his conduct of the city's finances. His first attention was given to the correction of evils he found to exist in the management of the trust and the special assessment funds, both of which to a large extent had been pooled, without ready means of identifying the different contributions to the pool. He took all the trust funds out of the general fund, and placed to the credit of each the amount belonging to it. Whenever taxes were received from the county treasurer, he had the amount at once divided between the general fund and the various trust funds. And the same with respect to the special assessment receipts—they were separated and each part was held to pay rebates to the creditor taxpayers. Up to that time there was much confusion and uncertainty as to rebates and the ability to pay them out. He ascertained that special assessment funds to the amount of about \$700,000 had been diverted to other uses. New books were prepared and opened, to enable special assessment rebates to be paid to those to whom they were justly due. Further, it became known to him that the sinking fund had been largely dissipated by former administrations, while it was carried on the books as a cash asset; this fund he caused to be rehabilitated by placing to the credit of the sinking fund all amounts called for in the annual budget. Thus was instituted a new system of bookkeeping in the Finance Department of the city. Meantime, the Commercial Club, it being informed of these matters, thought to go some steps farther, and accordingly it appointed a committee to confer with Comptroller Kerfoot regarding them. R. W. Cox was of the committee, and he called on Mr. Kerfoot at his residence and inquired if it would be agreeable to the administration, should the Commercial Club employ at its own expense experts to investigate the methods used in the handling of the city's finances by the City Comptroller. The answer he received was, "Certainly, speaking for myself." Next Mr. Cox called on Mayor Harrison at his home, and to him repeated the inquiry. "By all means," replied the Mayor, "let the club go ahead. I would have the investigation begin at once, and be as thorough as possible, that the exact condition of affairs at the core of the financial system of the city may be known." The Commercial Club then proceeded with its volunteer work.

William D. Kerfoot was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1837. He came to Chicago in 1854, and engaged as a clerk in the real estate office of James H. Reese. In 1862 he went into the same business for himself, and has so continued up to the present time. He was a charter member of the Real Estate Board, and that board's third president.

Lawrence E. McGann.

Lawrence E. McGann, the eighteenth City Comptroller in the order of succession, was born in Ireland in 1852, and came to America in 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and Illinois, and finally settled in Chicago. He was appointed to a position in the Department of Public Works in 1885; in that year, and for two years thereafter, he was Superintendent of Streets, and again was appointed to that position in 1889, where he served for two years more. Then leaving for a time the public service, he became superintendent of the United States Construction Company, whose specialty was railroad work. He was vice-president and treasurer of the Chicago General Railway Company in 1894, and later was connected with the George W. Jackson Company as vice-president and treasurer.

He was a member of the 52d and 53d Congresses, and was given the certificate of election to the 54th Congress, but a question having been raised as

to the legality of some detail at the polls, or the return of the ballots, he voluntarily withdrew in favor of Hugh R. Belknap.

In 1897 Mr. McGann was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, and in 1901 City Comptroller. In 1911 he was given his second appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, which position he now holds.

Walter H. Wilson.

Walter H. Wilson was appointed City Comptroller by Mayor Fred A. Busse, April 15, 1907, and he continued in the office all through the four years' term—the first in Chicago of that duration—of his appointor. It was in this period that the Municipal Efficiency Commission, of which Elton Lower, then president of the Civil Service Commission, was chairman, and the Comptroller a member, was created; and that a number of correctional steps were taken in the running of the Finance Department. A new form of purchasing voucher was adopted, which resulted in preventing many discrepancies between the amount of goods furnished and the bills as rendered. Many details leading up to the final framing of the appropriation bill (annual budget) were scrutinized and altered, and the time for considering the bill itself was extended, by beginning earlier in the year on this arduous work. And the Civil Service Commission, through its efficiency division, devised, and the Commission recommended, and the Comptroller adopted, an improved system for paying employees. Thereafter certain clerks in the Comptroller's office visited the various employees at their work, instead of a crowd of employees leaving their work and visiting the paymaster for their salaries; thus saving \$44,000 worth of time annually.

Walter H. Wilson was born at Boston, Mass., on May 15, 1856. He fitted for Harvard University, but was diverted to business employments. He engaged with Abram French & Co., wholesale crockery and glassware dealers, Boston, 1873, and on May 1, 1879, was invited to Chicago as a member of the branch of the eastern house located here, under the firm name of French, Potter & Wilson. In 1888 he retired from the crockery business and entered the real estate field, organizing the firm of Walter H. Wilson & Co., who soon became very extensive handlers of real property in the chief commercial district. In 1899 he became interested with Joseph E. Otis, Jr., as dealers in investment securities. Three years later, Otis, Wilson & Co. secured the majority of stock of the Western State bank, into which their bond business was carried. Next Mr. Otis became president and Mr. Wilson vice-president of the re-organized Western Trust & Savings bank, which at the close of the year 1911 had over \$10,000,000 of deposits, and which ultimately was merged with the Central Trust Company, of which Mr. Wilson is now one of the vice-presidents.

John E. Traeger.

John E. Traeger was born in Chicago in November 13, 1857. His parents were John and Mary (Diercks) Traeger. He was educated in the public schools of this city. His first work was done on a farm in Cook County, but the city had superior attractions for him, and returning hither he engaged in the grocery business. He early took part in local public affairs, but still his principal aim was to become a successful business man, rather than politician; and to that end he adopted as a rule the policy of being first with his financial enterprises and only secondarily in politics. His first entry into public life as an official was when, in 1897, he was elected collector of the Town of Lake, an office to which he was twice re-elected. At the election of 1900 he was chosen Coroner of Cook County. Not to neglect his individual interests, he helped to organize the Stockman's Trust & Savings bank, and since 1904 has been vice-president of that substantial institution. By the appointment of Mayor Edward F. Dunne he was City Collector for 1905-7, and he was elected City Treasurer in 1907. In April, 1911, Mayor Carter H. Harrison appointed him City Comptroller.

While during recent years much attention has been given by Comptrollers to perfecting the method of handling special assessments, the climax of these reforms has been brought about during the administration of Comptroller Traeger. The weakness of special assessment bonds and vouchers was primarily due to the failure of property owners to pay their assessments, bringing about the

inability of the city to retire the paper at maturity. While there are still some defaults by property owners, the special assessment paper is not impaired, by reason of the plan of making good the deficiencies from the interest earnings on special assessment funds. As a result, during the year 1912 and up to the present time during the current year, there has not been one dollar of default in the payment of either principal or interest on bonds and vouchers. As a consequence, these securities, which heretofore had been selling considerably below par, have so much appreciated that there is a steady demand for them by banks and individual investors.

Another beneficial reform, that of paying judges and clerks of election on the evening of the day of service, was all of Comptroller Traeger's own devising. Beginning with the year 1912, all election officers have been paid as soon as their books and reports were delivered to the Election Commissioners. On one occasion 5,300 men were paid in one night, between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock. This system of immediate payment removed any incentive to discount or shave election paper, and eliminated from this field the loan shark evil.

Further, the system that was put in operation by Comptroller Wilson of paying city employes each at the place where he or she works, Comptroller Traeger has so extended that ninety-five per cent. of all the employes are now paid at their desks or on their jobs, thus saving in very many instances long trips to the City Hall, and in the aggregate heavy losses to the city's time.

CHICAGO RAILROAD BUILDING IN THE 'FIFTIES.

This city had grown to the considerable size it boasted of in the middle 'fifties, by means of migration and immigration that had mostly come by the Great Lakes, or overland by stage coaches and wheeled "schooners." But soon the case was to change. Shortly the railroads were to become the main factor in the creation here of a recognized metropolis, where already in 1857 was the largest city in the Northwest, a region comprising an area larger than the whole of the original Thirteen States. Chicago then had a population of 90,000, an increase since 1837 of 86,000 souls. Thus at the end of twenty years this city showed the greatest advance in population, in so short a time, ever recorded in the history of the world. A recent and only exception is that of Los Angeles, the Angel-queen city of the Pacific Coast, which has grown faster by a high percentage in the last two decades than ever in the same space of time Chicago has done.

Chicago railroad building was commenced much earlier than it was vigorously prosecuted. Therefore a reference to the earlier instances of this form of enterprise will not be amiss. It has to be repeated over and over, that the Galena & Chicago Union was the first railroad built near this city. The first trip made upon it was of February 1, 1849. Then passengers could go west by rail, as far as Elgin, but if any would go east, they had to cross the lake in in-commodious vessels, or to pass by stage around the foot of the lake, and so further on until an eastern railroad was taken up with. Only sixty-six years since, that condition existed. In that short space of time Chicago has become the greatest railroad center in the world, commanding as it does, by means of its multitude of railroad lines and connections, the commerce and travel of the continent, and largely of the entire world.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was chartered in 1847; the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, pointing to this city, was organized in 1852; the Michigan Southern's first train into Chicago was in February, 1852; the Chicago & Mississippi was chartered January, 1852; the Chicago & Joliet was chartered February 22, 1854; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy established connections between this city and Burlington, Iowa, in 1857; the Rock Island & Pacific Company was organized in January, 1852; the Illinois Central, under its second charter, organized in 1857, and its construction advanced when immigration poured into the state, seeking the company's lands. In all directions from Chicago railroads were actually building, or were projected, except to the Northwest, with much vigor. First, some things were to be accomplished in Northern Illinois.

There were several short lines or sections of lines, in this district, which required to be consolidated before considerable distances could be conquered. Mainly by the efforts of William B. Ogden such consolidation was in no long time effected; and then commenced the building of railroads in Wisconsin looking to the beyond.

It startles and amazes one, to be in memory recalled to the fact that one, along with scores of others of this city, went by invitation of the officials of the company to any and every important point to which the road had been completed, to help the people at such points to celebrate the realization of their hopes. In such like, the small but ambitious cities of Janesville, Beloit and Fond du Lac were visited and the achievements of the railroad company celebrated.

The case of the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad must not be overlooked. It was chartered in 1851, in both Illinois and Wisconsin, and as late as 1858 a Chicago train and a Milwaukee train, as one train, used the single track, with a different conductor for each division. In that year, H. H. Porter, who died a few years ago worth millions, conducted the train out of this city, up to the state line, where he turned it over to the conductor of the Milwaukee end of the joint line. By a clause in the contract for the right of way, all trains were compelled to stop for ten minutes at Waukegan, which time was advantaged of at the lunch counter, where if one did not eat, one was pretty sure to drink a deep mug of Waukegan ale.

In 1858, against great opposition in Milwaukee, the two companies were consolidated. The event was celebrated at the state line by a large number of people, both women and men. Some distinguished persons of both states were there, and very notably among them were Senator Stephen A. Douglas and his new wife. He delivered a fine speech; but his talk while seated on the grass, in the shade of a clump of trees, was even more interesting. He told of his then recent visit to Russia, and of his reception by the Czar; and expatiated also upon the merits of Illinois canvasback ducks, which several times he had ordered sent to him at Washington to be served at reciprocating dinners given by him to his friends there. He said they all agreed that the Illinois canvasbacks were equal if not superior to those of the Chesapeake Bay.

Another anecdote will still further show the almost perfect separation of Chicago from the surrounding country, at any rate from that to the west of the Mississippi River. In March, 1858, Francis B. Peabody, now lately deceased, and the present writer, went to Clinton, Iowa, where was a New Hampshire colony, headed by ex-Governor N. B. Baker of that state. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Peabody and to him the visit was paid. But before getting to Clinton, the bridgeless Mississippi had to be crossed. The time, near the first of March; the river was covered with ice, which, owing to protracted rains, was partly broken up, and slowly drifting with the hidden current. At the hither side of the stream the travelers were handed each a long pole, to be grasped in the middle, and told to carefully follow the guide; which most certainly they did, and arrived safely on the further side. Returning, they were ferried across in a flat boat.

In this relation, a railroad event which fell in the 'sixties, and another in the first year of the 'seventies, may be recalled. The first was the completion, in 1866, of the Union Pacific; the second was the construction to Atchison, Kansas, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Perry H. Smith, vice-president and acting president of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, organized an excursion over the first named road to the "great divide," which included many of the prominent railroad officials of the country, and a number of Chicago's business men. Besides, an enthusiastic celebration of the completion of a railroad across the continent, was had in this city. It was an industrial affair, and took the form of a procession of the city's industries through the principal streets. The newspapers of the day stated that it was two hours and a half in passing any given point.

In 1870 F. H. Winston organized an excursion over the new railroad to Atchison; he had been a promoter of the enterprise, and interested in contracts for the building of the road. It was a luxurious affair, participated in by a large number of leading men and women of the city, and by a number of distinguished men from other parts. President Grant came on from Washington to honor

the occasion; and General Beauregard came down from Waukesha, Wis, where he was sojourning, at the invitation of Mr. Wiuston. (It is not necessary to allude to the unpleasant feeling that resulted—the war then was something more than a memory.) Among the Chicagoans who were of the excursion were Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Wilbur F. Storey, J. W. Doane, Judge Corrydon H. Beekwith, W. F. Coolbaugh, T. B. Blackstone, Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, T. F. Withrow, Ben. H. Campbell, William Bross, Melville W. Fuller, J. Russell Jones and W. D. Kerfoot; all but the last in this list now are numbered with the dead. The citizens of Atehison gave their visitors an elaborate banquet, and provided them with sleeping accommodations free for the night; the next morning the excursionists proceeded in a northerly direction up to Omaha. There they were met by the officials and prominent citizens, who had been joined by Sterling Morton, the first secretary of Nebraska Territory, who came in from his magnificent farmstead a few miles distant, to assist at the reception. This was the same Sterling Morton who was a member of President Cleveland's second term cabinet. The entertainment provided was simple, but sufficient, after the last night's dietetic excesses; and that evening the return journey to Chicago was commenced, arriving here in the late afternoon of the following day. A great and memorable excursion, all the participants declared it to have been.

It remains to be said that it were impossible even faintly to estimate the amount of the railroads' joint contribution in effect to Chicago's population. But it is possible to have in imagination some definite idea of what the amount may have been. Conceive of a time future, if such a conception be within compass—which thank goodness it is not—when all railroad traffic has forever ceased—when railroads are no more! How sudden and little less than total would be the shrinkage of this city's population then, it were useless to attempt to say.

CHICAGO WATER TOWER RESTORED.

The original purpose of the Chicago Water Tower was to furnish a head from which water was to be distributed over the entire city to the people. At the time of its completion, in 1869, it was regarded as the finest monument of its kind in all the country. It was badly damaged in the great fire of 1871, along with the water works, a little distance away, which were nearly destroyed. Shortly after they were rebuilt the following year, the tower was converted from a utilitarian use to be a commemorative ornament to the city.

Before more extended mention is made of Chicago's great fire, and a description of the tower itself, it will be appropriate to introduce here a wonderfully fitting passage in John Dryden's poem, "Annus Mirabilis," that was written to commemorate the burning of London in 1666:

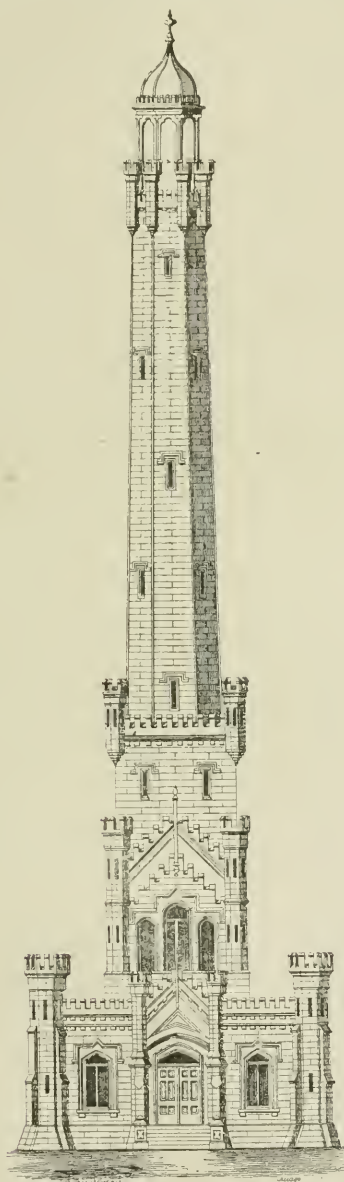
Such is the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first obscurely bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire
And straight to palaces and temples spread.

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury, more late, asleep were laid;
All was the Night's, and in her silent reign
No sound the rest of Nature did invade.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth disclose;
And first, few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Then, in some close-pent room it crept along,
And, smould'ring as it went, in silence fed;
Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walked boldly upright with exalted head.

Badly defaced, and many of its delicate features obliterated, or so blunted as to be unsightly; its foundations crumbled and, here and there, fallen in; the water tower had stood for forty-two years, an object of pain to the citizens and of wonder to strangers. Mayor Harrison's home until recently was in the



TOWER

vicinity; and for a long time past it has been understood in the neighborhood that he strongly desired the tower's repair and restoration. But no move toward the undertaking of the rather difficult work was made, until some months ago

the Commissioner of Public Works, Lawrence E. McGann, instructed Charles W. Kallal, the architect in that department, to proceed as vigorously as possible, but with all care, to present again to the people's view, in its restored purity and grandeur this monument commemorating the greatest achievement of all in the history of the city—the securing to itself forever an inexhaustible supply of pure water, which pays no tribute to local private corporations, nor to foreign owners. The work went forward apace; and at this writing nothing remains to be done on the tower column. When the facings of the ground section have been renewed, and broken glass has been replaced with new, all will have been finished. The ample but long neglected grounds around the structure will be given attention next spring.

One hundred and six feet west of the water works, and just across Lake Shore Drive, stands this beautiful water tower. As this city's first architect of ability and taste, W. W. Boyington, with much painstaking designed it, the exterior of the shaft was octagonal and rose one hundred and fifty-four feet from the ground to the top of the stone work, terminating in a battlemented cornice. The whole was surrounded by an iron cupola, pierced with numerous windows, from which may be obtained an extended view of the lake and of the adjacent country. The exterior of the tower was divided into five sections. The first section was forty feet square and surrounded the base of the shaft. The floor and roof of this portion was of massive stone, the latter forming a balcony. The bottom of the interior was hexagonal. Here the base-piece of the stand-pipe (a casting which weighed six tons) was placed, having six openings, supplying thirty-inch gates, to which the water gates were connected. From this base a thirty-six-inch wrought iron stand-pipe ascended to a height of one hundred and thirty-eight feet. Around this pipe was an easy and substantial iron stairway, leading to the cupola on the top, and lighted throughout with alternating windows. It is time the foundations of this imposing and beautiful structure were described. One hundred and sixty-eight piles capped with twelve-inch oak timbers, were driven down, the spaces between were filled with concrete, thus constituting the foundation up to the surface of the water; from thence to a point six feet below grade, solid massive dimension stones, laid in cement, intervened. At this point the gate, pit and arched ways on each corner for mains were formed. It has already been said that the original plan for delivering water through this tower was later abandoned; and it does not need to be added that the provision of mains was soon to be unnecessary. The whole structure was declared to be fire-proof, and so it was in that it was absolutely inflammable. But there it was proven, as in a thousand other places in the burned districts, two years later, that solidest of stones could be made to heave, and break, and crumble away into ruins by the heat created when a whole mighty city is burning. The lighter stones and stone ornaments of the tower were torn off and hurled a distance by the superheated wild air; the heavier white stones were blackened and stained; the foundations were involved and so weakened that the tower leaned, giving to Chicago for a time the second marvel of the kind in this world of marvels.

At what hour of the clock, on that awful night, did the catastrophe befall the water tower? The writer knew and remembers—his home was not a third of a mile distant—he had just returned to it from a baffled attempt to reach the postoffice, which stood where now is the First National Bank building. The roof of the City Hall and Court House fell in at precisely twenty minutes past 2 o'clock a. m. The faithful bell on the joint building rang up to that moment, and even as it fell, it clanged as if in conscious agony; the frightful sound was carried on the wind and pursued any retreating north siders. It was a night of hasty tragedies and sudden desolations. At 3 o'clock precisely the mighty wheels of the water works stood still, and the beautiful tower was scorified disastrously. So damaged it has stood neglected all these years, though itself ever inviting to restoration. At last it is restored, and it may today be seen nearly in its original state.

THE "Y" DESIGN AN EMBLEM, NOT A SEAL.

There are city seal collectors, who appear to be obscuring the postage stamp gatherers. No week has passed in recent months, that letters have not been received at the Bureau of Statistics, preferring requests for "the new city seal of Chicago, with an explanation of the design." Interest in this thing has been excited to a considerable degree over the country, by the frequent using of the "Y" symbol, by the Association of Commerce, and by manufacturers and merchants, in their advertisements or bulletins. This emblem was first placed before the public in the year of the Columbian (World's Fair) Exposition. As a picture on their leaflets or letter-heads, it served a useful purpose. The Chicago Tribune still more has created popular interest in this regard, by that paper's display of it, or a part thereof, over a first page column. There the "Y" with the legend "I Will" has been prominently in evidence for some months. No wonder, therefore, that a large number of persons have been led to believe that what was produced in an attempt to emblemize for a single occasion the City of Chicago is a new legal seal of the municipal corporation. The duty has thus been imposed upon the City Statistician to disabuse the minds literally of hundreds of inquirers, all of them requesting to be furnished with authentic impressions of "Chicago's new seal," with an account of it.

The author of the design in question was the successful competitor for a prize offered by the Inter Ocean newspaper for the best proposal for an emblematic representation of the enterprising spirit of Chicago. How much or how little the author himself had of this spirit, is not of the question; but it is certain that he had not made an accurate study of the geography of the city. The said spirit is supposed to be depicted in the figure of a woman, a giantess in size, who carries upon her head rather forced presentments, evidently intended to suggest the possession of commanding attributes and powers; which is well enough; but the stern affirmation, "I will," is queerly misplaced upon her stomach, as if there were the seat and source of high mental and spiritual resolves. But enough of this.

For another thing, the "Y" of the composition, as it is commonly understood, indeed, as the author at the time explained, was designed to represent the Chicago river and its branches. In this it fails utterly. To have an informing view of it, one must turn this part of the design down side up. Only so can the river proper be seen to issue out of the lake. This so short a stream, at the time of the swallowing by the Drainage canal of the south branch, was deprived of its name when at a distance of about a mile and a quarter from its present source, the lake. Upon this fraction of the internal water system of Chicago, the stem of the "Y" is supposed to be formed. And so also with the wings of the mystic letter—they, too, professedly were drawn on the lines of the two branches, that, however, are not branches of the river. That which is still miscalled the north branch, is and always was an affluent; while the miscalled south branch is, if anything but the Drainage canal, the river extended. In other words, before the original stream's course was reversed, thus making it to run from, instead of into, the lake, both the misnamed branches were affluents—the one wending its way in a northeasterly, the other in a southeasterly, direction, and both out of water-soaked lands within the Chicago basin. Neither of them ever joined the big end of the waterway in a manner to describe either wing of the "Y." Formerly the northern feeder flowed south to southeast, until it was lost in the larger stream, near the point where the principal, or south feeder, fell into the river; which itself was so soon to be lost in the great lake. Now the Drainage canal occupies the tortuous channel of this one-time affluent, down through a large part of the city, which would not too much matter with respect to this "Y" business, could by any means the apparent left wing of the letter inverted, be made descriptive of anything hereabouts in nature; which it cannot be. But, be it said, the employment herein of the term affluent, in competition with the term branch, is merely for the purpose of geographical accuracy, and not at all with the hope of changing the use habitually of the one word for the other. At first it was an error, as it now is, of speech, to talk of branches of the river. But it is an error that has always existed, and

which long since became a part of the fixed nomenclature of these confluent waters. And where a sort of reverence has accreted to old designations or names, we were wrong to substitute others except for very good reasons.

It is to be added, that this "Y" symbol was not original with the maker of his design for the World's Fair, that was used casually in some of the personally conducted exploitations on that splendid historic occasion. No, its first appearance, as far as any record of it is known to exist, was in 1859. It came about in this wise. To that wonderful piece of writing, "The English Mail Coach," the author, Thomas De Quincy, appended a note telling of the conflux of certain roads. "Suppose," he wrote, "a capital Y: Lancaster is at the foot of this letter; Liverpool at the top of the right branch; Manchester at the top of the left front; Preston in the center, where two branches unite. It is thirty-three miles along either of the two branches: it is twenty-two miles along the stem—viz., from Preston in the middle to Lancaster at the foot. This is a lesson in geography for the reader."

There is convincingness in that note, a quality that is lacking in the accounts of the "Y" emblem, that professes to be based on geographic lines in Chicago. There can be no possible objection, private or public, to the emblemizing in this fashion of Chicago's civic spirit, provided that at the same time notice be taken of the variation from the actual, in the particular of the city's geography. But everybody will agree that uninformed or distant enquirers should be told, that to this imperfect composition of dissimilar parts, Chicago has not, nor can it ever conform its corporate seal.

THE REFORESTIZATION OF CHICAGO.

Some may ask, was Chicago ever disforested? The right answer is, Yes, in extensive parts of the present area of the city. This averment is contrary to the common understanding, but nevertheless it is true.

No longer ago than when "Widow Clark's farm" was just outside the city at 16th street, probably half of her acres were wooded. And even from 12th street south to the Hyde Park railroad station, there was continuous forest; or if not so for the entire distance, there was a series of groves with but short spaces between. Hence the names "Cottage Grove" and "Woodlawn" and "Oakwood." When the late Paul Cornell and other men of like spirit with himself, decided to make of Hyde Park an attractive suburb, and had built an hotel close to the lake for summer guests, the forest of oaks between there and about 20th streets was traversed irregularly by a dozen, or a less number of roads not made by pick and shovel, but cut in the sand mostly by the wheels of pleasure buggies, the only vehicles much used then.

The making of Hyde Park was suggested by the starting of Evanston, and it was further stimulated by the witnessing of efforts at the time put forth, to transform the town of Lake View into a city suburb. On the north shore, as also on the south shore, was a stretch of oak forest up from the city limits to where the trees of larger growth were encountered at and back of Evanston. The Milwaukee plank road ran through this forest; it was a continuation of North Clark street. But there were no other roads, properly so called. When in 1858 the Lake View hotel was built and opened on a sandy elevation at the water's edge, the only approach to it was by trails, not roads, windingly traced in the sand by horses and buggies that made their way among close stands of trees. On the West Side—but the present writer was not so familiar with that division of the city. It may, however, be said on the authority of others, that groves of big trees, such as Oak Park still glories in, did in the year above named, shade large tracts of land extending from Des Plaines River to Halsted street, if not farther to the east. But so rapid was the growth of the city, those woods all were soon advanced upon by the multiplied population. Disforestation was necessary to the making of new streets and the preparing of squares and lots for mansions and common dwellings. But it was not a forced process, that of disforestation; it was gradual, as was the coming in of new

builders. At Lake View, after the few settled farmers there, prominent among the first investors and improvers in the locality, were John V. Le Moyne, S. H. Kerfoot and Jacob Rehm. The first of these, after making a fortune in real estate, removed to Maryland; the second is dead; but Mr. Rehm survives, and he has been heard to say that the forest could not stand the civilizing conditions, any more than the Indians of an earlier time could, but where a street was made and a few houses built, all around them the trees withered and died. Even their roots loosened in the ground, causing the removing of stumps to be but light work. It is supposed that with truth the same could be said of the woods on the South and West Sides. But on the North Side, some groves remained until a much later time. Where St. James Episcopal Church stands, there and near about the place, was a dense grove as late as into the 'fifties. It was at this grove, one among others, that passenger pigeons lighted for a week's rest on their annual migration. They came an incalculable winged host, all together, and so suddenly as apparently to have dropped out of the sky in a twinkling. So completely did they fill and cover the trees, that the leaves could not be seen. And they left as suddenly and mysteriously as they came, stopping precisely seven days, no more and no fewer. The present writer witnessed in 1859 such a lighting of pigeons at Wright's Grove, that lay between Fullerton avenue and Diversey boulevard, and west of Clark street; and he reported the beautiful spectacle for a newspaper of the day. The like will never again be seen in Chicago; nor will there be natural forests here; but, notwithstanding, there will in a pretty large sense be reforestation; a healthful and beautifying process already pretty vigorously started. The three park boards who are managing the affairs and work of the three great park systems, are each in its own park district pushing this most desirable improvement. Equally on this line of operating is the Special Park Commission making tree planting one of its principal cares. The work this commission has done, and is doing, in this regard is producing results that along many streets and avenues, and in small parks widely scattered throughout the city, are seen daily by great numbers of people without going out of their way for the purpose.

By so much as the trees in the great parks and boulevards are larger than those in the small parks and along the streets, may the time be measured between their planting respectively. There are some giant trees in one or other of the great parks, that look to be native growths, but are not so except in few instances; the most are transplantations where they stand.

Here are some statistics of trees in the different parks and boulevards and streets in the jurisdictions of the several park commissions. J. F. Foster, superintendent of the South Park system, estimates the number of trees planted in the South Parks and boulevards at 101,531. He writes: "I am not in position to give the number of the different varieties, but all trees that will grow at all well in the locality are represented." S. C. Schrader, superintendent of the West Parks, makes return of 30,000 trees in the various parks and boulevards of the system. From W. C. Niesen, superintendent of Lincoln Park, we have in a letter the following: "I herewith give you a very close estimate of the number of trees in Lincoln Park and the connecting boulevards. The small parks under the jurisdiction of the Lincoln Park Commissioners are not included in the list. Only trees of four inch diameter and above are counted. The number of trees in Lincoln Park is 7,200, and the number on the boulevards is 2,575, distributed as follows: On Lincoln Parkway, 60; Lake Shore Drive, 310; North Avenue Parkway, 70; State Parkway, 37; Dearborn Parkway, 35; Lincoln Park West, 153; Fullerton Parkway, 150; Diversey Parkway, 675; Sheridan Road, 1,085 trees. The largest percentage of trees are elms, then follow poplars, willows, maples, ash, lindens, locusts, oaks, pines, birches, hawthorns, catalpas, etc." J. H. Prost, superintendent of parks, in the jurisdiction of the Special Park Commission, authorizes the statement that there are 80,000 trees under his care as acting City Forester. In the small parks, playgrounds, parkways and streets, that have received attention, are 40,000 and at the Gage farm nursery there are 40,000 growing trees for transplanting as they shall be required. Thus is attained a total of 218,731 trees; 178,731 trees planted and 40,000 awaiting transplanting, in the different parks, on the boulevards connecting the parks, and on streets that have been treated to trees, in this city. Of course, the greatest

number of these trees are of no great size. But a considerable number of pretty big ones have one time and another been brought in for replanting in one or other of the great parks—notably in Lincoln Park. Of these, the original home was “the ridge,” in Bowmanville or further out, near to where still is something like a “forest primeval.” Graceland, too, and some of the other cemeteries, have trees from the same locality, extending up to where the “Big Woods” of forty or fifty years ago stood, just back of Evanston. Indeed, the largest tree, or so it is believed, ever transplanted without costing its life, but a few years since stood in Graceland. Its history is not without interest, and possibly it may have a value for the superintendents of our city’s improving parks.

This tree was originally in Wilmette. Its stem was 120 feet high, which its branches increased by about thirty feet. The season was winter, and to make sure that after transportation it would live and flourish, a wide circle, one that encompassed the extremities of the roots, was drawn around the base of the tree, and pursuing this circle about, a cleavage was made in the frozen ground. Into the thin open space thus formed the workmen dropped themselves, and by carefully excavating liberated the network of roots and fibers, without disturbing the rich mold that covered them, and contained a store of seeds of wild flowers that, the next spring, in their new home, germinated and gave out their gifts of beauty, as though nothing had happened them. Timbers were driven under the mass, and by means of them and of jack screws the myriad roots and fibers and the clinging soil, the mighty boll and lofty, wide-spreading top, all together were raised up; and other appliances being used, the giant mass was lowered to the level and placed on wheels. Numbers of people had collected to witness the removal, forming a real procession, which drew the attention of farmers and villagers along the route. Telegraph wires were cut to allow it to pass, and district supervisors and village presidents were negotiated with for right of way. The expense of it all, when the gates of the cemetery were reached, was \$1,200; and the further cost, that of removing the great elm to the burial spot which it was to adorn, in lieu of other monument, and the replanting, was near \$1,000. Thus, by the roots, boll and branches, Wilmette wood was conveyed to Graceland, and not by the boughs only, as Shakespeare tells us “Birnam wood was brought to Dunsinane.”

The director of the moving, and the bearer of the expense, was Bryan Lathrop, who provided so unheard of a monument to Jedidiah H. Lathrop, his father. A photograph of the tree as it appeared en route was taken at the time by A. F. Portman of 4942 Kenmore avenue, and by him it still is preserved. It is to be added that this noble elm, the monarch of its kind after it was placed in Graceland, was several times struck by lightning and each time a good deal damaged, before the final stroke which so shattered it, that it was felled, with only less difficulty and labor than it had been put erect in place. Wild flowers continue to come forth every spring from the ground that was brought down with the tree from Wilmette.

To return to the drift of this article. That its title, “The Reforestation of Chicago,” is correct with reference to the efforts now and lately put forth by the several park commissions to fill the parks and line the boulevards with trees, has been shown. But the accepted descriptive term “swamp,” as applied to the original site of the city, may not be challenged, though it does not give a strictly accurate picture of that site. But prelude the word timber—say it was a timber swamp—and the most is said. Still, however, the distinction must be held in mind between the starting point and the present area of the city. Several parts of Chicago, which, taken together, comprise ninety-nine one-hundredths of the whole at the present day, were never swamp of any kind. Such parts as were not high and dry prairie were timber lands.

The planting of trees began early. There were poplar trees in the dooryard of the first Kinzie House; and near to Fort Dearborn, on the south side of the river, trees had from the first been brought from near-by forests and set out either for shade or to pleasure the eyes of the soldiers stationed there. Probably the noble elm that Jacob Rehm told of in last year’s City Manual, as having stood a little off from the first lighthouse and close to the barracks, was so brought in and re-planted. And the same with the great cottonwood tree which E. H. Haddock told about to the Chicago Tribune (this from a file of that paper)

some forty years ago, as having stood between Randolph street and the river, on Dearborn street. As late as 1845 thick clumps of spruce and pine trees were scattered around in the district that was cut through to make Rush street. The woods proper commenced at about where Washington Square or the Newberry Library now is, and extended far towards the north, with here and there spaces of bare land.

The prospect on the South Side was not entirely dissimilar. One John Noble, in a letter of old date, possessed by the Chicago Historical Society, replied to a curious inquirer, that in 1834, as far north as Randolph street, near Market street, there were large cottonwood trees all about. To quote his exact words: "The timber on the South Side was principally basswood, cottonwood and elm. The upper portion of the South Side was not prairie, but a timber swamp." In an issue of the Chicago Tribune of August 12, 1877, is a communication over the initials "J. M. H." as follows: "At the time (1836) there was a dense body of timber on the east bank of the South Branch, beginning at Washington and extending as far as Twelfth street. At Van Buren street, this timber extended as far east as Clark street, curving from there each way toward the river. From Twelfth street, there was an open prairie, till timber was again reached, which was on both sides of the river, about at Eighteenth street. That on the West Side extended along the river, as far as the canal lock, and about half a mile wide from the river to the widest point. On the east side of the river, or rather, the south side, the timber followed the east fork for a mile or two."

Now here is a brief extract out of real literature referring to the presence of trees in cities. In Leigh Hunt's book on London, entitled "The Town," is a short passage respecting trees on the streets of that city. "As a link," he wrote, "of very pleasing description between old and new times, and now not unconnected with what we have been speaking of, we shall conclude by observing that there is scarcely a street in the City of London, perhaps not one, nor many out of the pale of it, from some part of which the passenger may not discern a tree. But the mention of the circumstance generally creates a laughing astonishment, and a cry of 'impossible, not credible, out of the question,' doubting if half a dozen streets could be found with a tree in them; and they triumphantly instanced Cheapside as a place which was out of the question. Yet in Cheapside is an actual, visible tree to all who have eyes to look about them. It stands at the corner of Wood street, and occupies the space of a house." It was this bit of writing that gave the poet Wordsworth the subject of his poem, "The Reverie of Poor Susan." He imagines a thrush to be in that tree, and poor Susan as she passes it is listening to its song, which calls up visions of her former home in the country. The poem begins—

At the corner of Wood street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years;
Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard
In silence of morning the song of the bird.

BROTHER OF CHARLES DICKENS BURIED IN GRACELAND

Augustus N. Dickens, youngest brother of Charles Dickens, the great novelist, died at Chicago, October 4, 1866, aged 40 years, and he was buried in Graceland cemetery on the 6th day of that month. No headstone marks his grave, but a survivor, Frederick Barnard, the printer, who occupied a portion of the house in which Dickens lived, and who was much with him in his last sickness, and arranged all matters for the funeral and witnessed the burial, has all the facts regarding the life and death here of his strangely neglected friend. He is able from memory to locate the grave; but for the purpose of this writing, inquiry has been made at the offices of the Graceland Cemetery Company, where was learned the number of the burial lot—"300 I"—with other particulars. The lot itself was visited. Pass in at the main entrance to the cemetery, take the path to the left, turn around the curve at the waiting room cottage, and go forward

by six lots; turn from the path at a sharp angle to the left again, and move some thirty-five feet toward the Clark street wall; and right there, on the north side of the lot, see the bare and sunken grave of the brother of Charles Dickens—the youngest brother, Augustus N. Dickens, whose nickname was "Boz." Where a headstone should be, there are untended bushes; on the lots next to this, one at either side, monuments of small size testify to the merits of the departed and to the affection of those who erected them; but there is no monument and no identifying mark whatever on the place where is buried this brother of Charles Dickens. By his side are his wife and three infant children, born triplets. A son and two daughters survived him. The son was educated at Evanston, and became a minister of the Methodist Church, on the Chicago Circuit. Both of the daughters married and went to other parts. The house in which Augustus N. Dickens resided at the time of his death, was a good frame structure situated on the west side of North Clark street, near Burton place. It was of one and a half story, gabled, with a veranda on the front and the south side of the dwelling. It remained to be burned in the great fire of 1871.

At one time, in London, Augustus N. Dickens was private secretary to an army officer of high rank, whose daughter he married. This proved an unhappy union, and a divorce followed. Soon thereafter, with a second wife, he left England for the United States. He came west, and followed in the track of his elder brother westward, to Southern Illinois, where materials were collected for "Martin Chuzzlewit." Cairo, as is well known, was the "Eden" of that novel. Augustus decided to settle there and try farming, and that he might, he secured a piece of land within the grant to the Illinois Central Railway Company. If he made a partial success at farming, he was dissatisfied and unhappy; and by 1858 he had resolved to quit the venture. He came to Chicago, and then it was that the present writer first saw him. It was at the conclusion of the morning service at St. James Episcopal Church: with Richard Cobden, the great English statesman, and Chicago's first mayor, William B. Ogden, he left the church; then the distinguished men of the party were accosted by a newspaper reporter, and afterwards they all repaired to Mr. Ogden's home. Mr. Cobden, who was understood to be here on a mission for the English owners of stocks and bonds of the Illinois Central Railway Company, had already procured the appointment of young Dickens to a clerkship in the land department of that company. At near the same time, Frederick Barnard, above quoted, chanced to make Dickens' acquaintance, and was of service to him when he was looking for a house to live in. The one already described was chosen, and there the real "Boz" had his residence until his death. "A jolly good fellow was he," says this—perhaps the only—survivor who knew him intimately. It is certain that he did not attempt to make a large number of acquaintances; that he resolutely avoided notoriety as a brother of the novelist; that he was never heard to speak of his blood relation to that great man. Something of mystery, some thought, enveloped him.

When Charles Dickens came to America for his second visit, and to make his appearances at the public reading table—it was in 1867—certain admirers of his in Chicago formed themselves into a committee of invitation, and first by letter, and later by a personal visit to his manager, they sought to make a date for him in this city; but all without success. Then our people recalled the fact that Jenny Lind, the divine singer, in 1851, did not make it convenient to visit Chicago, though she sang in St. Louis; and something of the bitterness of that disappointment was revived. And then some people, who knew of his brother having lived here in comparative obscurity and poverty, imagined that for that reason they were not to have the pleasure of hearing read by their author select passages out of his most popular books.

In February, 1868, the present writer was sent by a Chicago newspaper on a journalistic mission to Washington, and after a few days there he was directed to repair to Philadelphia; and by good luck, on the night of the day of his arrival there, Charles Dickens was to read; and John W. Forney, one of the great editors of the time, had arranged with him for a call by himself and a few friends after the reading, at his hotel. The favored party consisted of Colonel Forney, R. Shelton McKenzie, who had just then edited an American edition of "Noctes Ambrosianæ," Ignatius Donnelly, a commencing writer, who

later wrote "Ragnarock," and "Caesar's Column," James B. Sheridan, a stenographic reporter of Congress, who had reported Senator Douglas' speeches in the senatorial campaign against Abraham Lincoln, and the journalist present from Chicago. This latter member of the party, hoping to have a word direct from the great novelist, remarked to him that he had known his brother what time he had lived in Chicago. He heard, and looked straight at his accoster, but said not a word. Was the reason actually hit upon for his declining all invitations to this city? Hardly, as the brother had been nearly two years dead. Still many persisted in holding to the belief that his reasons for not coming here were prejudiced. Facts given in his authentic biography contradict this view.

His first readings in this country were in Boston and other eastern cities. Thirty-four times he read to his New England audiences, and then he went to New York and filled several engagements, and thence southward as far as Washington, for two readings, one of which was postponed because of the condition of his throat. There, says his biography, he found it necessary so far to modify the arrangements of the tour, as to avoid the distance to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and thereby to get home earlier. He returned to Boston for his farewell readings; and there a catarrh developed which alarmed Longfellow and all the Cambridge men rather more than himself, though he wrote home: "I cannot tell whether the catarrh may have done one any lasting injury in the lungs and other breathing organs until I have rested and got home. I hope and believe not." He went to Canada, but met with unpleasant weather, and which hastened his return to the United States, and then to Philadelphia, where he was on February 25, 1868, as already observed. In April he was back in Boston for a second farewell, and then to New York, where a public dinner was given him by the press of that city. Dickens attended with great pain, and left before the proceedings were over. He sailed two days later and reached home in the first week of May. His catarrh ceased to trouble him, but he had other ailments which, though he continued his literary work, resulted in apoplexy and sudden death less than two years later. With the facts as thus recited, no one in Chicago should wish to believe that Charles Dickens avoided this city for the reason that his youngest brother had lived and died and was buried here.

THE DESTINED CHICAGO WAS IN CONNECTICUT TERRITORY

In the far olden time, when British ownership extended over almost all of North America, the destined site of the future Chicago was on lands owned by the State of Connecticut. Some manuscript notes that years ago were received from the late Caryl Young by a friend of his, have been sent by that friend to the Bureau of Statistics, he intending thereby to direct attention to this interesting and seeming-strange fact in history. The notes purport to have been made by Caryl Young's grandfather, from materials that had been for long in the possession of the family. Some few persons who likely will read this page, will recall Caryl Young himself, who in the 'fifties was in the livery and teaming business, with stables where now is the Chicago Athletic Club building. His specialty was the serving of in-comers from eastern states and foreign parts, by hauling their household effects from wharves on the river or from railroad depots, to their proposed new homes in this city. His great-grandfather was John Young, the founder of Youngstown, Ohio, and his grandfather was William C. Young, by whom these notes were confided to his grandson. The first of the Youngs, or those who for the purpose of this article shall be first, migrated from Whitesboro, N. Y., with their two children to a region that now is Ohio, but which then was known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. Now we are reminded that in 1662 King Charles II. of England granted a charter to the colony of Connecticut. The boundaries of the colony as described in the grant were these: On the north by Massachusetts, on the south by Long Island, on the east by Narraganset River, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Virtually, say the notes, it was a strip of territory less than 100 miles wide running like a ribbon

entirely across the continent. Now, please to lay a narrow ribbon upon any map of the United States—observing both the eastern and western boundary—and find that Chicago sure enough was once in the Connecticut territory; as also were Omaha and Salt Lake and San Francisco.

Connecticut was legally entitled forever to the strip of territory 3,000 and more miles in length, but many controversies concerning it as time advanced arose. The imaginary line as just drawn stretches over portions of northern and western New York, along which adventurous families of Connecticut in no long time made their way. Thereupon, and with much blustering, the Dutch settlers on Manhattan sought to debar “the ingenious people of Connecticut” who strove to extend their settlements well-nigh up to Albany. The most valuable of Washington Irving’s works entitled “The Knickerbockers of New York,” gives incidents of the period that will entertain and amuse readers for generations to come, as they have delighted three generations gone before.

Following our line so drawn across the continent from east to west Connecticut is seen to have that part of Pennsylvania which comes up to Lake Erie, and all on the same line extended beyond. But as settlers began to arrive and to look about them and enquire to what, if any, established jurisdiction they belonged, and hearing of the claims of Connecticut, they resolved not to acknowledge them. In no long time, too, the claiming state was convinced that the pretensions to so extensive a sovereignty would have to be abandoned. But the authorities could not give over to an unknown fate such of her people as had purchased townships of her in the Ohio country, nor would they abandon such of their citizens as has benevolently been compensated for fire losses in home towns by gifts of land in the far country that was ceded to Connecticut colony by King Charles II. All such purchasers and beneficiaries were protected in their holdings, but still the strife for land ownership continued with increasing odds in favor of the general public; and after a comparatively short time, a final settlement of the dispute was made, by which Connecticut ceded to the United States all its lands west of Pennsylvania, reserving only a tract of one hundred and twenty miles long, and a mean of fifty miles wide, from Lake Erie west in Ohio; to all beyond ownership was relinquished. Thus was Chicago dropped off the territory of Connecticut. The tract was named the Connecticut Western Reserve, and by that designation it has ever since existed in political phrase. It was surveyed and divided, after Jefferson’s famous plan, into townships of six miles square. John Young, grandfather of Caryl Young, the Chicago livery keeper and teamster above mentioned, was the purchaser of a part of one of these townships, and he named it Youngstown. It contained, according to the notes we are following, 1,556 acres. On a portion of this land he laid out and started a village which soon grew and prospered. Such was the beginning of the present City of Youngstown of a thousand factories. It should be mentioned that the professional surveyor of the Western Reserve was Thomas Hutchins; the same Thomas Hutchins who did the first surveying of the site of our Chicago.

But the question of territorial ownership was not yet settled. During the first half of the 1800 year period, the debate hotly continued as to what disposition the states having landed possessions outside their recognized boundaries should make of them. Great portions of lands which, by original charters, belonged to each of several states, had twice been held by the arms of either France or England, or of both alternately, and had been recovered at the cost of blood and treasure to the United States—first in the War of the Revolution, and next in the War of 1812. Hence, the great problem—Maryland, for example, a state that had no outlying lands, early took up with the argument that the unoccupied lands, lying beyond state borders, of right was the property of all the states jointly, and that the Federal Government should take possession of and administer upon them, in a manner to promote the general welfare. It was in accordance with this contention that Virginia ceded its western empire to the United States. Then New York gave up its lands, and after followed Massachusetts, Connecticut, both the Carolinas, and Georgia with imperial gifts of territory. Connecticut, that once held Chicago in its fruitful embrace, thus was reduced in acreage from 25,000,000 to 40,000 acres. And yet the public lands question was not settled. It was in agitation between the Democrats and

Whigs: the contention of the Whigs being that it was within the competency of the government to bestow portions of the public lands directly in aid of public improvements; and on the side of the Democrats it was argued that these lands should be given to the states in severalty, or failing in that, that they should be sold and (as the government was free of debt) the proceeds of all sales be divided up among the several states—a popular alternative; or, again, that the public lands themselves should be divided, the divisor to be the number of the states; and that each state's share be given it outright, without reservation as to its eventual disposal. At first the sentiment of Illinois was in favor of the latter plan. But the government chose to retain possession of its lands; and it was not long until this state saw the wisdom of, and had large benefits from, the government's policy. Had the opposite views prevailed, the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Illinois Central Railroad both would have waited indefinitely. As it was, the question was near to a decision. It was first in the public mind, and first on the tongues of statesmen and politicians. The great parties divided on the issue. The negative of the question was taken by President Polk, who held up an appropriation by the Congress for the improvement of the Chicago Harbor. The act caused much and bitter feeling, and led almost immediately to the holding of the River and Harbor Convention in this city, which resulted in the placing of Chicago in a position to engage the nation in a changed policy—one of liberality in respect to the improving of harbors and waterways—and to designate this as ever after the Convention City. There needs no apology for reciting this passage of history, right here, in Chicago, on historic ground, that once belonged to Connecticut.

LOCATIONS OF THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE SINCE THE GREAT FIRE

The following particulars relating to the Chicago Postoffice since the great fire of October 9 and 10, 1871, and giving the several locations of this huge postal establishment subsequently to that historic catastrophe, down to its occupation of the present Federal Building, are from the recollections of the compiler of the Chicago City Manual, and verified by John W. Hubbard, who entered the postal service in 1869, taking a prominent position which he held until he had earned and was given promotion to the second place in the organization—that of assistant postmaster, which he still ably fills.

The Chicago Postoffice, Francis A. Eastman, postmaster, then located in the Federal Building on the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, was destroyed in the great fire of October 9 and 10, 1871. The postoffice force was moved at once to Burlington Hall, and to suddenly vacated stores under the hall, located at 16th and State streets. As there were no stations of the post-office at the time, the entire postal business was conducted from this point. The work was carried on there for several months, but on or about the first of January, 1872, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, which had been rented and fitted up for the purpose, was moved into and occupied by the whole force. General John McArthur became postmaster in February, 1873, occupying these quarters; but the fire of July, 1874, destroyed the church building and all the postoffice furniture. Nothing was saved except the mail pouches and sacks. A station of the office had been established in 1872, located on the northeast corner of Washington and Halsted streets; and to this station and vicinity the postoffice force was moved with the mail and sacks; the mailing, registry and money order divisions being housed in the building which was the postal station, while the city delivery division moved into the half basement of the new People's Gas Building, on the opposite or southwest corner. All the mail, both outgoing and incoming, was handled from these two points for about three months and until new quarters for the postoffice were rented in what was known as the Honore Building on the northwest corner of Adams and Dearborn streets. These quarters were occupied from about October 1, 1874, to January, 1879, after Frank W.

Palmer had been appointed postmaster to succeed Gen. John McArthur in 1876, and five more postal stations had been established. A fire in the Honore Building, which, however, did not completely destroy it, forced the postoffice to again move, and it took up temporary quarters in the basement of a new building known as the Singer Building, on the northeast corner of Washington and State streets, afterward and now the site of Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store. After about six weeks of occupancy there, the postoffice was again removed to the basement of the new Federal Building, then nearing completion, on the site occupied by the present Federal Building. After an experience of several months in the cramped basement quarters, the building was completed and the work of the postoffice was distributed over the space on the first floor and basement. Frank W. Palmer was succeeded as postmaster in 1885 by S. Corning Judd. Mr. Judd was succeeded in 1888 by Gen. Walter C. Newberry, and on May 1, 1889, General Newberry was succeeded as postmaster by Col. James A. Sexton. Washington Hessing succeeded Col. James A. Sexton as postmaster on January 1, 1894. By this time the work of the Chicago postoffice had so increased in volume, notwithstanding that several additional stations of the office had been established in various parts of the city, and the building had become so unsatisfactory, even to the point of being regarded unsafe, that Mr. Hessing commenced a vigorous campaign for the tearing down of the Federal Building, and for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 by Congress for the erection of a larger and up-to-date edifice. The campaign was successful, and in 1896 the postoffice was removed to a temporary building located on the lake front, east side of Michigan avenue, with its center or entrance opposite Washington street, where the postoffice remained until October, 1905, when the present Federal Building having been completed, it was again removed to its present location. In justice it should be said, in passing, that not enough credit has been given to Washington Hessing for the tremendous energy of his efforts, and for their intelligent direction, in that grand move to have an adequate and safe structure for the housing of the numerous, and ever enormously growing, departments of the Chicago Postoffice. He was succeeded by Charles U. Gordon as postmaster on April 1, 1897. F. E. Coyne succeeded Charles U. Gordon as postmaster on April 1, 1901, remaining in that position until he in turn was succeeded by Fred A. Busse in January, 1906. Postmaster Busse, having been elected mayor, was succeeded in April, 1907, by the present postmaster, D. A. Campbell, who has had three several commissions to the office. His first was during a recess of the Senate, his second upon the re-convening of the Senate—both of these from President Roosevelt; and the third from President Taft in January 15, 1912.

WHEN THE CORPORATE SHIP WAS ENDANGERED

SAVED FROM WRECKAGE BY THE VOTERS

This mid-winter time one year ago was an anxious time for city employes, whether on wage or salary, and only less so for thousands of dealers in family supplies and numerous other shop keepers in Chicago. A high percentage of all the money regularly, once a month or oftener, paid to such employes, goes straight to shop keepers and dealers. So soon, therefore, as it was generally known, that, owing to a then recent decision of the State Supreme Court, interpreting anew the Juul tax law, and so causing a large reduction in the city's revenue, it was made necessary that the city council order the withholding of twenty per cent. of all salaries, something like consternation prevailed among City Hall workers of every grade, from the lowest to the highest paid. All were treated in one and the same way. The feeling thus occasioned of actual surprise and suppressed resentment, was not wholly overcome until the settled conviction obtained at large that the administration was in no way to blame for the im-

pending hardship. This later and perfectly true view, was universally accepted, as more and more clearly it appeared that the mayor and the comptroller and the finance committee of the council had studied, by night and by day for weeks, if not months, in hopes of finding ways and means to prevent the temporary inconvenience and loss.

But after some months of waiting, the crippling stringency in corporate funds, caused by the Supreme Court's new ruling on the Junl tax law, was by the amending of that law materially lessened, and once more the men and women in the city building received their full pay, and also the amounts that had been temporarily withheld from them.

The City Manual for 1912 had been issued before that stage happily had been reached; when, indeed, the trouble seemed far from being ended; and consequently something was left for insertion and explanation in the City Manual for 1913. Knowledge of what the appropriate officials, together with the city council did, toward the bringing about of the necessary relief, will probably often be sought for in this document, or elsewhere, in the more or less distant future.

The campaign, at once commenced and energetically prosecuted, to obtain the desired relief, was signaled by Comptroller Traeger on December 16, 1912, in a letter by him addressed to Mayor Harrison and to the members of the city council, in which the stressful situation was described, and measures to meet it were suggested and urged. Such alleviation of the situation as he could hope for was indicated in his letter in these words: "The comptroller shares with all, the hope that the city will receive adequate relief at the hands of the forthcoming Legislature, and trusts that all possible aid may be given by the members of your Honorable Body in obtaining the same."

On December 28th, John A. Richert, chairman, made for the finance committee their report on the annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1913, and ending December 31, 1913, in which report it was said: "We have carefully considered the enormous loss in revenue occasioned by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and we have compiled an appropriation bill as low as the efficiency and the absolute demands of the departments, without crippling the same, will permit." Yet the loss of revenue could not be compensated for more than in part by the paring down of the usual appropriations. It became necessary to re-consider an ordinance that was submitted by the finance committee and passed by the council for the legalization of the appropriations, and to substitute for it an ordinance providing for the withholding of twenty per cent. of all salaries payable from the corporate purposes funds and thirty per cent. of department appropriations, in order to ensure the running of the government during the fiscal year. There was inadvertently a proviso that salaries and wages so withheld should be paid contingently upon favorable relief action by the Legislature. Because of the limiting, by its wording, the effect of the proviso to the disadvantage of the employees, Mayor Harrison vetoed the imperfect section of the appropriation bill, and explained: "It occurs to me, however, that as the section stands, in the event the Legislature should not give the relief (though I am fully confident it will do so), and the city council should decide to issue bonds for corporate purposes to meet the deficiency and the same should be approved on a referendum by the voters, the comptroller might not be authorized to pay the proportion of the salaries withheld from the city employes." Accordingly the mayor transmitted an amendatory ordinance, making it the plain duty of the comptroller to so pay the salaries withheld. This ordinance was passed unanimously without the usual reference to a committee. Previous to this action a resolution had been offered by Alderman Richert, and adopted by the council, reciting the perilous facts, and "authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee of citizens representing the Association of Commerce, the Real Estate Board, the City Club, the Citizens' Association, and members of such other public spirited organizations as he may deem necessary to act in conjunction with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Judiciary and State Legislation, in presenting to the State Legislature the city's financial needs, and in urging such legislation as will relieve the situation." Thereupon the mayor appointed such a committee, and requested the members to meet with him and with members of the council committees, in his office to

talk over the pressing embarrassment under which the administration labored. Mayor Harrison led off with a succinct statement of the facts, which elicited from the strong men and good citizens present an approval of the manner in which the authorities were dealing with the case, and a united expression in favor of "going straight to the people on the question of the issue of bonds to recoup the corporate fund that had been unfairly, though unavoidably drawn upon for unusual purposes," if no other way should be opened up to pay the withheld salaries of the city employees. This right urging was in accord with the temper of the city council, which proceeded at once with the appropriate legislation to place the question of an issue of bonds to the amount of \$2,880,000 before the people on a referendum to the voters. This was ordered to be done at the then ensuing April election.

Next, Mayor Harrison addressed himself to the Legislature, sending to Springfield a brief but comprehensive statement of Chicago's financial needs, and clearly setting forth the necessity for amending the Juul tax law. The phrasing of the necessary amendment was carefully considered in order to avoid another fatal construction by the Supreme Court. At the mayor's suggestion, the civic bodies whose representatives had participated in the conference, appointed five lawyers representing their respective associations to meet with the corporation counsel for the purpose of drafting a bill to amend the Juul law in such way as to afford relief to the city and at the same time impose no unnecessary burden on the taxpayers. The five lawyers so designated were Frank L. Shepard, Charles D. Richards, Frederic Bruce Johnson, John Lyle Vette and Morton T. Culver. The bill so drafted was approved by the corporation counsel and by the mayor was submitted with his statement to the General Assembly. Then followed a campaign on the stump, led by the mayor, the comptroller and the corporation counsel, and liberally participated in by other clear-headed speakers, to secure the popular approval of the bond issue. Speeches were delivered in nearly every ward, but none of them was a plea as for a favor to the administration, but one and all were outspoken demands for justice—justice to the administration and to the city employees. Nay, the financial honor of the citizens themselves was touched upon with true effect. This campaign, which many thought to be unnecessary, but which in the sequel was proven to have been necessary, was effectively and patriotically assisted by the commercial and civic associations of the city. First to declare itself was the Chicago Association of Commerce, speaking for its four thousand members, all of them successfully engaged in productively handling the active capital of the community; and for its several committee divisions which, together, cover every large branch of commercial business—the Chicago Association of Commerce, from its position of goodwill, declared for the bond issue. The other associations and clubs, whose great influence nobody questions, were not less decided in their pronouncements. And the bonds had the support of a majority of the press.

The Legislature was slow in passing the amendment to the Juul law, and before it was passed, Mayor Harrison had delivered his annual message to the city council, April 28, 1913. In that message he recalled the attention of the aldermen and the citizens to the facts of the hard situation the municipality had been in, and was not then quite out of. Following are a number of paragraphs from—

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

For the past year the financial condition of the city has been desperate. In June of 1912, when appropriations for that year had been made on the basis of the estimated receipts for taxation and in accordance with the system in vogue for years, when indeed the appropriations had been half spent, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in a case involving a trifling amount and tried in a down state county, with no opportunity for the City of Chicago with all its varied and vast interests to be heard, which wiped out \$3,700,000 of the estimated receipts from taxation on which the appropriation bill was predicated. No member of the city's law department was advised of the case being on hearing. The city's representatives first learned of the decision two months after it had been rendered, when it was too late even to ask a rehearing,

to seek an opportunity to present arguments against the contentions of the railroad company which was seeking to reduce its taxes.

Retrenchment was necessary and was immediately resorted to. Wherever expenses could be reduced without seriously crippling the service the saving was made. Wherever work appropriated for had not been put under contract it was temporarily abandoned. Authorized purchases not yet consummated were deferred to a more propitious date. Many desirable improvements were for the while set to one side. The bonds authorized for the widening of 12th street were not advertised. The contract for the placing of street names at intersections, one of the most desirable improvements in the community, lying ready on my desk for signature, was left unsigned. As a result of the enforced economy an additional \$605,885.30 was saved in the various departments over and above the ordinary salvage of \$1,801,214.06.

At the opening of the fiscal year of 1912 there was an unexpended cash balance in the city treasury of \$4,035,000; at the beginning of the year 1913 it had dwindled to \$1,454,168. Under the system by which the city conducts its business a cash balance of \$4,000,000 is a necessity.

To restore this balance to what should be its normal total, the city submitted to the people at the April election a bond issue of \$2,880,000 which was approved. The surplus had been depleted by taking from the corporate fund the sums necessary to provide the sinking funds for the ultimate retirement of the public debt and to pay interest on that debt. It did not seem unfair to ask popular approval of a plan to issue bonds to make good in the corporate fund the amounts taken from that fund to pay off bonds and to pay interest on bonds. After due consideration by the Finance Committee, acting in conference with the Committee on Judiciary, Elections and State Legislation and representatives of the following civic organizations: Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Plan Commission, Chicago Real Estate Board, Citizens' Association, Civic Federation of Chicago, Commercial Club of Chicago, Industrial Club of Chicago, The City Club, Cook County Real Estate Board and the Labor Organizations of Chicago—it was decided not only to submit to popular vote the question of issuing bonds in the amount of \$2,880,000 to restore the working capital of the city, but to ask the Legislature to pass an amendment to the Juul law which should place levies for sinking funds and interest on the public debt outside the scaling process of that law.

In spite of vicious assault and unfair attack the bond issue won popular approval by a small majority. The Juul law amendment has been passed by the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. The amendment asked for will make the law mean what its original framers say it was intended to mean.

Since the introduction of the bill, as drafted by representatives of the city, an amendment has been proposed and adopted by the Senate committee, having it under consideration, which will limit the relief afforded the city to three years. The bill, therefore, becomes merely a measure of temporary relief, a makeshift. It devolves upon the city to urge and secure the passage of a revenue reform measure which shall give sufficient returns to enable an administration to conduct the affairs of this great community in harmony with the desires and requirements of two and a half million people.

In view of the Supreme Court decision and the uncertainty of obtaining relief, as well as to make both ends meet, 20 per cent. of the pay of all city employes, except laborers and mechanics for the year 1913 has been temporarily withheld. Department heads have been required temporarily to curtail expenditures, so that 30 per cent. of all appropriations shall remain unexpended.

It is certainly a sorry, a humiliating spectacle for a great city, the second city in the Western Hemisphere, the fourth city in the world, to be forced to withhold 20 per cent. of the pay of the great majority of its employes, while it makes appeal to the Legislature for relief. The action taken was a matter of stern necessity; but the advertising Chicago has received abroad, the notoriety given it by the ready spreading of rumors by its enemies, have worked great harm to the city and to its business interests.

This city has suffered more than any other American city by reason of the sinister criticism to which it is constantly being subjected for purposes of partisan politics. The financial relief that has been asked, that is being asked

today, should be no partisan matter. Good citizenship, civic patriotism are involved. The city's name and credit are at stake. The Association of Commerce with its level-headed, broad-gauged citizenship, grasped the situation from the outset and has rendered a splendid service in its efforts to place Chicago once again on a stable financial footing. If the Association of Commerce had never rendered another service, in that one act it would have justified its existence.

In a little more than two weeks Chicago raised \$350,000 to aid the citizens of neighboring states who were suffering from flood disasters. And yet, when a financial disaster was imminent, which threatened to reduce the earnings of public employes by one-fifth, men who are not too well paid in view of the cost of living, which hampered the city in caring for the health, the comfort and the protection of all its people, there were men claiming to stand for the highest good, daring to call themselves leaders and moulders of public opinion, who advised a financial policy which would have made Chicago the scoff of the world.

These things show more than ever the importance of securing a fair measure of home rule for Chicago, whereby this community shall not be at the mercy of the Legislature, whenever an increase in revenue or a change in the method of securing revenue shall be thought desirable by its citizens. A city of two and a half million souls should certainly be thought capable of self-government.

In this recent financial discussion much has been heard of lower taxes and relief for the taxpayer. I take it that the good citizens of Chicago desire their city to occupy the place in the world to which its wealth and population entitle it. I believe they stand ready and willing to pay a fair rate of taxation to enable their government to make the improvements that are necessary to place the city in the front rank.

There must be economy and honesty in administration. Every dollar expended must show a dollar's worth of return. There must be no reckless extravagance. There must be a limit to the craze for economy. Economy must not be bought at the price of good service. Police and fire protection, sanitary regulations, disease prevention, cleanliness of streets and alleys, adequate street lighting, efficient garbage removal and sanitary disposition, building regulations—these are matters demanded by good citizenship, regardless of cost, not to be denied on the specious plea of lower taxes and economy. The people want them and demand them, at the lowest possible cost, it is true, but insistently in spite of the cost.

CHICAGO REDUCTION COMPANY BROUGHT
TO TERMS

CHICAGO REDUCTION COMPANY BROUGHT TO TERMS

A Chapter of Present-Day History

On the evening of October 1st a special meeting of the city council was held pursuant to a call of the mayor "for the purpose of authorizing the executive officers of the City of Chicago to enter into such contracts and to make such arrangements and agreements for the final disposition of garbage as may be necessary to handle the garbage in the city for the balance of the year 1913, to make all necessary appropriations for the expenses connected therewith, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting." At 7:30 p. m., a quorum being present, the mayor submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor, Chicago, October 1, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council, of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen:—Owing to the failure of the negotiations for the purchase of the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company, I have deemed it necessary to call a special meeting of the city council and to lay before your Honorable Body a complete review of the situation and present to you some of the papers, correspondence and documents bearing on the situation that you are called upon to meet.

The question of making permanent provision for the final disposition of garbage has been under consideration for a long time. While the Finance Committee was investigating the subject, several offers were made on behalf of The Chicago Reduction Company, whose contract expired on August 31, 1913. One of these offers contemplated a renewal of the contract for five years on the same terms as before; another the renewal of the same for five years with a provision that the same could be terminated by the city upon certain conditions at the expiration of three years; and still another in which the company offered to sell the plant at an appraised valuation to be determined by three appraisers.

The city council on July 30, 1913, by ordinance authorized the acceptance of the third proposition (C. P. pp. 1935-6). By this ordinance an appropriation of \$600,000 was made and the city's executive officers were authorized to purchase the plant at such appraised valuation. Negotiations for the purchase of the plant were begun without delay. Owing to the fact that the ordinance did not in exact terms define the details of the purchase and sale, it was necessary to draft a written agreement to be signed by the parties affected. There was a misunderstanding and a dispute in regard to the conditions to be named in the contract of purchase and sale, with the result that the representatives of the city were unable to agree with the representatives of The Chicago Reduction Company, and the matter had to be again submitted to the city council for further action.

A special meeting of the city council was called for this purpose and the situation laid before them on August 29, 1913. The city council at that time authorized the mayor and the city clerk to enter into a written agreement with The Chicago Reduction Company for the purchase of the plant in question at an appraised valuation to be determined by three appraisers. The proposed contract was set forth verbatim in the ordinance passed by your Honorable Body on that date and appearing on pp. 2005-7 of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council. The contract thus provided for was drawn up and signed by the respective parties. By reference to this ordinance it will be seen that the contract provided that the plant was to be valued as a going concern, that the appraisers, upon the completion of the appraisal, were to furnish each of the parties to the agreement with a transcript of the appraisal and that within four days from the receipt of such transcript by the City of Chicago the sum

fixed by the appraisers in same as a purchase price was to be paid by the City of Chicago.

It was further provided that such appraisal must be completed and the amount of money fixed upon must be paid to The Chicago Reduction Company not later than the first day of October, 1913, and that in the event of said appraisal not being completed by said date and the amount of money determined upon not being paid the contract should become absolutely null and void.

Immediately after the passage of the ordinance of July 30, 1913, I appointed Col. Henry A. Allen, Consulting Engineer of the Department of Public Works, as the city's appraiser. Colonel Allen began his work of appraisement at once and systematically arrived at the figures which he ultimately submitted as his estimate of the value of said plant.

I transmit herewith copy of a letter addressed to me from the corporation counsel under date of September 30, 1913, marked "Exhibit 1," in which he summarizes the events that occurred since the last action of the city council was taken. From this letter it appears that the appraisers were unable to agree. The city's appraiser fixed a valuation of \$208,582. Mr. Harold Almert of H. M. Byllesby & Co., the appraiser representing The Chicago Reduction Company, gave as his estimate the sum of \$750,000, and the third appraiser, Mr. Leonard Metcalf, fixed the sum of \$475,000 as a proper valuation. Ultimately, Mr. Almert indicated that the figures of Mr. Metcalf might be acceptable to him, but did not at any time, so far as the reports of these two appraisers are concerned, actually join with Mr. Metcalf in any award of appraisement. Col. Allen and Mr. Metcalf took the view that there could be no appraisement unless an agreement was reached by all three appraisers, and this view was concurred in by the Law Department of the City of Chicago.

After it became plain that the appraisers could not agree on the purchase price, a report was made by Messrs. Almert and Metcalf, jointly, which was addressed to the mayor of the city and the president of The Chicago Reduction Company. This report was dated September 26, 1913, and a copy was delivered to the city comptroller on September 27, 1913. The report in express terms states that no appraisal was made. I attach herewith a copy of said report, marked "Exhibit 2."

At the same time Mr. Almert filed with the city comptroller a separate report addressed to the mayor and to the president of The Chicago Reduction Company, dated September 26, 1913, a copy of which is also transmitted herewith, marked "Exhibit 3," in which he confesses his inability to agree with the other appraisers, and states that he would have been willing to assent to a valuation of \$500,000 provided the other appraisers would agree to that sum.

The city's appraiser, Col. Allen, made a report to me under date of September 29, 1913, which was accompanied with a written argument which he had submitted to the other appraisers while they were deliberating. I transmit herewith a copy of this report and the argument accompanying same, marked "Exhibit 4." In his report, Col. Allen outlined his position in regard to the matters in dispute and showed that he arrived at his figures by two different methods of computation, the result in each case being approximately the same. He also confirmed the report of the other appraisers to the effect that they were unable to agree.

On September 30, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m., the president of The Chicago Reduction Company and his attorney appeared at the office of the city comptroller and tendered a deed of conveyance for the property on which the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company is located and certain other documents to the comptroller, and demanded the sum of \$492,500. The comptroller, acting on the advice of the law department to the effect that there had been no appraisal and that he was not authorized to expend the money appropriated for this purpose except upon an appraisement in conformity with the terms in the agreement, refused to pay the said sum. Thereupon letters addressed to the mayor, the commissioner of public works and the city comptroller, signed on behalf of The Chicago Reduction Company by its president, dated September 30, 1913, were delivered to the commissioner of public works and the city comptroller, and the copy intended for the mayor was delivered to the corporation counsel. The said letters were delivered at 2:15 o'clock p. m. on September 30, 1913. A

copy of same, marked "Exhibit 5" is transmitted herewith. The letter was a notice to the effect that The Chicago Reduction Company would refuse to accept any more garbage from the city after 12 o'clock midnight on September 30, 1913.

The foregoing is a summary of all the events relating to the appraisal of the plant and the failure of the negotiations, and the documents submitted herewith as Exhibits 1 to 5, inclusive, explain in detail the various matters connected with the transaction up to the present time.

I recommend that the said exhibits be printed in the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council. I also transmit herewith a bound volume containing a copy of Col. Allen's report of September 29, 1913, to me, and a copy of his argument, both of which are above referred to as "Exhibit 4." This volume, however, contains a number of exhibits to which Col. Allen refers in his report and argument and which were submitted to the board of appraisers. In view of the fact that Col. Allen's report and argument will be printed with this communication, I suggest that this bound volume be referred to the committee on finance for the information of the members of the same.

The failure of the negotiations has resulted in the city now being without the means of disposing of the garbage collected from day to day, and it becomes necessary to take immediate action in order to remedy this situation, otherwise serious consequences might result.

I am advised by Dr. George B. Young, commissioner of Health, and Col. Henry A. Allen, consulting engineer of the department of public works, that they have been conducting a series of experiments with certain chemicals designed to ascertain whether the garbage of the city can be treated in such a way as to render it innocuous. The results of these experiments have been highly satisfactory. It has been demonstrated that the garbage when collected and brought to the place selected for its final disposition can be treated by a solution prepared from inexpensive materials, and after boiling can be rendered absolutely sterile. By treating garbage in this way, the residue is insignificant in bulk as compared to the original mass. The liquids drawn therefrom are of such a character that they can be disposed of in a sanitary manner. It would seem that this process can be used by the city—in the emergency that confronts it—with success, the only requirement being that there should be a suitable dumping place or places for the refuse and a plant and equipment sufficient to handle the large amount of garbage that will be brought to the place of disposition from day to day.

The commissioner of health and Col. Allen have been active in securing options on the tanks and other equipment for the purpose of meeting such an emergency as now confronts the city and are prepared to have a plant in operation within a short time if the money for same is appropriated by the city council. Such plant and equipment, together with the materials and labor necessary to operate same up to January 1, 1914, will necessitate an expense of about \$75,000, according to the estimates made by the commissioner of health. When it became apparent that the proposed deal with The Chicago Reduction Company would fail, an investigation was made with a view to securing a suitable site for the purpose of disposing of the garbage in the manner proposed by the commissioner of health. Such a site has been found and an option secured on same. The land is located on the east bank of the North Branch of the Chicago River between Irving Park boulevard and Grace street, immediately west of Western avenue. It contains approximately 32 acres. The option secured by the city from the owner of this land fixes the purchase price at \$4,500 per acre. This is the same site which was heretofore recommended to me and to the city council by the commissioner of public works. The Department of Public Works has been maintaining a rubbish dump on these premises since last spring. There is an electric branch line connecting with the street car system in operation to the site and large quantities of rubbish are delivered there daily by trolley. If this site is secured, it will enable the city to continue the use of the present stations for loading on the river and transporting garbage therefrom. The value of the land would be greatly enhanced by the filling in of the clay hole and would in any event be valuable to the city whether its use for the disposition of garbage is continued or not. The site is admirably located for a small park and it is certain that the city would never lose any money by this investment.

I received a letter from Dr. George B. Young, commissioner of health, today, which explains fully his plans for meeting the emergency and contains his request for the acquisition of this site and an appropriation of sufficient money for the necessary plant and the operation of the same until the end of the year.

Said letter is as follows:

October 1, 1913.

Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, City of Chicago:

Dear Sir—The failure of the negotiations for the purchase of the garbage reduction plant has brought about a situation which necessitates immediate action for its relief.

As it was thought not impossible that there might be a failure of negotiations for the purchase of the plant, the Health Department took such steps as were possible in the direction of providing for the meeting of the emergency which would arise should the plant be closed.

The first step taken was to secure from the council just before its adjournment authority to contract for the disposal of condemned foodstuffs (amounting to some eight million pounds per year) which have hitherto been sent to the **Reduction Company**.

We then made all the necessary arrangements for taking over the operation of the plant should the city become the owner of the same, and also made arrangements for the emergency handling of the garbage in case negotiations for the plant should fall through.

With the advice and co-operation of Col. Allen I have supervised some experimental work, have inspected a number of available sites, and have located and secured options on the necessary equipment for the emergency handling of the garbage.

As a result of this work I feel justified in saying that if a suitable site is provided and funds supplied, the garbage can for the present be disposed of in a safe and inoffensive manner, pending the action of the council on the question of permanent arrangement.

We have found one site, and only one, presenting all the conditions necessary to the prompt, cheap and sanitary execution of the only feasible plan available for handling the garbage if the city is not to operate the plant, and the comptroller has secured an option on the site in question. This site is the tract of land on the bank of the North Branch between Grace street and Irving Park boulevard, now used as a rubbish dump by the Department of Public Works.

This site will enable us to continue the use of the present loading stations on the river and water transport therefrom. The Department of Public Works already has an electric branch line in operation to the site and is delivering large quantities of rubbish there by trolley.

We propose to employ a reasonably cheap and simple form of chemical treatment for the garbage, one that will render it inoffensive and safe, and may possibly produce by-products of some value.

As already stated, the city is now depositing large quantities of rubbish at the site in question, both by wagon and by rail.

After treating the garbage along the lines proposed, it would be possible to deposit it in the excavation existing at the site and cover it with rubbish without any resulting nuisance. This is not an ideal way of disposing of the garbage, but it is a safe way, and one that can be readily employed for the next few months.

The site in question is admirably situated with a view to ultimate conversion into a small park or playground. At the present rate of rubbish disposition it will have been filled to grade within a year, and the city will then be in possession of a park site which will practically have paid for itself by reason of the convenience it has been to the city during the intervening period.

To make use of the method proposed will require approximately the following amounts:

Plant and equipment	\$30,000.00
Material for use up to January 1, 1914	15,000.00
Labor to January 1, 1914	15,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	15,000.00

Total..... \$75,000.00

It may not improbably turn out that the work can be done for much less, and, in any event, a large part of the expenditure for the plant will be of such a character that it can be made use of by the city in the future disposal of garbage.

The collections now amount to about 600 tons per day. For the next three months they will average at least 500 tons. This enormous amount of offensive, putrescible and potentially dangerous material cannot be left to accumulate upon the premises of the citizens of the city.

Whatever is to be done eventually, the present emergency must be faced and grappled with at once.

I therefore urgently recommend that the council be requested to make an immediate appropriation of \$75,000, to be expended under standard accounts for the emergency disposal of garbage, and that an appropriation be made for the purchase of the suggested site in accordance with the option now held by the city.

It may be that it may prove advantageous to divide the emergency handling of the city's garbage between the suggested site on the North Side and one to be located on the South Side.

If such proves to be the case, the purchase of a South Side site will be necessary, and several such sites are under consideration.

Time, however, is the important factor at present, and I have, therefore, confined my recommendations to the one site which I know to be the only one as yet discovered that presents all the necessary conditions.

In conclusion, I think it proper to say that I do not believe there is any occasion for popular panic on the score of the present situation.

I take full responsibility for saying that if the council will promptly provide the means, the present emergency can be handled without danger to the public health.

Respectfully,

(Signed) G. B. YOUNG,
Commissioner of Health.

From the information at hand I am of the opinion that the plan of the commissioner of health is entirely feasible and that the emergency can be met and overcome by the means proposed by him. I, therefore, directed the corporation counsel to prepare an ordinance making the necessary appropriations and giving the authority to expend same for this purpose. I transmit the same herewith and recommend the passage of the ordinance.

In order to avoid the necessity of hauling the garbage from the southern part of the city to the northern part it may be desirable to establish a similar disposal plant in the southern portion of the city. After the letter of the commissioner of health had been prepared an offer was made, by responsible parties, of the use of a site for the purposes of a similar plant and for the dumping of refuse in like manner in the southern part of the city. This site is a large tract having clay holes and is located in the neighborhood of 45th and Robey streets. The parties who have made the offer propose to give the city the right to use the property for the nominal consideration of \$1.00 a year for a period of eighteen months, the city to have the privilege of erecting a temporary plant thereon similar to the one proposed by the commissioner of health and to handle and treat garbage thereon with the proviso that if a sale of the property is made before the expiration of eighteen months the lease to the city would terminate on ninety days' notice.

Inasmuch as this proposition came at a late hour and after all the details for handling the garbage at the site proposed by the commissioner of health had been worked out, no ordinance has been prepared designed to make it possible to acquire this site, but I recommend its consideration to your Honorable Body and suggest that the same be investigated with a view to determining whether it can be operated in conjunction with the proposed North Side plant.

In the event of the leasing of the second site the plant at the north end of the city will be able to dispose of all garbage collected on the North and Northwest Sides and the plant on the South Side will take care of all garbage collected on the South and Southwest Sides of the city.

It has been repeatedly suggested, and it is now being agitated, that the city authorities should seize the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company, the

impression having gained ground that the city under its police power has the right to do this.

When the matter was broached before, the committee on finance asked for light on the subject and an opinion was prepared by the corporation counsel and submitted to that committee on July 16, 1913. A copy of this opinion is attached hereto marked "Exhibit 6," and I recommend that this should also be published for the information of the members of your Honorable Body.

At the meeting of the city council of August 29, 1913, the corporation counsel was present and was personally interrogated by various members of the council in regard to the rights of the city in this respect, and he adhered to his opinion of July 16, 1913. From this opinion it will be seen that the rights of the city do not extend to the seizure of a plant of this kind for the purpose of operating same, and that if there is such a seizure it would be through the unlawful exercise of physical force and would render the city and its officers liable for punitive damages. It is even possible that criminal proceedings might grow therefrom.

The city has the right under its power of eminent domain to acquire property that is useful, advantageous or desirable for municipal purposes, but it must follow strictly the provisions of the statute which require condemnation proceedings and do not contemplate a seizure before there is a judgment of the court.

My purpose in speaking of this phase of the matter and transmitting the opinion of the corporation counsel is that the matter might be brought officially before you. Such a seizure, however, in view of all that I have stated herein seems to me entirely unnecessary and in any event would certainly result in a much greater expense to the city than will be entailed by the installation of the plant proposed by the commissioner of health.

In conclusion, I again urge upon you the necessity of immediate action for the purpose of meeting the emergency that has been precipitated by the failure of the negotiations with The Chicago Reduction Company and trust that you will concur in the recommendations of the commissioner of health and pass the ordinance submitted herewith by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,

Mayor.

Opinion of the Law Department

It will have been seen in the foregoing message of Mayor Harrison to the city council that he cites certain exhibits that are severally numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and that to each one he adds a few words of explication. Noting these explications in their order, it becomes unnecessary here to reproduce the text of these exhibits. But Exhibit 6, as it is the opinion of the Law Department on the right of the city to seize the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company on the termination of its (then) existing contract for garbage reduction, may not be omitted. It was requested of Corporation Counsel Sexton, by Alderman Richert, chairman of the finance committee, a reasonable length of time prior to the date of such termination. Following is the opinion in full:

July 16, 1913.

In re Seizure of plant of Chicago Reduction Company.

Hon. John A. Richert, Chairman Committee on Finance:

Dear Sir—Your committee, at its last meeting, asked for a verbal opinion from the corporation counsel on the right of the city to seize the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company, on the termination of its existing contract for garbage reduction, which will occur on August 31, 1913. Having in mind that the emergency had not yet arisen which could justify such an extreme measure, the corporation counsel did not consider it advisable to give an opinion in advance of the emergency. Since then, however, after full consideration of the status of the entire subject matter, it has so clearly been established by an examination of the authorities that such seizure would be unlawful, that we consider it

proper now to forward the following opinion to your committee so that the statement of the corporation counsel may not mislead the committee.

In matters pertaining to the health of the community there is much wider latitude possible in the exercise of the police powers by the state or municipality than in any other class of cases. Yet, in spite of that, we can find no warrant in law for such a procedure as the seizure of this plant without invoking the right of eminent domain.

We had occasion very recently to give an opinion to the effect that this plant could be acquired by the city through condemnation proceedings under the right of eminent domain as delegated to the city by the state, but stated that the method prescribed by statute must be followed before possession can be secured.

The essential difference between the police power and the right of eminent domain is that the police power is exercised against things which have a tendency to be harmful or detrimental to society while the right of eminent domain extends to the things necessary, useful or advantageous. If the thing itself is bad or is located or placed in such a way that it affects the health or safety of the public, the police power may be directed against it even to the extent of seizing and destroying it, but if the public covets it and wishes to possess it and use it for the benefit of the public the police is of no avail. To use physical force to obtain possession of the plant under the fancied right of seizure under the police power would amount to a trespass for which every officer and employe participating therein would render himself liable for punitive damages.

Freund, in his work on Police Power, which ranks high as an authority, draws the distinction between the two powers in the following language:

"If we differentiate eminent domain and police power as distinct powers of government, the difference lies neither in the form nor in the purpose of taking, but in the relation which the property affected bears to the danger or evil which is to be provided against.

"Under the police power, rights of property are impaired not because they become useful or necessary to the public, or because some public advantage can be gained by disregarding them, but because their free exercise is believed to be detrimental to public interests; it may be said that the state takes property by eminent domain because it is useful to the public, and under the police power because it is harmful, or as Justice Bradley put it, because 'the property itself is the cause of the public detriment.'"

The text quoted above is supported by an abundance of authority, the following being taken from a Pennsylvania case:

"The argument in this case took an extended range of discussion upon powers of the state, of eminent domain and police. In their leading features, these powers are plainly different, the latter reaching even to destruction of property, as in tearing down a house to prevent the spread of a conflagration, or to removal at the expense of the owner, as in the case of a nuisance tending to breed disease. In the first instance, the community proceeds on the ground of overwhelming calamity; and in the second, because of the fault of the owner of the thing; and in either case compensation is not a condition of the exercise of the power. The same general principles attend its exercise in other directions, and it is generally based upon disaster, fault, or inevitable necessity. On the other hand, the power of eminent domain is conditioned generally upon compensation to the owner, and for the most part is founded, not in calamity or fault, but in public utility."

(Philadelphia v Scott, 81 Pa. St. Rep. 80.)

In examining the authorities supporting the rule laid down above, we found a number of cases where the conditions seemed to warrant some such extraordinary procedure and where a course involving a physical taking was pursued, but we could find no instance where a court justified the action, no matter what the exigencies of the occasion.

In the case of Spring vs. Hyde Park, 137 Mass. 554, the owner of a dwelling house occupied a portion of the building, and a tenant occupied the other part

of same. Smallpox broke out in the family of the tenant, two persons being infected with the disease. Their condition was such that they could not be removed. The Board of Health was given authority to deal with such a situation in the language quoted below. It took possession of the house and furniture therein and converted it into a hospital. The following was the language of the statute:

"If the infected person cannot be removed without danger to his health, the Board shall make provision for him as directed in the preceding section in the house in which he may be; and may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed; and take such other measures as it judges necessary for the safety of the inhabitants."

In passing on the propriety of the action of the Board of Health, the court said:

"The provisions contemplate that a contract will be made for the care of a person too sick to be removed, as by furnishing him with necessaries, nurses, etc., and, further, that the place where he is, with its immediate vicinity and the persons there found, will be subject to the regulations of the Board of Health. They give no authority to take possession of the property of any one, to the exclusion of him who is entitled to the lawful possession."

(Spring vs. Hyde Park, 137 Mass. 554.)

In a somewhat similar case the court held as follows:

"Where a city, which is authorized by its charter to purchase property beyond its limits for a pesthouse, seizes property for that purpose without the consent of the owner, it is liable for damages in trespass."

(Dooley vs. City of Kansas, 82 Mo. 444.)

There are numerous other cases to the same effect.

Davidson vs. New Orleans, 96 U. S. 97.

Am. Print. Wks. vs. Lawrence, 23 N. J. L. 590.

Monongahela Nav. Co. vs. U. S., 148 U. S. 312.

It cannot be said that the danger to the public health arising from the failure to properly dispose of the garbage of the city (the condition which it is suggested can be relieved by such summary seizure), is in any way caused by the property which is the subject of your inquiry.

In case such a proceeding was instigated by the city council any officer or agent of the city participating in the seizure would render himself personally liable for exemplary damages. He would not be protected by the action of the city council where it so clearly exceeded its powers.

Dillon on Mun. Corp., 5th Ed., Sec. 440.

Whether or not the city itself would be liable is a matter which depends largely on the methods and instrumentalities used. The general rule is that the municipality is not liable for the ultra vires acts of its officers even though such acts are directed by the city council. (Dillon, Section 1648.) But this general rule in some instances has been overcome by the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) LEON HORNSTEIN,
JOSEPH GROSSMAN,
Assistants Corporation Counsel.

Approved:

(Signed) WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.

The City Council Takes Action

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the ordinance submitted with the communication by His Honor the Mayor, and Alderman Richert moved to pass the said ordinance. After debate, Alderman Walkowiak moved that

Dr. George B. Young, commissioner of health, be given the floor to explain his proposed method of disposing of garbage collections. The motion prevailed. Dr. Young thereupon took the floor and addressed the council.

Alderman Lipps presented the following order:

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the proposal of The Chicago Reduction Company to dispose of the city's garbage for a further term of 10 days or two weeks at same price as heretofore paid them; and be it further

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to further negotiate with The Chicago Reduction Company with a view of purchasing their plant at a reasonable price.

Alderman Lipps moved to substitute the foregoing order for the ordinance under consideration.

Alderman Carr moved to lay on the table the motion to substitute. The motion prevailed. The question being put on the motion to pass said ordinance, the motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed—

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the City for the purpose of purchasing a site to be used for the final disposition of garbage, containing approximately thirty-two and one-half (32½) acres located east of the Drainage Channel between Grace street and Irving Park boulevard in the City of Chicago, and that the City Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to purchase the said property under an option which has been given to the City of Chicago for same by the Illinois Brick Company, at a rate not to exceed four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500) per acre.

Sections 2 and 3 of the ordinance as passed provide for the apportionment and expenditure of the money appropriated.

Proposal to Lease the Grace Street Property

At a regular meeting, October 6th, of the city council the mayor submitted a proposal to lease, instead of selling at once to the city, the Grace street property in question, that had been made by the president of Illinois Brick Company, the owners of the same. He thought the terms of the proposed lease reasonable, on a fair valuation of the land, but that was a matter that could be referred to the Chicago Real Estate Board or the Cook County Real Estate Board, "the two bodies best able to give expert advice on matters of this kind." He also submitted leases along the line suggested, together with an order authorizing the mayor and city council to execute the same.

Alderman Martin moved to proceed to consideration of the communication and order submitted by the mayor, in the matter of a lease from the Illinois Brick Co. The motion prevailed, and was followed by motion to pass the order. Alderman Lipps presented an ordinance repealing an ordinance passed October 1, 1913, appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of certain lands to be used as a site for the disposition of garbage. He moved to substitute his ordinance for the order under consideration. Alderman Carr moved to place the said ordinance on file. The motion prevailed. Alderman Pretzel moved to refer the said ordinance to the health committee. The motion was lost. On motion of Alderman Lipps the clerk read a written protest from citizens of the 26th Ward, and a resolution adopted by residents of said ward, against the location of a garbage disposal site in the territory bounded by Grace street, Irving Park boulevard, North Western avenue and the Chicago River. The motion recurring on the motion to pass the order submitted by the mayor, the motion prevailed; ayes 47, nays 17.

By unanimous consent, Alderman Lipps presented an order directing the corporation counsel to prepare and submit an ordinance providing for the con-

demnation of the property of The Chicago Reduction Company. He moved to pass said order. The motion prevailed and the order was passed; ayes 39, nays 25.

At a regular meeting, October 15th, of the city council, the corporation counsel sent in the required opinion and the draft of an ordinance in agreement therewith. Unanimous consent was given to consider them both, when Alderman Lipps moved to amend by filling the blank in Section 1 thereof with the words and figures, "one hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars (\$133,112.00)." Aldermen Carr and Martin presented a memorandum of reasons why the city should not acquire the plant of The Chicago Reduction Company by condemnation proceedings or otherwise. The question recurring on the motion to pass said ordinance as amended, the motion prevailed and the ordinance passed; ayes 40, nays 36.

Official Offer to Purchase

Comptroller Traeger lost no time in making the city's offer to purchase the property of The Chicago Reduction Company, at the price named in the foregoing. The offer was rejected, and as soon thereafter as might be, Corporation Counsel Sexton brought a condemnation suit in the County Court against the company. Upon the preliminary hearing of the case, Judge Owens made rulings favorable to the city, and thereupon further proceedings were temporarily suspended, the Reduction Company having intimated to the mayor that they were on the point of deciding to sell the property in question to the city for a sum that should represent its value as estimated by him. Accordingly, the business was again taken up out of court, when an agreement was come to, and Corporation Counsel Sexton and the president of the company together executed the papers necessary to the transfer of the property to the city, and a judgment confirming the transaction was entered in the County Court. "All's well that ends well."

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND CITY COUNCIL

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, WHILE GIVING TO THE CITY COUNCIL INFORMATION DESIRED, DEFINE THE LEGAL STATUS OF THEIR BODY

At a meeting June 30th, of the city council, the city clerk presented the following communication submitted by the Civil Service Commission in response to an order passed by the council June 16th:

Civil Service Commission,
Chicago, June 30, 1913.

To the Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, and the Honorable, the City Council, of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—At the last meeting of your honorable body the following resolution was adopted:

"Ordered, That the Civil Service Commission be and it is hereby directed to report to the City Council the name, address and official designation of every person holding city office, position or place of employment under temporary authority or so-called emergency or sixty-day appointment; also the rate of compensation paid and the number of renewals, if any, of such appointment in each case."

Under the council rules this order becomes effective this day and the commission begs leave to report thereon.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to its position, this commission at the outset desires to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the commission's powers, duties and obligations are based upon an act of the Legislature and that the city council has no jurisdiction or control thereof.

The commission has no desire at any time to withhold information in its possession, but it cannot be placed in the position of recognizing the power of the city council to direct its actions in any way whatever. From the city civil service act—and from that act alone—is derived the power of administering and controlling employment in the classified service of this city, and no city ordinance or council order can modify that law or alter the commission's obligations thereunder.

The accompanying report is therefore made, not as a matter of official duty imposed by the order in question, but as a matter of courtesy to the legislative branch of the city government.

Section 10 of the Civil Service Act provides, among other things:

“To prevent the stoppage of public business or to meet extraordinary exigencies, the head of any department or office may, with the approval of the commission, make temporary appointments to remain in force not exceeding sixty days, and only until regular appointments under the provisions of this act can be made.”

The act also provides (Section 4) that the commission “shall make rules to carry out the purpose” of the act.

The administration of civil service activities with regard to the complexities of city government must take into account the needs of departments, and if the spirit and purpose of the law are complied with nothing more should be asked or expected. Mere numbers of temporary appointees mean nothing unless the necessities therefor are appreciated.

The commission is not responsible for or concerned in the individual employed or to be employed under temporary authority. It grants such authority for the filling of a position, and the selection rests with the department head.

Temporary appointments partake of three general characteristics, though special reasons apply in many instances:

(1) **Pending Examination.** Where eligible lists have been exhausted, have expired by limitation, or where new positions are created for which no eligible lists exist.

At the present time the commission is maintaining approximately 350 eligible lists, each of which has a life of two years unless that time is extended in the manner provided by law. The policy of the commission has been and now is to permit lists to expire at the end of the two-year period, believing it to be the best practice and one tending to keep alive lists of efficient material. These lists are expiring daily.

The physical ability of the commission to hold examinations is limited. Since January 1, 1913, it has held 110, some of which took days to complete and weeks to grade. Classes of more than 100 candidates are common; in one promotion examination now going on there are 1,793 applicants. In all 5,477 persons have filed applications for original entrance or have registered for promotion in these examinations.

In certain lines of employment it is practically impossible to secure a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the requirements of the service, notably nurses (especially those assigned to contagious diseases), where there are now substantially 32 temporary appointees; pages (public library), 22 temporary; draftsmen of all kinds, 12 temporary, with examinations about to be called as the docket will permit, called or being graded.

In the skilled labor service many departments require at times (principally during the construction season) the services of members of a specialized trade. The numbers so required are small—two or three thereof being common—and the working period short. While the commission endeavors to maintain eligible lists for these positions, it cannot keep pace with the demands of the service

without crippling its examination work in connection with positions of more permanency.

(2) **Pending Certification.** Authority granted pending acceptance by a civil service eligible; a necessary routine procedure.

The rules properly permit an eligible five days in which to accept or waive appointment, and waivers are common on original entrance. Thus periods of from 10 to 15 days or more elapse before requisitions are filled. Department heads cannot always anticipate their needs. When they make requisition they need the help at once and are entitled to temporary relief.

In order to minimize labor and expense, effort is constantly being made to provide lists applicable to like duties in all departments. Owing to the character and tenure of work in some positions, waivers of certification are the rule. The commission does not compel eligibles to accept certification where risk enters into the work or ask them to leave steady employment for a position of brief tenure.

These are purely administrative problems that the commission and department heads must meet as they arise in order that consequent stoppage of public business may be prevented.

(3) **Emergency.** Emergency appointments are of four kinds, though frequently they partake of more than one of the four characteristics:

(a) **Extraordinary.** To meet unforeseen contingencies of a temporary character, as in the Health Department in time of epidemic; in the Department of Public Works and all bureaus and divisions thereof in cases of accidents, breakdowns, snow removal, etc.

(b) **Transitory.** Where a new commission, department or bureau is created, its organization in a formative state and its ultimate needs unknown. Necessarily there can be no complete segregation in the budget and the exigencies permit but one thing—temporary appointment pending organization.

The same is true where a subordinate, a member of the classified service, temporarily fills the place and performs the duties of a superior during furlough, sick leave or special assignment.

(c) **Special.** Where special temporary services of a more or less expert character are required for a limited period; experts for council committees and special commissions, examiners, general and efficiency investigators, etc., covered by appropriation items for particular investigations or studies.

(d) **Extra.** To cover rush periods in offices where the needs fluctuate and where for short periods each year extra help is required.

Under heading (3) "Emergency," it is not practicable to certify from eligible lists. In many instances the places, under the law, if considered permanent, must be filled from promotion lists. No civil service employe holding a position which offers steady employment, and being on a promotion list with like possibilities, will give up the position thus held in order to accept one where the tenure of office is necessarily limited or at best uncertain, no matter if there is an increase in salary.

With regard to heading (1) the commission is doing all within its power to fill all permanent positions in strict compliance with the law.

Under heading (2) it holds that any practice other than that in vogue would result in "a stoppage of public business" just as the law forecast.

To apply a literal interpretation to the law and require examinations for the purpose of replacing temporary appointees, under heading (3), would result in an absurd situation. By the time the required examination could be held, papers graded, eligible lists prepared and posted and certification made, the exigencies of the service would have ceased, the temporary appointee would be laid off and the time of the commission and the money of the city wasted. The effect would be a nullification of the purpose of the law.

Nothing can be gained, either academically or economically, by holding examinations that lead nowhere. The commission believes that the correct practice is to fill all permanent positions by original entrance or promotion examination and to grant to department heads temporary authority in all cases where, after

investigation, it is satisfied an emergency exists. Any other plan must necessarily result in at least a partial stoppage of public business.

Attached hereto is a list of temporary appointments in the classified service, other than common labor, effective this day, giving the name, address, title, compensation and number of renewals of appointment. With respect to names, addresses and compensation, the list will be of little value after today by reason of constant changes therein. There are also attached summaries of temporary appointments by departments and by classes of the service.

Aside from skilled and common labor (both fluctuating and uncertain quantities at all times), there are approximately 10,000 employes in the classified service. Of this number there are today the following numbers on temporary authority:

		Per cent. of whole.
(1) Pending examination	181	1.8
(2) Pending certification	41	0.4
(3) Emergency—		
(a) Extraordinary	5	
(b) Transitory	11	
(c) Special	33	
(d) Extra	43	92
		0.9
Grand total	314	3.1

Tabulated by the classes of service as fixed by the rules of the commission they are as follows:

Class A—Medical	77
Class B—Engineering	58
Class C—Clerical	55
Class D—Police	0
Class E—Operating Engineering	30
Class F—Fire	0
Class G—Library	15
Class H—Inspection	56
Class I—Supervising	23
	314

An effort has been made to classify each appointment under the headings above outlined. However, in many instances special reasons apply and an intelligent understanding of the list can only be had by studying each individual case.

Labor Service. The number of laborers, skilled and unskilled, required by different departments of the city varies with the season of the year and the amount of special work on hand. The maximum demand throughout the country is reached about this time of the year as is the demand of the city.

Skilled Labor. New construction and heavy repairs, particularly in the bureau of engineering, require the temporary employment of skilled labor. The appropriations for this work are not segregated, as the needs, both as to mechanics and laborers, cannot be anticipated by the department. There are 2,774 skilled laborers in the employ of the city, of which 238 are on temporary authority, as follows:

Board of Education	16
Department of Electricity	11
Fire Department	2
Health Department	19
House of Correction	2
Public Library	16
Board of Local Improvements	1
Police Department	4

Department of Public Works—

Bureau of City Hall	7	
Bureau of Engineering	141	
Bureau of Streets	18	
		166
Special Park Commission		3
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium		1
Total temporary employes skilled labor.....		238
Total skilled labor in city service.....		2,274

Common Labor. It is exceedingly difficult at this time when railroad and agricultural demands are at their height to maintain eligible lists at the rate of \$2 per day fixed by the appropriation ordinance for street labor. The provision of the law requiring all civil service employes, including laborers, to be citizens limits the field especially for street work.

The last examination was held May 7th, 9th and 10th, and at this time two-thirds of the ward lists are exhausted, and on June 23d the Commission ordered an examination to be held July 9th. An adequate number of qualified applicants is not expected.

The total number of laborers in the employ of the city on June 30, 1913, is approximately 4,540. Of these there are 729 under temporary authority. The detailed numbers of laborers, civil service and temporary, are as follows:

Department.	Civil Service.	Temp.
Board of Education	48	7
Department of Electricity	19	0
Department of Police	5	3
Department of Health	2	1
Special Park Commission	95	35
Department of Public Works—		
Bureau of City Hall.....	3	1
Bureau of Engineering	1,388	29
Bureau of Sewers	218	0
Bureau of Water	19	0
Bureau of Streets (including laborers on street cleaning and street repairs)	2,016	653
Totals.....	3,813	729

Total common labor in city service.....4,542

Yours very truly,

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, CITY OF CHICAGO.

(Signed) ELTON LOWER,

JOHN J. FLYNN,

Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF CHICAGO

**The Mayor and All Departments
and Bureaus**

NATURE OF CIVIL LIBERTY

(Edmund Burke, in "On the Affairs of America.")

Civil freedom is not, as many have endeavored to persuade you, a thing that lies hid in the depth of abstruse science. It is a blessing and a benefit, not an abstract speculation; and all the just reasoning that can be upon it is of so plain a texture as perfectly to suit the ordinary capacities of those who enjoy, and those who are to defend it. Far from any resemblance to these propositions in geometry and metaphysics, which admit no medium, but must be true or false in all their latitude, social and civil freedom, like all other things in common life, are variously mixed and modified, enjoyed in different degrees, and shaped into an infinite diversity of forms, according to the temper and circumstances of every community. The extreme of liberty (which is its abstract perfection, but its real fault) obtains nowhere, nor ought to obtain anywhere. Because extremes, as we all know, in every point which relates either to our duties or satisfactions in life, are destructive both to virtue and enjoyment. Liberty, too, must be limited in order to be possessed. The degree of restraint it is impossible in any case to settle precisely. But it ought to be the constant aim of every wise public council to find out, by cautious experiments and rational, cool endeavors, with how little, not how much, of this restraint the community can subsist. For liberty is a good to be improved, and not an evil to be lessened. It is not only a private blessing of the first order, but the vital spring and energy of the state itself, which has just as much life and vigor as there is liberty in it.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

1913

CARTER H. HARRISON

Mayor

Character of the Office of Mayor.—One of the most frequent requests received from time to time at a number of the Departments in the City Government, is for copies of the Charter of the City of Chicago. The answer to such requests uniformly is that the City of Chicago has no charter. As this reply usually causes some surprise, the explanation is vouchsafed that this City, in common with all incorporated places, large and small, in Illinois, in its present status is authorized by and proceeds under the provisions of the Cities and Villages Act of the State.

Inconvenient and injurious as the lack of a special charter many times admittedly is, there still is left, as a consequence of the omission, a large scope for the exercise of various implied and necessary powers. Hence it is correct to say that the Chicago City Government is the representative acting power of the City in its collective, no less than in its corporate, character. The Mayor at the head of the Government is the depository and the exerciser of this unified power, in part specified in State law, while other parts are implied or assumed. In theory, the performance of his official functions, after due recognition given to the City ordinances, is at his own discretion; but in practice he takes into mind the entire population, and considers what he knows of their sentiments and wishes. This he does without in the least weakening his delegate leadership in municipal affairs. He has constantly under observation, and therefore he is able intelligently to serve, the whole community and not a single section of it, nor any party or association or club. All sections and every element in the population he recognizes, and he seeks to benefit all. And when matters are strenuous and trouble threatens, he refers again to the definite charge that was laid upon him by the electorate, to maintain and defend the independence of his official position. He does not yield to unfair pressure, and he is not perturbed by unjust clamor.

The foregoing description obviously is general; but it will be found distinctly to apply in the instance of every man, or woman, who in future succession shall worthily hold this great office; and, besides, it would have been equally applicable in the instances of the most successful Mayors in times past. By it is plainly indicated a principal source of executive strength for the Mayor—for any Mayor of Chicago. Seeing this, he does not forget that he is the man of the people's choice, and by the same token the people ever remember that he is their particular representative.

Some of the more important particulars of the Mayor's powers and duties are the following: His control of the Police of the City is absolute, and this is supplemented, when occasion requires, by extra police authority equal to that of the Governor of the State. He may exercise within the City the lawful resources of the Sheriff to suppress disorder. He has authority to call out every male inhabitant over eighteen years of age to assist in enforcing the laws and ordinances; and he may call in the militia, subject to the Governor, who is commander-in-chief, to aid in overpowering obstinate riots. He originates measures, in common with the City Council, and institutes procedures for the City's welfare and advancement. He perceives the best public tendencies of the community toward material betterment, and he assists them. He studies the practical in the popular efforts to safeguard the public morals. It is his privilege and duty to inspire and lead the citizens. He exerts himself to the utmost to provide for existing pressing needs, and for the convenience of the future, in respect of the best permanent improvements that public money and engineering skill can command.

The Mayor's participation in the conducting of the city finances is one of

his most important duties. It begins with his selection of a suitable person to be City Comptroller and continues through the fiscal year. He assists that official with occasional suggestions and advice, and by more particular service when the annual budget is preparing for submission to the Finance Committee of the City Council. He may, in an advisory capacity, sit with this committee during its deliberations upon the details of the budget. In the last resort he may veto any of the budget's items. Authorized bonds are negotiable only when they bear his signature, and all warrants on the treasury must be countersigned by him.

The Mayor is a part of the City Council. He presides at all sessions of that body. In written messages he recommends measures he wishes to have considered. He vetoes any ordinance or resolution which he deems defective or against public policy, and may submit with his objections thereto the draft of a substitute resolution or ordinance, which if his veto be not overcome by a two-thirds vote of the Council, are at once passed upon. Other instances of his connection with the business of legislation are when he attends specially important meetings of one or other of the Council committees.

One striking particular of difference between the powers and duties of the Mayor of Chicago and those of the Mayor of New York, which is the only other city with which this city is comparable, is that in the latter city the Mayor does not preside at the sessions of the Board of Aldermen. There, at the election every two years of the Aldermen, is elected also a president of the Board, who becomes the presiding officer and is paid a salary of \$5,000 a year. Hence the Mayor's connection with legislation is slight, and seen only in written messages, and the occasional use of the veto.

Many of the prominent features of the city government are moulded by the City Council. One such feature after another has been added by that body as occasion has demanded. Hence the many new departments that successively have been created and established. These have grown naturally out of the situation, in much the same manner as the numerous departments of the great mercantile houses on State street have appeared. The department store was not an invention, but an evolutionary growth. So are the departments of the city government a product of evolution. The Council creates departments and bureaus in order to meet pressing needs, and authorizes the equipping of them with executive or administrative heads and with a convenient number of clerks and employes. The Mayor selects for the chief positions men of private integrity and public honor, and nominates them to the Council, asking for its consent to their appointment. His selections and appointments on the Board of Education, though in a sense complimentary, give him much thought, and occasion careful canvassing of individual merits, in order to secure an impartial and a wise management of the city's public schools. The same may be said with respect to the Public Library—the appointments to the Board of Trustees carry with them no emoluments, but entail much labor in the interest of the general reading public.

Secretary to the Mayor

Secretary—CHARLES CECIL FITZMORRIS.

The different matters that fall within the line of duties of the Secretary to the Mayor are too numerous to be each definitely stated, and the most cannot even be catalogued. They are not of a precise nature, nor are they the same one day with another. Every day produces, if not its own duties, then those of the previous day are presented in changed forms. There is no monotony in this division of the Mayor's office. As the multifarious cares of the chief executive, and the demands made on his time, are separately learned from running experience, so likewise, in large measure, it is with respect to the labors of his Secretary. In both situations, the difficulty and importance of the work done, or to be done, daily, can only be imagined by outsiders.

The Secretary is appointed by the Mayor, in pursuance of an ordinance passed many years ago, which declares that he "shall keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers which are usually filed, or required by law to be filed therein;

to deliver to the City Council and to the respective Departments of the City all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the Mayor's office during the usual office hours, and to perform such other duties as may be required by the Mayor." From this tentative beginning, and without further legislation, the office of Secretary as originally established, has come to be of its present standing and importance.

More and more, of course, as the City increases in population, and its business interests multiply and enlarge, do the citizens have occasion to resort to the Mayor. So has it come about, that there are not hours enough in the day for him to see everybody who comes; and, of course, those who are there by previous appointment, are the first admitted to the Mayor's presence; and those who appear to be on matters of pressing importance, are next admitted, each in his turn; and so all down through the multitude of callers. There is no other rule of discrimination; no undemocratic formality is practiced. But in numerous cases requiring it, the Secretary exercises a delicate discretion. In short, his duties are such as cannot be performed without much painstaking, and with a sense also of exacting responsibility. At the same time, in his position, he possesses many pleasant and valued advantages. He has official relations with all the executive and administrative officers of the City, and necessarily acquires a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of the municipality; and, too, he amasses a rich fund of political information for ready use whenever it may be required of him. And he secures a large acquaintance among influential men of business and affairs who have interests touching on the municipality's.

Finally, it is to be said, that the Secretary to the Mayor relieves the chief executive of a great amount of routine work, by assisting in the handling of much impersonal correspondence, and by referring appropriately to the different departments almost no end of communications that contain complaints or petitions.

General Clerk—Stenographer

General Clerk, Mayor's Office—Abraham Merinbaum.
Mayor's Stenographer—John M. Kelly.

Department of Finance

City Comptroller—JOHN E. TRAEGER.

Deputy Comptroller and City Auditor—L. E. GOSSELIN.

Chief Clerk—Chas. J. O'Connor.
General Accountant—Mark M. Foote.
Chief Auditor—Joseph Harvey.
Paymaster—J. L. Healy.
Assistant Paymasters—Samuel R. Wharton, Thomas D. Chadwick.
Real Estate Agent—Joseph F. Peacock.
Clerk in Charge of Special Assessments—E. T. Ryan.

The Department of Finance is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It controls the fiscal concerns of the city. The department embraces a City Comptroller, the City Treasurer and the City Collector, and all such clerks and assistants as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Comptroller is the head of the department and has the management and control of all matters pertaining thereto. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$100,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, a Deputy City Comptroller, and such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees, according to law. He is responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper. He requires good

and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall receive or have care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable things belonging to the city, which bonds shall run to the Comptroller and be approved by him. The Comptroller is charged with and exercises a general supervision over all the officers of the city who in any manner have to do with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, and the collection and return of such revenues into the City Treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city, and as such has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, judgments, notes, bonds, debts and choses in action belonging to the city, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere; and he possesses and preserves all leases of the property of the city. He has supervision over the contracts, bonds, obligations, loans and liabilities of the city, the payment of interest, and over all the property of the city and the sale or disposition thereof; and, generally, in subordination to the Mayor and City Council, he exercises supervision over all such interests of the city as in any manner concern or relate to the city finances, revenues and property. Such are the principal powers of the Comptroller. Among his more important duties are these: To advertise at least once in each year, and not later than the first day of December in each year, for bids from all regularly established national and state banks doing business within the city, for interest upon the money of the city deposited in such banks. These bids are referred to the City Council for its information and consideration not later than the fifteenth day of December of each year. Any or all such bids may be rejected by the City Council, and it may designate as many depositories as it deems necessary for the protection of the city's interests, and to award bids accordingly. But the Comptroller is required to give notice that the average monthly balance to be kept in any one bank shall not exceed an amount equal to one-half the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of such bank, but no bank shall have more than \$2,000,000 of city money on deposit at any one time, excepting during the month when any given bank may be the "active bank," when the amount may be increased if occasion demands. The "active bank" is selected every month, and in it the City Treasurer deposits his current receipts for the month, and against which the Comptroller checks for the payment of salaries and other current liabilities. Finally, he is required to protect the city at tax sales of property subject to sale on account of delinquent taxes, by appointing an agent who shall attend all tax sales in which the city is interested.

Department of Public Works

Commissioner of Public Works—LAWRENCE E. McGANN.

Deputy Commissioner—Joseph O. Kostner.

Department Chief Clerk—John A. Kleine.

The Department of Public Works is a department of the municipal government of Chicago, established in 1876. It embraces the Commissioner of Public Works, the Deputy Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Streets, the First Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Second Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Third Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Water, the Superintendent of Sewers, the Superintendent of Maps, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Compensation, the City Architect, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. He appoints, according to law, all officers and employes in the department except the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. He may remove any such officer or employe, according to law. The Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$50,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to require good and

sufficient bonds to be given by all subordinate officers and employes in said department who perform any or all of the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes and the registrar of the Bureau of Water.

The Commissioner has charge of all public improvements commenced, or to be commenced, by the City of Chicago, and he has power, subject to the ordinances of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways and public places of the city, for the erection of telegraph poles or other poles or posts, for the laying down of gas, water and steam pipes, sewers, conduits and other underground construction authorized by law or the ordinances of the city, and to determine the location thereof; and to cause the prompt repair of the streets, alleys, highways and public places, whenever the same are taken up or altered. But nothing herein contained shall relate to the construction of local improvements, paid for in whole or in part by special assessment; provided, however, that said Commissioner shall have charge of all local improvements paid for in part by special assessment, upon their completion and acceptance by the Board of Local Improvements, or upon their completion, acceptance and approval by the court confirming the assessment, and said Commissioner has the power to enforce all provisions of any contract for such improvements which relate to the guarantee and maintenance of such improvements and the repairs thereto.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works, subject to the ordinances of the city, to take special charge and superintendence of all streets, alleys and highways in the city, and of all walks and cross walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings and public grounds in the city; of all markets and market places and all other public buildings in the city, belonging to the city, and of the erection of all public buildings; of all works for the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago River and of its branches, and of the harbor of the city; of all sewers and works of said city, and the collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the water works system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; to award and execute all contracts for any work or public improvement, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, and all contracts for coal for the use of any department of the city, with a proviso as above set forth relating to the construction of local improvements paid for in whole or in part by special assessment and that are under the control of the Board of Local Improvements.

The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works is appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council. He has authority, under and subject to the order, direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works, to sign or act for the Commissioner of Public Works, and he shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Deputy Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, must execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Department of Law

Corporation Counsel—**WILLIAM H. SEXTON.**

First Assistant Corporation Counsel—**JOHN W. BECKWITH.**

Assistants—Bryan Y. Craig, Lee D. Mathias, William Dillon, Nicholas Michels, Charles M. Haft, Patrick W. Sullivan, James G. Skinner, Leon Hornstein, Crawford Ross, A. L. Gettys, John F. Power, J. J. Viterna, Max M. Korshak, George L. Reker, S. A. T. Watkins, Otto C. Bruhlman, Harry J. Ganey, J. F. Grossman, James J. St. Lawrence, Loring R. Hoover, Jos. Murray, Wm. F. Naughton, Louis Salinger, M. W. Cagney and E. J. Queeney.

Secretary and Chief Clerk—A. J. Callaghan.

The Law Department is an executive department of the municipal govern-

ment of Chicago. It embraces the Corporation Counsel and such number of assistants and clerks as the City Council may by ordinance provide. One of such assistants is known as the City Attorney and another as the Prosecuting Attorney. The Corporation Counsel is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and he is the head of the department. Before entering upon the duties of his office the Corporation Counsel executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the power of appointing and removing all or any of his assistants. He superintends and with the assistance of the City Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney conducts all the law business of the city. He employs an attorney-at-law, whose office is at the headquarters of the Fire Department, and who is known as the Fire Department Attorney; such attorney is subject to the instructions of the Corporation Counsel and of the Fire Marshal, and he performs such duties as may be imposed upon him by either of them. The Corporation Counsel keeps in proper books to be provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, and all proceedings had therein; and such books are at all times open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller and any members or committee of the City Council. He draws any deeds, leases, contracts or other papers required by the business of the city, when requested to do so by the Mayor, the City Council, or the head of any department. He drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the City Council, or by any committee thereof. He furnishes, when required to do so, written opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the Mayor, the City Council or by the head of any department. And he reports in writing, on or before the first day of March in each year, to the City Council, the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper. Also he prepares and submits to the Comptroller on or before the first day of November in each year an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for maintaining his office during the ensuing fiscal year, and this is laid by the Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimates. All deeds, leases, contracts, books and papers are required to be given over by any retiring Corporation Counsel to his successor on assuming the office.

City Attorney's Office

City Attorney—N. L. PIOTROWSKI.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Morton A. Mergentheim.

Trial Attorneys—Myer S. Emrich, George McMahon, M. J. O'Brien, E. A. Prindiville, J. R. Considine, M. C. Zacharias.

Appellate Court Attorney—David R. Levy.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Jas. J. O'Toole, Justin F. McCarthy, Matthew E. Clark, John B. Brenza, E. Marshall Amberg, Walter J. Labuy, Michael B. Morris.

Chief Investigator—Geo. Seif.

Supervisor of Investigations—F. O. Sebring.

Chief Clerk—Claude Dyckman.

Chief Docket Clerk—Jos. M. Coffey.

Waiver Clerk—Alfred Ebenstein.

The City Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and he assists that officer in conducting the law business of the city and has especial charge of all actions in tort against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by defective streets or sidewalks. He keeps in proper books provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city may be a party, and keeps an accurate record of all proceedings had therein. Such books are open at all times to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, or any member or committee of the City Council. On or before the first day of March in each year, he reports in writing to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with a statement of all actions pending in court prosecuted or

defended by his office, to which the city is a party; and such report contains the names of all defendants and complainants, the nature of the action of the date of commencement thereof, and the status of such suit, accompanying his report with such information as he may see fit to append. As to any cases that have been disposed of during his term of office, and since his last preceding report, he states the manner of the disposition of each of such cases.

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Prosecuting Attorney—JAMES S. McINERNEY.

Chief Assistant—Albert J. W. Appell.

Assistants—Morris Barnett, George Basta, Frank J. Calupny, George Em-miecke, Henry Eckhardt, Leroy Hackett, Arthur Haggenjos, Frank T. Huening, Julius Jaffe, J. Henry Kraft, Z. H. Kadow, Ota P. Lightfoot, Roman G. Lewis, Wm. Navigato, Walter Rooney, Frank C. Souhrada, U. S. Schwartz, Marshall Solberg, W. J. Vavra.

Chief Clerk—Edward V. Peterson.

Stenographer and Law Clerk—Adolph Mai.

Notice and Law Clerk—Catherine McPadden.

Stenographer and Law Clerk—Anton Fencil.

The Prosecuting Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel. He is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of the city, and he institutes an action in every case where there has been a violation of any city ordinance, when instructed so to do by the Corporation Counsel or the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person, when in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel the public interest requires that a prosecution shall be had. He may, with the consent of the Corporation Counsel, discontinue any action brought for the violation of any city ordinance on such terms as may to him seem equitable. On or before the first day of March in each year he reports to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year and submits with such report such other information as he may deem necessary or proper.

Department of Health

Commissioner of Health—Dr. GEORGE B. YOUNG.

Assistant Commissioner of Health—GOTTFRIED KOEHLER, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.

Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Hyman Cohen, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Sanitation—C. B. Ball.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—B. E. Sherman, M. D. V.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—Henry Weisberg.

Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Lodging House—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Municipal Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

The Department of Health is a department of the city government established under an ordinance of the city. It embraces the Commissioner of Health, and such other assistants and employees as the City Council may by ordinance provide. At the same time, by the same ordinance, there was created the office

of Commissioner of Health, the holder of which is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department. Conditioned for the faithful performance of his public duties, he executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000, with such securities as the City Council shall approve. He has and exercises a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city and all orders and directions emanating from the department are issued in his name. He appoints, according to law, an Assistant Commissioner of Health, a Secretary, a Register of Vital Statistics, a Director of Laboratories, a Chief Food Inspector, medical, sanitary, meat, milk and ice inspectors, disinfectors and hospital attendants, and such other employes as may be necessary; and he may remove, according to law, any of such officers or employes. The Commissioner is required to enforce all the laws of the state and ordinances of the city, and all rules and regulations of the Department of Health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city. For the purpose of carrying out such requirements, he has authority at all times to enter into any house, store, stable or other building, and to take any measures that may be necessary to make a thorough examination of cellars, vaults, sinks, drains and other places and things, and cause them all to be cleaned and kept in good condition. In the necessary books for the purpose he keeps a record of all transactions of the department, including the registration of deaths; and he keeps on hand the necessary blanks to be used by physicians and midwives and to furnish the same on application. He gives to the Mayor and other city officials such professional advice and information as they may require, with a view to the preservation of the public health; and whenever he hears of the existence of any contagious or epidemic disease, it becomes his duty to investigate and adopt measures to arrest its progress. He has power to make rules and regulations in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and for the prevention and suppression of disease, but such rules and regulations do not become effective until they have been approved by the City Council, except in cases of emergency. There is a penalty provided of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense of any person violating, disobeying or refusing to comply with any rule, order or sanitary regulation of the Department of Health. The Commissioner of Health, the Assistant Commissioner, the Secretary of the Health Department, and all physicians, employes or inspectors who may be designated by the Commissioner of Health, have full police powers and the right to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who violates any of the provisions of the ordinance or rule of the department. Bureaus and subdivisions are established within the department for the better facilitation of the department's work, and for all such special rules and regulations exist.

City Physician

City Physician—J. D. MCGREGOR, M. D.

The City Physician is appointed by the Mayor. He is a member ex-officio of the Department of Health, but exercises no power and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the Commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the Superintendent of Police, or any police officer in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Superintendent of Police or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physical injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges, or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He makes monthly visits to the House of Correction, the Juvenile Detention Home, the City Infants' Hospital, the House of the Good Shepherd and the Erring Women's Refuge, and submits a report of the medical services of these institutions to the City Comptroller at the end of each month.

Department of Police

Superintendent of Police—JAMES GLEASON.

Secretary to the Superintendent—Vernon L. Bean.
First Deputy Superintendent—Herman Schuettler.
Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser.
Chief of Detectives—John J. Halpin.
Secretary to the Department—E. C. Cummings.
Department Inspector—Philip R. Crippen.
Inspector of Moral Conditions—Wm. C. Dannenberg.
Manager of Properties—Hugh Borland.
Custodian of Lost and Stolen Property—De Witt C. Cregier.
Director of Instruction—W. H. Westbrook.
Chief Clerk—Philip McKenna.

What in a sense is a new department of police, created by ordinance passed the City Council December 30, 1912, has for head an officer with the title of Superintendent of Police, as under the Code of 1911. He is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, and has the management and control of all matters relating to the Department of Police, its officers and members, and devotes his entire time to the service of the city. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond running to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$25,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties. He appoints according to law all officers and members of the department, and has power to remove from the Police Department and the service of the City of Chicago any member thereof in the manner provided by law. He has the custody and control of the office, stations, equipment, books, records and other property belonging to the department. It is his duty to preserve the peace and secure good order and cleanliness within the City of Chicago, and to that end is required to enforce all state laws, city ordinances and the orders of the City Council and the Mayor of Chicago. Section 6 of the ordinance which creates the office of Superintendent of Police creates also the office of First Deputy Superintendent of Police, Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, Department Inspector, Director of Instruction, Inspector of Moral Conditions and such number of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and (by subsequent amendment of the ordinance) patrolwomen and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance. Section 7 of the ordinance divides the activities of the Department of Police as follows:

Under the immediate supervision of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police the Active Bureau consists of said First Deputy and such numbers of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen, surgeons, drivers, chauffeurs, matrons, operators, clerks and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

Under the immediate supervision of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, said bureau consists of said Second Deputy, a department secretary, a manager in charge of properties, a department inspector, instructors, clerks and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

The Deputy Superintendents of Police are equal in rank and shall report daily to the Superintendent of Police all matters of police and department business coming to their attention.

The First Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the City of Chicago and the people therein, and all city ordinances; the prevention of crime in the City of Chicago and the apprehension of criminals; the assignment and distribution of the police force, and the regulation of traffic.

To him report all precinct commanders, the Chief of the Detective Division, the Chief of the Traffic Division, the Chief of the Ambulance Division, the Chief

of the Horse Division, the Chief of the Miscellaneous Division and the chief operator.

The Second Deputy Superintendent of Police shall not be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with the care and custody of city property and the distribution of the same; the supervision of departmental records; the inspection of the personnel of the department and of stations, equipment and departmental property; the instruction of officers and men; the ascertaining and recording of departmental efficiency, individual and grouped; the receipt and investigation of all complaints of citizens regarding members of the police force; the supervision of all matters affecting public morals, such as prostitution, the sale of cocaine, opium and other habit-forming drugs; the supervision of saloons, cafes, restaurants, hotels, public dance halls, summer parks and excursion boats; the censoring of moving pictures and performances of all kinds.

To him report the Secretary of the Department, the Manager of Properties and the Department Inspector.

All the foregoing relating to organization is embraced in ten sections of the ordinance creating practically anew the Department of Police. Twenty-two sections follow, relating all to administration.

Traffic Division Created

In the Department of Police has been created a Traffic Division, with headquarters at 1121-1123 South State street. The division consists of all mounted officers in the department, and of all dismounted officers assigned to traffic and bridge duty in the territory bounded by the river on the north and west, Van Buren street on the south up to but not including the west side of Michigan avenue on the east.

Captain Charles C. Healey, formerly of the mounted squadron, is transferred to and commands the Traffic Division.

There are transferred from various precincts, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 392 patrolmen to the Traffic Division.

The order creating the Traffic Division proceeded from H. F. Schuettler, First Deputy Superintendent of Police. It took effect at 7 o'clock a. m., January 1, 1914.

Department of Fire

Fire Marshal—CHARLES F. SEYFERLICH.

First Assistant Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Donahoe.

Third Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.

Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.

Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah McAuliffe.

Department Attorney—Joseph J. Murray.

Department Secretary—William C. Gamble.

Office Secretary—John P. Murphy.

The Fire Department, established as an executive department of the municipal government of the city, includes one Fire Marshal, one Assistant Fire Marshal, a Secretary of the Fire Department, one veterinary surgeon, and such number of assistant fire marshals, captains, lieutenants, engineers, pipemen, drivers, truckmen, telegraph operators, assistants, clerks and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Fire Marshal is the head of the Fire Department, and has management and control of all matters and things pertaining thereto. He is not required to perform active fire duty except when in his opinion his presence at fires is necessary. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve. And he requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all his assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall have the care or custody of any property belonging to the city. Such

bonds run to the city, they having been first approved by the Fire Marshal. He appoints all his assistants and clerks, and may remove them, according to law. He has sole and absolute control and command over all persons connected with the Fire Department of the city, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline, and he prescribes from time to time such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as may be necessary in the administration of the affairs of the department, in case where the cost of such materials does not exceed the sum of \$500—all contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. He is required to inquire into, and cause to be investigated by the Fire Department Attorney, the cause of all fires which may occur in the city, as soon as may be after they occur, and cause to be kept a record of such investigation and the evidence in each case. There are numerous other provisions of the ordinance that created the Fire Department; one of these provides for a "merit roll," and another for the issuing to newspaper reporters badges which shall be in form and appearance the same as those worn by the members of the Fire Department.

Department of Electricity

City Electrician—RAY PALMER.

Assistant Electrician—A. C. King.

The department of the municipal government of the City of Chicago known as the Department of Electricity was established by an ordinance passed by the City Council, and it includes a City Electrician, an Assistant City Electrician, a Superintendent of Construction, a Secretary, one Chief Inspector, one Inspector of Electric Meters and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The same ordinance creates the office of City Electrician, and provides that he shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He is the head of the said Department of Electricity and must be a practical and skilled electrician and not engaged in any other business while acting in such capacity. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Police Telephone systems, of municipal lighting, of the inspection of electric meters, of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside of buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department; provided, that the Fire Marshal shall have control of all Fire Alarm Operators, and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the location of call boxes. All operators are members of the Fire Department and are detailed for duty by the Fire Marshal to the City Electrician, but they are not separated from the Fire Department. He has part also in all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the Police Department; he consults with the General Superintendent of Police; and in case of a disagreement in any of said matters between the City Electrician and the General Superintendent of Police, the Mayor is given the power to decide such matters of difference. The City Electrician, from time to time, makes such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the direction and control of all subordinate officers, assistants, clerks and employes in the department. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as shall be necessary in the administration of the affairs of his department—in cases wherein the cost of such materials or supplies shall not exceed the sum of \$500; the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertising in the manner provided for in the letting of similar contracts by the Department of Public Works. The ordinance creating this Department of Electricity has many articles

and more sections for the information, instruction and direction of the City Electrician, and for the information of the public.

The City Electrician is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators, and ex-officio chairman of the Board of Motor Vehicle Registry.

City Civil Service Commission

Members of the Commission—**HARMON M. CAMPBELL**, President; **ELTON LOWER**, **JOHN J. FLYNN**.

Secretary and Chief Examiner—**R. A. Widdowson**.

Examiner in Charge of Efficiency Division—**James Miles**.

Engineer Efficiency Examiner in Charge—**J. L. Jacobs**.

Examiner in Charge of Records Division—**Miss F. B. Ross-Lewin**.

Examiner in Charge Labor Division—**Mrs. E. F. McCall**.

The provision of law governing the appointment of Chicago Civil Service Commissioners is contained in an act of the State Legislature to regulate the civil service of cities, approved and in force March 20, 1895. It is the following: "The Mayor of each city in this State which shall adopt this act shall, not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the taking effect of this act in such city, appoint three persons, who shall constitute and be known as the Civil Service Commissioners of such city, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year from the time of appointment, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. Two commissioners shall constitute a quorum. All appointments to such commission, both original and to fill vacancies, shall be so made that not more than two members shall, at the time of appointment, be members of the same political party. Said commissioners shall hold no other lucrative office or employment under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any municipal corporation or political division thereof. Each commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution of this State."

Under another provision of this act, there was submitted to a vote of the electors of the City of Chicago at the general election held March 20, 1895, the proposition whether this city and its electors should adopt and become entitled to the benefits of the new law. A large majority of the votes at the election were cast for the proposition, and the Mayor at the time, George B. Swift, made proclamation of the adoption of the act and announced his appointment of three Civil Service Commissioners of Chicago. They were John M. Clark, for the term of three years; Robert A. Waller, for the period of two years, and Christopher Hotz, for a term of one year.

The Commissioners, as authorized by the law to do, proceeded to classify all offices and places of employment in the city government, with reference to the examinations thereafter to be made, except officers who are elected by the people, or who are elected by the City Council, pursuant to the city charter, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the City Council, judges and clerks of election, members of any Board of Education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the Law Department and one Private Secretary to the Mayor; all of whom are not included in the classified service. The first Commission adopted rules, which from time to time have been amended or added to, for carrying into effect the purposes of the law. The rules were, as the law required, made public by publication in the official newspaper and by means of a pamphlet which contained them, and was freely distributed. The rules existing and in force in any one year are printed annually and are distributed without charge to all citizens who are interested in the administration and procedure of civil service. All applicants for places in the classified service are subjected to public and competitive examination, which is free to all citizens of the United States. The examinations must be practical in their character and relate to matters which fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the positions, and in some cases include tests of physical qualifications and health

and, when appropriate, manual skill. No questions in any examination relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations. In all cases the Commission has control of the examinations, specifying limitations only as to residence, age, health, habits and moral character of the applicant. After such public, competitive and free examination, the papers are marked and graded and the names of all who have passed over and above 70 are placed on the eligible register, such persons taking rank upon the register as candidates for appointment in the order of their relative excellence as determined by the examination. Preferred persons for appointment to the classified service are those who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States during the years 1861, 1862, 1863 or 1864, and who were honorably discharged therefrom; but only on condition that they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties to which they are assigned. Vacancies in the high grades are filled by competitive promotion examination, the manner of promotion examination, the rules governing the same, and the method of certifying are the same as provided for original appointment. The Commission decides as to the cases where a promotion examination is practical or possible, and as to the members in the next lower grade who are eligible to take such examination. Whenever a vacancy in the classified service exists in any department, the head of the department notifies the Commission of the fact and the Commission certifies to such appointing officer the name and address of the candidate standing highest upon an original register for the kind and grade to which the position belongs. In the case of an eligible register resulting from a promotion examination, the Commission certifies the names and addresses of the three candidates standing highest upon such register. The persons certified or tendered reinstatement must report to the head of department or appointing officer within five days from the date of certification. In case of original appointment, the persons are on probation for a period of six months, at the expiration of which period, if he or she is found competent, the appointment becomes complete.

The Commission ascertains also the duties imposed by law and practice upon particular groups of employees and keeps records of the standard of efficiency of such employees. These records of efficiency are used either as a basis for promotion, or for lay off, where the final efficiency average falls below 70, as a basis for discharge. The efficiency division investigates the methods employed in the different departments.

Board of Local Improvements

Members of the Board—GEORGE A. SCHILLING, President; CLAYTON F. SMITH, Vice President; EDWARD J. GLACKIN, FRED BURKHARD, FRANK Z. RYDZEWSKI, FRANK SIMA.

Secretary and Superintendent of Special Assessments—Edward J. Glackin.
Assistant Secretary—Fred Burkhard.

The Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago is governed in its work by the Local Improvement Act approved June 14, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, with amendments thereto.

The Board is made up of five members, who are appointed by the Mayor. The appointments are confirmed by the Council, who make provision for their salaries, as well as for the operating expenses of the department. The Board elects from its members a President, Vice President and Assistant Secretary, and the President appoints committees in the Board who have special charge of the various branches of local improvements, such as condemnation, paving, sewer, house drains, water mains, water service pipes and sidewalks.

The Superintendent of Special Assessments is ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The function of the Board is to make local improvements by special assessment, special taxation, general taxation or otherwise, as shall be prescribed by ordinance, the various steps to be taken being defined in the Local Improvement Act. Improvements may be originated on motion of a member of the Board, on petition or request of property owners, or on order from the City Council.

The Board alone has the power to prepare and submit an ordinance to the Council for a local improvement. In connection with the work of the Board, and in addition to the holding of meetings, committee work, keeping of records, etc., there is, incident to the making of a local improvement, the engineering work; preparation of estimates of cost, reports, etc.; the searching of records for legal description of property and names and addresses of the owners or representatives; holding of public hearings; preparation of ordinances; the spreading of assessments; preparation and filing of assessment rolls; preparation, publication and mailing of notices; preparation of contracts, specifications, etc., advertising for bids, awarding contracts, etc.; the supervision and inspection of local improvements under way, issuing of vouchers, bonds, retainer certificates, etc.; filing of affidavits, certificates and other papers; the keeping of a separate account for each special assessment warrant, including record of rebates, refunds, public benefits, etc., necessitating the employment of a large staff of employees; and also the work of the Attorney of the Board of Local Improvements in the confirmation of assessments, trial of cases and all other legal matters.

Department of Track Elevation

Commissioner—FRANCIS J. OWENS.

Engineer—George F. Samuel.

Secretary—Miss Fannie Specter.

Though an organization, composed of citizens and aldermen, was formed in 1892, largely by the discretion of the then Mayor, Hempstead Washburn, for the purpose of beginning and prosecuting the work of track elevation, it was not until after twenty years of operation under that organization that the Department of Track Elevation was created by ordinance, May 8, 1911. At the regular meeting of the City Council on that date, Mayor Harrison submitted an ordinance that was prepared by the Corporation Counsel, creating a Department of Track Elevation, and providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a Commissioner of Track Elevation, and for the appointment by the Commissioner, according to law, of the necessary assistants, which ordinance the Mayor recommended for immediate passage, and accordingly the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote of the Aldermen.

Thus was established an executive department of the municipal government of the city, which is known as the Department of Track Elevation, and embraces the Commissioner of Track Elevation, the Engineer of Track Elevation and a Secretary, and provides for such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance designate. The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department, but before entering upon the duties of his office he is required to execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, all officers and employes in the department, and he may remove any officer or employes, according to law. It is by the ordinance made his duty to conduct negotiations with the various steam, elevated or street railway companies operating railway cars within the City of Chicago, for the purpose of eliminating grade crossings, and to prepare general plans outlining the nature of the work required to be done. He submits drafts of ordinances to the Committee on Track Elevation for the elimination of grade crossings, either by the elevation of railway tracks, or by any other practical method of separating the plane of railway tracks from that of the streets, alleys or public ways crossed by any such tracks. He examines and approves all plans for work to be done under track elevation ordinances passed by the City Council, and he supervises all work done thereunder. He makes, or causes to be made, photographic records and daily reports showing the progress of all such work, which are kept on file in his office. He is required before the first day of March in each year to prepare and present to the City Council a report showing the entire

work of his department and the receipts and expenditures thereof during the previous fiscal year; and to prepare and submit to the City Comptroller, on or before the first day of November in every year, an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for and maintaining his department during the ensuing fiscal year, which report shall be in detail and shall be laid by the said Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimate.

Department of Buildings

Commissioner—HENRY ERICSSON.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Secretary—P. C. Hoey.

Inspector in Charge—Thomas F. Peel.

Plan Examiner—E. H. Nordlie.

Architectural Engineer—R. M. Gerety.

Elevator Inspector—Frank Gaynor.

The Department of Buildings is executive in character and operation, and the Building Commissioner is the head of the department. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, but he must be an experienced architect, or a civil structural or architectural engineer, or a building contractor or an efficient building mechanic, and have been engaged in some one of these trades or occupations for a period of not less than ten years prior to his appointment; and during his term of office as Commissioner he shall not be engaged in any other business. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes an approved bond to the city in the sum of \$25,000. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department of Buildings, and he appoints, and may remove, according to law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department. It is the duty of the Commissioner and his assistants to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or the safety of buildings. The Commissioner inspects or causes to be inspected, all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters, buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes, hotels, apartment houses, and other buildings or structures occupied or frequented by large number of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings, or any parts, appliances or equipment thereof; the sufficiency of their doors, passageways, aisles, stairways, corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accidents, and he is required to make return of all violations of the provisions of ordinances or laws; and whenever he finds any building or structure, or any part thereof, in the city in such unsafe condition as to endanger life, it is his duty to notify the owner, agent or occupant of such building to put it in a safe condition; and if such owner, agent or occupant neglects or refuses to place such building in safe condition within the time specified in the notification, it becomes unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to occupy the same. Other sections of the ordinance relate to the details of administration of the department, thus making plain the duty of the Commissioner and his assistants, as also the duties of owners, agents or occupants of buildings in the city.

Department of City Parks

(The Chicago City Parks are to be distinguished from the three great park systems in the city, which are managed each by a separate Commission, whose members are state officers. Two such Commissions, those for Lincoln Park and for the West Parks respectively, are appointed by the Governor, while the Commissioners for the South Parks are appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court. Over the City Parks is a Special Park Commission appointed by the Mayor and

approved by the City Council. These parks are otherwise and popularly designated as "Small Parks.")

Officers of the Small Park Commission:

Chairman—ALDERMAN ALBERT W. BEILFUSS.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of Parks and Acting Forester—Jacob H. Prost.

Superintendent of Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—Theodore A. Gross.

Members of the Special Park Commission—Ald. Albert W. Beilfuss, 2258 Cornelia street; Ald. Henry D. Capitain, 1544 Kenilworth avenue; Ald. John J. Coughlin, 17 North La Salle street; Ald. Edward F. Cullerton, 510 Reaper Block; Ald. Frank McDonald, 2851 West Congress street; Mr. Oscar F. Meyer, 1341 Sedgwick street; Mr. Jens Jensen, 1141 North Sacramento avenue; Mr. Cyril Fiala, 1656 Blue Island avenue; Mr. Drzymalski, 1600 Besseley court; Mr. Peter S. Goodman, 211 South La Salle street; Mr. George Landau, 685 Milwaukee avenue; Mr. Charles E. Boek, 2153 Wilson avenue; Mr. F. A. Lindstrand, 187 North Clark street; Mr. Samuel J. Rosenblatt, 1115 First National Bank Building; Rev. Julius Rappaport, 2128 Crystal street.

In the department are three distinct but co-operating bureaus under the sole supervision of the Special Park Commission, authorized by the City Council in a resolution passed November 6, 1899. The Chairman is the general executive officer of the Commission. The Secretary performs all clerical duties required in and about the offices of the Commission; he keeps a full and comprehensive record of all matters pertaining to the several branches of the Commission's work, and performs any other duties that may be required of him. The Superintendent of City Parks, under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission, has the management and control of all city parks, public squares and other open spaces and street intersections; and he has full power, direction and control of all employees provided by the City Council in connection with the improvement and management of such parks, etc. The Superintendent of Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches, under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Special Park Commission, has the management and control of all public playgrounds and bathing beaches, and of all matters pertaining to the administration, improvement, conduct and regulation thereof, and he has full power, direction and control over all employees provided for by the City Council in connection with his work.

At the present time the Special Park Commission has jurisdiction over sixty parks, ninety playgrounds, three bathing beaches, one swimming pool, and the city forestry. The parks vary in size from one-third of an acre to an acre. Where sufficient space is available, tennis courts are laid out and croquet courts and baseball are allowed. Wading pools are provided in summer, and skating by flooding in winter. Two new playgrounds were added the past year, and several others are in contemplation. The total playground attendance during 1913 was 3,000,000, an increase over that of 1912 of 200,000. In the city forestry division, 250 trees were furnished free to citizens, the receivers to do the planting and the cultivating.

Department of Supplies

Business Agent—RICHARD J. REYNOLDS.

The Department of Supplies is an executive department of the city. By the ordinance creating it, there also was created the office of Business Agent, and the person holding such position was constituted the head of the Department of Supplies, which is closely connected with the Department of Finance, as the Business Agent conforms to the rules and regulations of the City Comptroller. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council. He executes before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond to the city in the sum of \$50,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. By the same ordinance

all employes under the Business Agent are required to give bonds to him, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, respectively. Five of these positions are named and the amount of the bond attached to each is stated thus: Chief clerk, \$10,000; stationer, \$5,000; stock keeper, \$10,000; storehouse clerks, each, \$5,000, and other employes, \$2,000. The Business Agent makes all purchases of supplies and materials for the use of the city, and he lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city in cases where the cost of such materials or labor is not less than the sum of \$500. Requisitions are made upon him by the heads of departments for all purchases to be made and all contracts to be let by the Business Agent, provided that such requisitions are approved in writing by the heads of the departments for which the same are required. Such requisitions are his authority for all purchases under them, and he files them in his office for safekeeping. There is this exception to the above, the Commissioner of Health makes all purchases of and lets all contracts for medicinal, preventive and curative supplies and materials, and such other supplies and materials as require technical knowledge of medicine, pharmacy or chemistry. The Business Agent charges to the department the supplies to be furnished them on requisition, at their cost price, and he renders monthly statements to the heads of departments of the amounts charged to them respectively. He also presents to the City Comptroller monthly statements showing the total cost of supplies furnished to each department, and the amount thus stated, when certified to be correct by the heads of the several departments, is charged to funds appropriated for the use of such departments. That he may make all purchases upon the most advantageous terms, he procures competitive proposals from at least two responsible persons or corporations, and he takes advantage of the lowest prices quoted for goods of equal value. In all cases wherein is involved the expenditure of sums of money in excess of \$200 and below \$500, he procures proposals in writing from at least three bidders, which proposals are filed with the requisitions pursuant to which the purchases are made. Further, he keeps books of record of all purchases made by him, and of all contracts let by him under provisions of the ordinance which created the Department of Supplies.

Election Commission

President—**CHARLES H. KELLERMANN.**

Commissioners—Charles H. Kellermann, Anthony Czarnecki, Howard S. Taylor.

Chief Clerk—William H. Stuart.

Assistant Chief Clerk—Warren Phinney.

Attorney—Charles H. Mitchell.

The three members of the Election Commission are appointed by the County Court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their offices for a term of three years. In case of a vacancy the County Court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the state are required to be represented on the Commission, and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No Commissioner can hold any other office. The Board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. The office of the Commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday and legal holidays. The Board provides ballot boxes, registry books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and certificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. Election precincts are established by the Commissioners, the basis taken for each being the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, 300 voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has the management and control of the registration of voters.

Department of Smoke

Chief Smoke Inspector—OSBORN MONNETT.

Chief Assistant Inspector—S. H. Viall.

Mechanical Engineer in Charge—Frank A. Chambers.

Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the City of Chicago, passed by the City Council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces, and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A chief assistant smoke inspector, appointed under civil service, is bonded in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

The ordinance creating the Department of Smoke Inspection authorized the Mayor to appoint a Smoke Abatement Commission to be composed of eight members, who should act as advisors to the Smoke Inspector in the conduct of the department. This commission is composed as follows:

Thomas E. Donnelly, chairman; Adolphus C. Bartlett, Edward A. Butler, John V. Farwell, William V. Kelly, Bryan Lathrop and John G. Shedd.

This commission was authorized by the ordinance to appoint an advisory board of three mechanical engineers, who should act as advisors on engineering questions to the Smoke Abatement Commission, to the Smoke Inspector and to the members of the department. The board is composed as follows:

Consulting Engineer, George M. Brill; Mechanical Engineer, Joseph J. Merrill; Mining Engineer, S. G. Hobert.

Department of Weights and Measures

Inspector—PETER ZIMMER.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Mayor. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring in the city, except track scales and scales of capacity for three tons or upward, which are inspected once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. He has a scale of fees ranging from \$3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the City Collector all fees he has received; and at the same time he makes a report in writing to the City Comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

Department for Inspection of Steam Boilers and Steam Plants

Chief Inspector—MICHAEL J. RYAN.

Supervising Engineer and Chief Deputy Inspector—Robert Wileox.

The head of the Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the Mayor. The persons

so appointed shall be qualified from practical experience in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The Supervising Engineer and Chief Deputy Inspector is appointed by the Chief Inspector, according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

City Oil Inspector

Inspector of Oils—**JAMES A. QUINN.**

Chief Deputy—**John A. Zimmer.**

The City Oil Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, under authority given by a state law enacted in 1874. His compensation is paid by the party or parties requiring his services at a rate fixed. He gives a bond in such sum as may be exacted by the City Council, with sureties approved by the Mayor. The statute enumerates the various oils to be inspected—coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, benzine and other mineral oils and fluids, the products of petroleum. It is a misdemeanor to offer any such oils for sale that are below the standard. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer or dealer in any description of coal oil, or any other person, to test such articles, the Oil Inspector tests them by the approved methods and instruments. He appoints as many deputies as may be needed, and for them he is responsible. Heretofore the net proceeds from inspections have been considered as belonging to the holder of the office, but now not so. By the recent amendment to the law by the State Legislature, the Inspector is paid out of the fees of the office a salary of not more than \$5,000, and the remainder of the fees are turned into the City Treasury. These, it is estimated, will amount to \$2,500 a month throughout the year. The appointment by the Mayor under the amended law of the Inspector is for one year, and not as before, for the mayoralty term. The amount of the bond now required of the Inspector is \$25,000.

Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction

Chairman—**BION J. ARNOLD.**

George Weston—Representing the City.

Harvey B. Fleming—Representing Chicago City Railway Co.

John Z. Murphy—Representing Chicago Railways Co.

A. L. Drum—Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Co.

George Weston—Engineer.

L. H. Davidson—Secretary.

The Board of Supervising Engineers was organized under the ordinance of the City Council, passed Feb. 11, 1907, relating to the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, immediately upon the acceptance of said ordinance by those companies. By requirement of the ordinance, there was appointed by the officials of each company an engineer to represent them on the board, the names and addresses of the engineer so appointed to be reported in writing to the Mayor; and the city was required to appoint, within thirty days thereafter an engineer as its representative on the board—this engineer to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, and the company to be notified in writing of his name and address. It was by the ordinance provided that "the said city or company may respectively, at any time, and from time to time, remove its representative on said board, and may also respectively from time to time, appoint an engineer to represent

it upon said board, whenever and as often as it shall fail to have a representative upon said board from any cause whatever. No such removal or appointment shall take effect until written notice thereof has been given to the other party making such removal or appointment." Bion J. Arnold was named in the ordinance as the third member of the board and he was designated as chief engineer. Next the ordinance stipulates that "the city and the company may, at any time and from time to time, remove the third engineer from said board, and may also select and appoint a third engineer to be a member of said board, whenever and as often as a vacancy in said board shall occur from the death, resignation, removal, refusal or inability to act of the third engineer upon said board." A majority of the board is authorized at all times to exercise the powers conferred by the ordinance.

Similar action to the foregoing was taken with reference to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co. This company received its charter March 30, 1908, and named its representatives on the Board of Examining Engineers.

Examiners of Stationary Engineers

Examiners—HENRY A. ZENDER, ADOLPH W. JENCZEWSKY AND W. F. MELICAN.

The Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The Board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of \$2.00 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of \$1.00. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

A new feature of the examination is the use of a common slide valve engine with one double and one single acting pump. Applicants are required to show their practical knowledge by setting valves, etc.

The engineers continue under the jurisdiction of the Board after passing the examination under the provisions of the ordinance and three Field Inspectors are employed to travel throughout the City daily inspecting engines and boilers under the direction of the Board. Recently the Inspectors have been directed to ascertain the size and horse power of the boiler and engine in each plant inspected by them and to note the same in their report. This information is regarded of value to the Board in determining the ability required by engineers to operate the plant.

Municipal Art Commission

Commissioners—RALPH CLARKSON, RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, LORADO TAFT.

Commissioners (ex-officio)—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor; Timothy J. O'Byrne, President of the Lincoln Park Commissioners; Wm. F. Grower, President of the West Park Commissioners; John Barton Payne, President of the South Park Commissioners, and Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Chicago Art Institute.

By authority of a state law, approved April 24, 1899, the City Council subsequently passed an ordinance creating a commission to be known as the Art Commission of the City of Chicago. The law makes this commission to consist of the Mayor of the City, the president or chief officer of the principal art institute or similar incorporated organization, the president of the boards of the several park commissions, and three other members, residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, one of the three to be a painter, one a sculptor and one an architect. The commission serves without compensation as such, and it elects a president and secretary from its own members, whose term of office is for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The commis-

sion has power to adopt its own rules and regulations. Five members constitute a quorum. The ordinance gives the City Council authority to provide suitable offices for the commission and by an appropriation to pay the commission's expenses. The state law declares that no work of art shall become the property of any city having such a commission, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art, or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of it, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission; and that no such work of art, until so approved, shall be erected or placed in or upon, or allowed to extend over or upon any street, avenue, square, municipal building or other place belonging to such city, or any park, boulevard, or public ground situated within its limits. The term "work of art" as herein used is defined to include all paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs or other sculptures, ornaments, fountains, images or other structure of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration. When so requested by the Mayor or the Common Council, the commission shall act in the same capacity with similar powers in respect of designs of buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city or a part of any of the parks, public grounds or boulevards within the limits of the city, and in respect of lines, grades and platting of the public ways and grounds, and in respect of arches, bridges, structures and approaches which are the property of any corporation or private individual, and which shall extend over or upon any street, avenue, highway, boulevard, park or other public place belonging to or within the limits of the city. But there is reserved to any park board the right to refuse its consent to the erection or acceptance of public monuments or memorials, or other works of art, or structures of any sort, within any park, boulevard or other public ground under their control within the limits of the city. The commission passes also upon the removal or re-location of any work of art, but it must within forty-eight hours after notice, approve or disapprove in such cases, or if they fail so to do, they shall be deemed to have approved of such removal or re-location.

Department of Transportation

Transportation Expert—MICHAEL C. BUCKLEY.

Secretary—Nona A. Sheehan.

This officer is appointed by the Mayor, the Council concurring, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the City in the sum of \$5,000. He appoints such assistants as the Council by ordinance provides. His duties are to receive complaints concerning the service furnished by companies engaged in the business of local transportation, or concerning the failure of such companies to comply with the terms of their grants or with the general ordinances of the city, applicable to them; to investigate and consider all such complaints and to take such action thereon as the facts may warrant; to investigate, without complaint of citizens, and to keep himself and the Committee on Local Transportation informed as to the kind, quality and sufficiency of the service furnished by the companies engaged in the business of local transportation in the city; and also to make special investigations, and to procure special information, for the Council or the Committee on Local Transportation when ordered by them to do so.

House of Correction

Inspectors—MATTHIAS ALLER, Chairman; DR. M. A. WEISSKOPF, A. A. BURGER.

Superintendent—John L. Whitman.

The inspectors of the House of Correction constitute a Board, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. They serve without money compensation. Their duties are to visit that institution at frequent, though irregular, intervals,

and ascertain its condition, and from time to time make such suggestions and orders as they may deem appropriate and timely, looking toward improvements.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the Board of Inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with 50 cents a day, exclusive of his or her board. The John Worthy School is associated with the House of Correction.

The City Clerk

City Clerk—FRANCIS D. CONNERY.

Chief Clerk to the City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

The office of Clerk of the City of Chicago is elective, and its tenure is for two years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He keeps the corporate seal and all papers belonging to the city. He attends all meetings of the City Council and enters a complete record of its proceedings on the official journal of that body. He records all ordinances passed by the City Council, and files the originals for safekeeping. Transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, when certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as the originals, were they produced. He administers oaths and affirmations on all lawful occasions. He issues, when requested by the Mayor or any Aldermen so to do, notices to members of the City Council of special meetings, and also to members of committees, and to all persons whose presence is required before any committee, when requested by the chairman of such committee to do so. He delivers without delay to the officers of the city, and to all committees of the City Council all resolutions and communications referred to such officers or committees. In like manner he delivers to the Mayor all ordinances and resolutions in his charge which may require to be approved or otherwise acted upon by the Mayor, together with all papers on which the same are founded. He reports to the Council all acceptances of ordinances and bonds connected therewith, which have been filed in his office since the preceding meeting. He attests all licenses granted under the ordinances of the city and he keeps a record of their issuance; and where medal plates or badges are required as signs of the licensing, he issues them free of charge to the person paying the license fee. He issues pamphlet copies of the Journal of the proceedings of each meeting of the City Council, as has been the custom of the office for about the last fifty years, and lets a contract annually for the work of such printing to the lowest responsible bidder. He also lets a contract annually for the binding of a limited number of sets of the Journal into single volumes for each Council year.

The City Clerk is ex-officio a member of the Firemen's Pension Fund.

City Treasurer

City Treasurer—M. J. FLYNN.

Assistant City Treasurer—Albert J. Keefe.

Chief Clerk—Jos. Friedman.

Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Attorney—Edward F. Dunne, Jr.

The City Treasurer is elected by the voters of the City of Chicago. He appoints, according to law, all assistants, clerks and subordinates, and may

remove them, according to law. But any assistant, clerk or subordinate appointed by him who has the care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city may be removed by him at his discretion. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants and clerks in his office who receive, have the custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city, which bonds run to and must be approved by the City Treasurer. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the city and is required to deposit daily all moneys received by him as City Treasurer during banking hours, all such moneys as he may have received on the day previous after banking hours, in one of the banks which has been designated by the City Council as depositories, pursuant to law. Of the banks so designated as depositories, the City Comptroller, by authority given him, designates from time to time, one as the active bank or depository for a period of not longer than one month at a time. During such period the City Treasury deposits in such active bank such sums as will make up the balance therein not to exceed \$2,000,000, and shall draw his checks to pay warrants drawn upon him by the Mayor and City Comptroller upon such active bank; but it is provided that the Treasurer shall have power to withdraw the city's money from any depository in certain cases and circumstances. The City Treasurer carries a "petty cash" fund and for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay in cash such warrants as may be presented to him for payment in cash, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time for such amounts as may in their judgment be sufficient to the daily demand for such purpose. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the Treasurer's "petty cash" fund, and in turn they are credited to this fund when paid in cash. There is also an equalization and transfer fund, and for the purpose of facilitating the equalization or apportionment of the amounts of the balances on deposit with the several depositories and the speedy transfer of money from one depository to another in case of necessity, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time, for such amounts as may in their judgment be necessary or advisable for the proper apportionment of the city deposits among its depositories or for the protection of the city's interests. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the "equalization and transfer" fund, which, in turn, gets its due credits. Minute directions are given in the law to the City Treasurer for the keeping of proper books and full accounts, which at all times are open to the examination of the City Comptroller, the Committee on Finance or any member of the City Council. He makes to the City Comptroller a monthly report, under oath, of all interest or moneys received or credited to the City Treasurer or to the city, by any bank or other depository (naming them) in which is deposited interest-bearing moneys of the city, together with the average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month, and the average rate of interest so paid or credited.

The bond of the City Treasurer is in the sum of \$5,000,000.

City Collector

City Collector—EDWARD COHEN.

Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarty.

Cashier—J. F. O'Brien.

Chief Clerk, Special Assessments—M. J. Derry.

Clerk in Charge Wheel Tax Division—Thomas McLain.

Clerk in Charge Warrants for Collection Division—A. U. Schneider.

Clerk in Charge Amusement and Saloon License Division—J. A. Bailey.

Clerk in Charge General License Division—B. A. Smith.

The City Collector is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before assuming the duties of the office he executes a bond, with sureties approved by the City Council, in the sum of \$250,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such according to

law. He is held responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who has the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper; from all he requires bonds running to the city. He files with the Comptroller a daily and monthly statement of all moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account they have been received. He keeps books and accounts in which he is required to show all receipts of moneys paid to him. Amounts for which he thus accounts are made up of license fees, fees for inspections, fees for permits, compensation for franchises, and all other payments of money not otherwise specifically provided for, and these are paid direct to the City Collector, and by him are transmitted daily to the City Treasurer. Also collections of fines by the Municipal Court are paid direct to him. Such is the usual course, but where the public convenience requires it, the Department of Finance may authorize the payment of license fees and fees for permits to be made to the officer authorized to issue permits and licenses. The collections by the Water Bureau are made direct to the City Treasurer. The City Collector collects special assessments on improvements which are ordered by the Board of Local Improvements of the city, and for all uncollected special assessments on the warrants as forwarded to him by the County Court he makes a delinquent return to the County Collector each year.

DEPARTMENT BUREAUS

In Department of the Mayor:

Bureau of Statistics

City Statistician—**FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.**

Stenographer—Margaret E. Lynch, 1913; Kathryn Scully, 1914.

The Bureau of Statistics was created by ordinance, in June, 1900, and by the same ordinance it was provided that the City Statistician, and an Assistant City Statistician, be appointed, and such other employes as the City Council should authorize; and it was made the duty of the head of the bureau to be "to collect, compile and publish," whenever directed to do so by the City Council or the City Comptroller, statistics, of information relating to the City of Chicago, and statistics relating to the government and operations of other municipalities. He was required to keep on file all reports printed or published by the city, or any of its departments, relating to the government, management or control of the city, or any of its departments, etc. In 1905, so great had become the accumulation of library materials, the Municipal Library was recognized in an amendment to the original ordinance, and the City Statistician was made the municipal librarian also. During the succeeding years, down to the month of March, 1913, the library continued to receive accessions almost daily, thus increasing the number of volumes, etc., to high figures. In the last few years the Chicago Public Library, too, had enriched its civics division by stores of books and documents on municipal subjects, and made them accessible to officials and the public. And at the date last stated, by order of the City Council the Municipal Library was consolidated with the civics division of the Public Library; but by this act the location of neither was changed; only both were placed under the control of the Chicago Public Library, with independent service in the rooms of the Bureau of Statistics.

Municipal Reference Library—Room 1005 City Hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—**FREDERICK REX.**

Stenographer—Kathryn Scully.

Library Assistant—Edith I. Bredin.

Duties. The Municipal Reference Library is the City Hall branch of the Chicago Public Library. Its function is to provide, arrange and index information for city officials on all matters pertaining to municipal administration and legislation. There is on file in the library one of the most complete collections

of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States, as well as of municipal reports and documents. An index is made of all ordinances pending before the city councils of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file, an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

In the Department of Supplies:

Central Authority on Printing

Examiner of Printing—CARLOS E. BLACK.

By a City Ordinance, passed March 24, 1913, there was constituted a central authority on printing, and an Examiner of Printing was authorized, who should be appointed by the Business Agent according to law, and approved by the Comptroller. In the same ordinance it is provided that the Examiner of Printing shall be an employe of the Department of Supplies, and that he shall have general supervision over the form, size, design, quality of stock and character and size of type entering into all forms, cards, books, records, reports, publications and bulletins used in or published by the various departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City Government; that before requisition from any department, bureau, board or commission of the City Government for stationery, blanks or printing of any character shall be honored by the Business Agent, the same shall be referred to the Examiner of Printing for examination and approval; that it shall be the duty of the Examiner of Printing to assist the department and bureau heads and all boards and commissions, in designing forms, blanks, books and other records with a view to uniformity and economy; that before the same shall be printed for general distribution, a draft of each annual or special report, publication or bulletin proposed to be issued by any department, bureau, board or commission of the City Government shall be submitted to the Examiner of Printing for his approval as to form, and the same shall not be printed or distributed without such approval, provided, however, that the said Examiner of Printing shall have no power or authority over the substance of such reports, publications and bulletins; and that the annual reports of the several departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the City Government shall be uniform in size of type and design, and so far as practicable, uniform in paper and binding. The size of type to be used is prescribed in the ordinance.

In Department of Public Works:

Bureau of Engineering

City Engineer—JOHN ERICSON.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.

Chief Clerk—William J. Roach.

Division of Designing and Construction—Henry W. Clausen, engineer in charge; Myron B. Reynolds, Chief Designer.

Division of Pumping Stations, Repair Shops and Cribs—Henry A. Allen, mechanical engineer in charge; Frank J. McDonough, assistant engineer in charge of cribs.

Water Works Shops and Repairs—Frank A. Miller, superintendent.

Water Meter Repairs—Frank D. Anderson, general meter foreman.

Division of Water Pipe Extension—Hugh L. Lucas, superintendent.

Division of Tests and Inspection—Lawrence S. Marsh, engineer of tests.

Division of Bridges—Alonzo J. Hammond, engineer in charge of bridges.

Harbor Division—Thomas Moynihan, Harbor Master; R. O. S. Burge, assistant engineer.

The City Engineer is the executive and engineering head of the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, and is in direct charge of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works system, which includes thirteen pumping stations, forty-seven miles of water

tunnels, five intake cribs, and twenty-two hundred miles of water main; intercepting sewers and sewage pumping stations; all river and harbor work; and the construction, repair and maintenance of the city bridges over the Chicago River and its branches.

He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or the ordinances of the City of Chicago, and all such services in the prosecution of public improvements as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

Bureau of Water

Superintendent—WILLIAM J. McCOURT.

Chief Clerk—John C. Schubert.

Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.

Assistant Cashier—William J. Diener.

Accountant—James J. Dunn.

Registrar—T. M. Kennedy.

Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.

Deputy Assessor—Frank C. Thomas.

Field Assessor in Charge—Joseph J. Ward.

Foreman Shut-Off Division—John J. Morgan.

Permits—Hugh B. Ryan.

Engineering Draftsman—Herman H. Schlee.

The Bureau of Water is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has special charge of the assessments and collection of water rates, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or by the ordinances of the city. He reports to the City Treasurer once in each day all moneys received by him in his bureau and at the same time pays over to the City Treasurer all moneys, with a statement of the same and to what account the same belongs and takes a receipt and duplicate receipt for all moneys so paid over, which duplicate receipt he is required immediately to deposit with the Commissioner of Public Works.

Bureau of Streets

Superintendent of Streets—WALTER G. LEININGER.

Secretary to the Superintendent—Miss Kate Harrold.

First Assistant Superintendent—P. McCarthy.

Assistant Superintendent in charge of Streets and Alleys—W. J. Galligan.

Public Utility Inspector in Charge—S. J. Fisher.

Chief Clerk—J. J. Moynihan.

General Timekeeper—Ernest Jamieson.

House Moving Permits—James Matthews.

Complaint Clerk—Joseph Gearon.

The Bureau of Streets is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has charge of the cleaning and repairing of streets, sidewalks and alleys and of the removal of garbage and ashes and obstruction of any kind outside the building line. Through this bureau permits are granted to any person or corporation to open any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place for any purpose, but before any such permit is issued, he shall estimate the cost of restoring the street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place to a condition equally as good as before it shall have been so opened, with a fair additional sum as margin for contingent damages, and furnish the same to the Commissioner of Public Works. The permit in every case is issued and transmitted to the City Collector, for the collection of the deposit and fee and delivery of the permit. As soon as the work provided for in any such permit has been performed, the person or corporation to whom the permit was issued shall replace and restore the street,

sidewalk, alley or other public place to a condition as good as before the tearing up, and if such restoring and replacing is not done forthwith, the Superintendent, under the authority of the Commissioner, has such work done by the city workmen and the net cost of the same is charged to the person or corporation to whom such permit is issued.

Bureau of Sewers

Acting Superintendent of Sewers—GEO. E. McGRATH.

House Drain Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.

Bench and Street Grade Engineer—W. H. Hedges.

Sewer Bureau Engineer—Wm. R. Matthews.

Principal Clerk—Edward R. Cullerton.

Foreman Bricklayers—Francis Shanley.

Foreman Sewer Repairs—Ignatius Brady.

Foreman Sewer Pipe Yard—Theodore Josephsen.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city. He is to see that no connection is made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that no drain is made from any point within the limits of the city, into the Chicago River or any of its branches, or into any slip connecting therewith, without obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Commissioner. Such permits may be given by the Commissioner at his discretion, upon payment of a fee to be fixed by him to an amount sufficient to defray the expense to the city in consequence of granting the permission. The Superintendent reports all instances of the making of unlawful connections of the kind, when the offender shall be fined not more than \$50 for each offense and a further fine of \$25 for every day such unauthorized connection or opening is continued. Besides, he inspects and has general supervision of altering or extending all sewers and drains.

Bureau of Maps and Plats

Superintendent—JOHN D. RILEY.

Chief Draftsman—John Wittenborn.

Survey Division—T. C. Phillips in charge.

Sanborn Atlas Division—John Meyer in charge.

The office of Maps and Plats is a creation of a city ordinance and the Superintendent is appointed, according to law, by the Commissioner of Public Works. He performs such duties as are prescribed in the creating ordinance, and in addition such other duties as are required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions and of any map, plat or subdivision of any block, lot, sub-lot or part thereof, or of any piece or parcel of land, situated within the City of Chicago, presented or submitted to him for approval, and if he approves the same, he so certifies. He has special charge of all matters pertaining to the keeping of the records of maps and plats recorded in the city; of all matters pertaining to streets and numbers; and he makes all maps and plats which are required by any department of the city government. He makes copies of all instruments filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, purporting to vacate any public street, alley, park or public ground in the city, and furnishes a copy of the same, together with a plat showing the location of such purported vacation, to each of the Aldermen of the ward in which said property is located.

Bureau of Architecture

City Architect—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

The Bureau of Architecture, Department of Public Works, is under the direction of the City Architect, who is certified to the position by the Civil Service Commission. As the law requires that the Commissioner of Public Works take special charge of the construction and repair of all buildings the property of the City of Chicago, the function of the bureau is the preparation of plans and specifications on which contracts are based for said construction, repair and alteration of all buildings other than schools; supervises the work of construction, etc. Architectural services are rendered to the Police, Fire and Health Departments, the Bureaus of Engineering and Streets and the House of Correction. The City Architect also acts in an advisory capacity to the Finance Committee of the City Council and the City Comptroller in the question of leasing quarters or the acquisition of property for the use of all departments of the city and the supervision of the maintenance and equipment of the City Hall building.

Bureau of Compensation

Superintendent—HENRY V. MCGURREN.

The Bureau of Compensation is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance.

Bureau of City Hall

Custodian of City Hall—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

Chief Janitor—James Connors.

The Chief Janitor has charge and direction of all persons employed at janitor work in the City Hall building, and of all cabinet-makers and carpenters.

Chief Operating Engineer—John Hays.

The Operating Engineer has charge of all machinery in the operating department of the City Hall. The position requires a man of skill and experience in his profession.

Harbor Master

Harbor Master—THOMAS MOYNIHAN.

The control of the Harbor Master, who is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, is over the Chicago River and its branches to their respective sources, the Ogden Canal, all slips adjacent to and connecting with the Chicago River, the Calumet River, and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and the waters of Lake Michigan, including all breakwaters, piers and permanent structures therein for the distance of three miles from the shore between the north and south lines of the city extended. But the control of the Harbor Master is under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. He wears such uniform as the Police Department has adopted or may adopt as the uniform of a lieutenant of police; and such assistants as he may by authority appoint, wear like uniforms with patrol sergeants of police. The Harbor Master executes a bond to the city of \$5,000. He is required to keep an accurate account of all damage done, and the cause thereof, to any public property in the harbor, and of all claims by vessel owners against the city. Of these particulars he makes a detailed report to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Vessel Dispatcher

Vessel Disptacher—O. J. McMAHON.

The Mayor appoints by and with the consent of the City Council one person to be vessel dispatcher for the port of Chicago. This officer executes a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000. His uniform is that of a lieutenant of police. He performs such duties as may be prescribed for him by the Commissioner of Public Works and the ordinances of the city. In especial, he keeps an accurate account and record of the movements of all vessels navigating the harbor and issues, if necessary, instructions regarding the movements of such vessels.
In the Department of Health:

Bureau of Hospitals

Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Lodging House—DR. W. K. MURRAY.

This Bureau is a division of the Health Department and is charged with the supervision of the Contagious Disease, Isolation, and the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospitals, the Municipal Lodging House and the seventeen Public Baths maintained by the City of Chicago.

The Contagious Disease Hospital cares for all cases of diphtheria sent there for treatment, the Isolation Hospital for all smallpox cases. The Iroquois Memorial Hospital furnishes emergency treatment to all persons brought there by the police ambulances or by other means, as well as to those applying in person, in addition to which antirabic treatment is administered to those requiring and entitled to it, and a free dispensary for tuberculosis is maintained.
In the Department of Police:

Bureau of Police Records

Superintendent—THOMAS E. FITZGERALD.

Secretary and Stenographer—John C. Clancy.

This Bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the department of police. It at once became the receiving place for all official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require. Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, hold-over cases to the grand jury, indictments, criminal and municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulation of facts deduced from these reports also are made. Newspaper articles covering criminal occurrences are clipped and indexed for reference.

Bureau of Ambulance Service

Chief of Bureau—GEO. C. HUNT, M. D.

Assistant Chief—D. N. McLean.

The Bureau of Ambulance Service is a Bureau in the Department of Police in the City of Chicago. It consists of a Bureau Chief, Assistant Bureau Chief, Stenographer for office work, 24 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Orderlies, and the necessary number of Drivers and Patrolmen to handle the ambulances (8 in number), assigned to duty at various precincts in the city. The ambulances of the De-

partment of Police are used to handle sick and injured parties and emergency cases, rendering first aid where necessary, and transporting emergency cases to the nearest hospital. When not otherwise engaged, they take destitute cases of non-contagious diseases to the County Hospital, or to any charity hospital located as near or nearer to the seat of removal as the County Hospital. There are three emergency police hospitals, located respectively at the 2nd, 27th and 38th Precinct Stations, where emergency cases and prisoners are treated temporarily. All sick and injured officers who make application for pay during disability from such sickness or injury, are examined by the Chief Surgeon or one of his assistants, and recommendation made to the Chief of Police regarding a period of disability to be allowed to each of such officers. All medical supplies issued in the Department of Police are issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ambulance Service upon requisition from the commanding officers of each precinct properly approved, and a record of amounts and dates of issues kept in said Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau also is the medical examiner for the Board of Examiners for Public Chauffeurs. All emergency cases occurring in the City Hall or County Building, and in the immediate neighborhood are treated and cared for in the Ambulance Bureau Headquarters. The Bureau also takes charge of all public functions and establishes hospitals and makes details of Ambulances and Surgeons at such functions. The appropriation for this Bureau is made under the Department of Police.

In the Department of Fire:

Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph

Superintendent of Construction—HARRY LESER.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.

Chief of Electrical Repairs—Jacob F. Mehren.

The Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph is under the direction of the City Electrician, but it is a branch of the Fire Department, and its operating forces are paid out of the appropriations to that department. This peculiar condition is caused by the ordinance creating the Department of Electricity, which provides that the City Electrician shall have the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph systems, and that he shall appoint in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department, the Fire Marshal to have control of all fire alarm operators and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the fire alarm telegraph and the location of call boxes. The subordinate officers and assistants, however, are appointed by the Fire Marshal on the recommendation of the City Electrician from a list certified by the Civil Service Commission, which list is made up from men who have served in the next lower position for at least one year and who have passed a promotional examination, the questions for which are prepared and the papers marked by the City Electrician, or his representative. After the operators and assistants are appointed they are detailed to work under the orders of the City Electrician, and are also subject, at all times, to the orders of the Fire Marshal and his assistants, so far as the transmission of alarms and messages is concerned. So that, in the technical part of the work, electrical, mechanical and operative, the City Electrician is in charge and responsible, and the Fire Marshal's control of the operators extends only to that part which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the department's telephone and telegraph business. The main office is in Room 607 City Hall. There is a branch office at 6345 Wentworth avenue.

Bureau of Fire Prevention

Chief of the Bureau and Assistant Fire Marshal—J. C. McDONNELL.

Fire Prevention Engineer—Elisha W. Case.

Fire Prevention Chief Inspector in Charge—C. W. Hejda.

Principal Clerk—Timothy J. Sullivan.

By a city ordinance, recently passed, there was created a Bureau in the Fire Department of the Municipal Government of Chicago, which is known as the

Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. By the same ordinance was created the office of Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the occupant of which is the head of the Bureau, and during his term of office he shall not be engaged in any other business. Besides the chief, the Bureau embraces a Fire Prevention Engineer, a Fire Prevention Inspector in charge, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. Further provisions of the creating ordinance are: "Said Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall be one of the Assistant Fire Marshals of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, and shall be selected as such chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety by the Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall, under the supervision and control of the Fire Marshal, perform all the duties required of him by the provisions of this ordinance.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, for the faithful performance of his duties as Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall have the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Bureau, and shall appoint and may remove according to law all subordinate officers and assistants in his Bureau. All such subordinate officers, assistants, clerks and employes of said Bureau shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety." The object of such rules and regulations being to secure the strict enforcement of all the provisions of the ordinance.

It is made the duty of the Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to inspect or cause to be inspected all buildings included within the several provisions of the ordinance for the purpose of ascertaining whether the several provisions are being properly carried out, and in case it is found that any provisions are not being complied with in any such building, he shall give notice in writing to the owner, occupant, lessee or person in possession, charge or control of such place or building, to make such changes, alterations or repairs as the provisions of the ordinance may require, within fifteen days of the receipt of such notice. In case the changes, alterations or repairs which are required by such notice are not made within the time specified, he shall make return of such violations of the provisions of the ordinance to the Department of Law for prosecution. But in cases of urgency and danger the decision or order of the Chief shall be final, and the aid of the police may be invoked. The ordinance is voluminous and contains many articles and sections, all relating either to administration of the office or to what is required of the public in order to secure public safety against fires.

In the Department of Electricity:

Examiners of Moving Picture Operators

Chairman—RAY PALMER, City Electrician.

Examiner—William H. Havill.

Secretary—Wm. L. Luthardt.

The Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators examines all candidates for licenses as Moving Picture Operators in the City of Chicago. The City Electrician is Chairman by virtue of the departmental office which he holds and the Secretary of the Boards of Examiners acts as Secretary. The Examiner is appointed under civil service. Applicants are required to pass an examination which will show their intimacy with the standard moving picture devices, and upon passing to pay \$10 annually as a license fee. Only duly licensed operators are entitled to operate moving picture machines in local theaters or halls. The income of the Board in 1908, in which year it was organized, was \$1,000. In 1911 it was over \$7,000 and for the four years the total income has been over \$20,000.

Telephone Bureau

Telephone Commissioner—BERT H. PECK.

The Telephone Bureau is in the Department of Electricity, and is under the supervision and control of the City Electrician. The Telephone Commissioner is appointed according to law, and is the head of the Telephone Bureau, which embraces besides the Commissioner, such assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. It is the duty of the Telephone Commissioner to receive complaints and to examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints in respect to alleged violations of any ordinance that may now or hereafter be in force in the City of Chicago authorizing any person or corporation to construct, maintain and operate a line of telephone wires in the City of Chicago or to furnish telephone service in the City of Chicago, or in respect of alleged violations of any ordinance, general or special, of the City of Chicago, relating to the furnishing of telephone service in the City of Chicago, and to take such proceeding and action in respect to such complaints for the purpose of adjusting the same and enforcing the provisions of any such ordinance as the circumstances may warrant or require. And it is the duty of the Telephone Commissioner to enforce the provisions of all laws and ordinances and resolutions, general or special, of the City of Chicago, now or at any time hereafter in force in the City of Chicago, in respect to apparatus, appliances, equipment, classes and kinds of service, facilities and equipment to be furnished lessees and subscribers, methods of service, operation of plant, system, wires, cables, electrical conductors and other equipment, extensions of and additions to systems and new exchanges, in the City of Chicago, of any or all persons or corporations furnishing telephone service in the City of Chicago to the City of Chicago and the inhabitants thereof, and in respect to the rates, charges, prices, tolls, or other compensation or any limitations thereupon, for each and every kind of telephone service, facilities and equipment furnished or supplied by any such person or corporation and also the basis, method, manner and means of computing, exacting, imposing, paying and collecting such rates, charges, prices and tolls, or other compensation.

Each month he is to prepare and submit to the City Council a report of the transactions of his office during the preceding month with such other information and recommendations as he may deem necessary or proper and as soon as practicable after the first day of January of each year said Commissioner shall prepare and submit to the City Council a report of the transactions of his office during the preceding year with such information and recommendations as he may deem necessary or proper.

Bureau of Inspection of Gas

Gas Inspector—WILLIAM D. WILCOX.

The Bureau of Inspection of gas meters and gas is under the immediate control of the City Electrician. The inspector is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council and is the head of the Bureau. He is required before entering upon the duties of his office to execute a bond in the sum of \$10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve for the faithful performance of his duties. His office is in the City Hall, where he keeps a register or registers, in which he records the number and description of each meter inspected by him, and the date of the inspection, together with a record of all notices sent or given by him, and all other proceedings of his office; and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor, any member of the City Council, and the head of any department, or any citizen of the City of Chicago. And the inspector is required immediately after the first report of the number of meters inspected during the previous day of each month to prepare and submit to the Comptroller each month, and he annually on or before the first day of March in each year reports in writing to the City Council

the transactions of his office during the preceding year, with such other information as he may deem necessary and proper. Subject to the direction of the City Electrician he has supervision over all street lamps and burners. The ordinance creating this office provides "That the unit of measure employed by the Inspector in making the test of meters must be the cubic foot containing 62.321 pounds of rain or distilled water at a temperature of sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and at a barometric pressure of thirty inches. All meters shall be tested at a pressure which will balance a column of one and five-tenths inches in height, and the accuracy of such meter shall be determined by the use of standard meter-provers designed and constructed for the purpose."

At the Public Baths located in various parts of the city, men, women and children are permitted to bathe daily between the hours of one and eight o'clock P. M., without charge of any kind, individual soap and towel being furnished by the City.

At the Municipal Lodging House homeless and unemployed men, without means, irrespective of age, color, social condition, etc., are furnished with food, shelter and a place to sleep at night temporarily. Through the record system kept, and the investigation made of all applicants, numerous individuals are restored to their families and useful citizenship, hundreds furnished employment, and many sick and disabled sent to hospitals and dispensaries for necessary treatment.

In addition this Bureau is charged with the inspection of, and approval of licensing of all other hospitals, "homes," dispensaries and nurseries in the city, and the enforcement of all ordinances relating thereto. This includes a supervision of the record keeping of these institutions, and the making by them of proper reports to the Health Department, and also the approval of permits for the establishment of new hospitals and of plans for hospital building. There are 103 employes in the Bureau.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector—CHARLES B. BALL.

As a division of the Department of Health, the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection has supervision of the installation of sanitary appliances in new buildings it inspects upon complaint all buildings, workshops and premises whatsoever; passes upon nuisances and serves notices; compels the abatement of nuisances; brings law suits where necessary; examines and condemns defective plumbing; causes proper ventilation to be applied to living rooms, and other places than those of habitation; orders filthy yards, cellars and unoccupied grounds cleaned; and, generally, inspects all dwellings, workshops, factories and neglected areas and alleys, and pronounces judgment upon the same when they are found to be defective as to airiness or cleanliness. The Bureau exacts and collects legal fees for inspections, which fees are turned over to the City Collector. Approving certificates are issued for workshops, restaurants and bakeries. It has control of night-soil scavengers and their operations. The Sanitary Inspector has police power and he, or his assistants and employes, may enter any suspected building or upon any grounds at his discretion, and make and enforce such orders regarding either or all of them, as he or they may deem necessary and proper.

Bureau of Food Inspection

Bureau Chief—DR. B. E. SHERMAN, M. D. V.

Assistant Bureau Chief—H. Weisberg.

The division of milk and food inspection is a part of the Department of Health. Its officers are appointed by the Commissioner of Health; they are a superintendent, a bacteriologist and a chemist, who must be persons skilled in the sciences of analytical chemistry and bacteriology, and before entering on

their duties they each execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000. The superintendent and bacteriologist have charge of the milk and food division of the Department of Health, and these officers, together with the chemist, make examinations of meat, water, foods, drugs, fish and fowl, and such medical diagnosis and other examinations as may be directed by the Commissioner of Health. Licenses for vending any of the articles named are issued by the Commissioner and the inspectors see to it that no company or person carries on his business without a license. They are charged with detection of impure, diluted or adulterated cream or milk or food, and with the condemnation of the same.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers

Chairman (Ex-Officio)—DR. GEORGE B. YOUNG, Commissioner of Health.

Master Plumber Member—Charles J. Herbert.

Journeyman Plumber Member—William W. Petrie.

Secretary—Wm. L. Luthardt.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers is appointed by the Mayor. The Master and Journeyman members execute a bond to the city in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. The Secretary of the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Mayor under civil service, acts as Secretary. The Board examines applicants for certificates as plumbers and when satisfied as to their competency issues the same upon payment of the fee required by law. The fee of a Master Plumber is Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars for the original certificate and Ten (\$10.00) Dollars annually for renewals. The fee of a Journeyman Plumber is One (\$1.00) Dollar for the original certificate and One (\$1.00) Dollar annually for renewals. The Board investigates all complaints against persons operating as plumbers without a license and prosecutes such violations.

Examiners of Mason Contractors

Chairman—HENRY E. ERICSSON, Building Commissioner.

Members—Charles Kallal, City Architect, and John Campbell, Practical Mason.

The Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors was created by ordinance passed by the City Council on January 16, 1914, to consist of three members. The Commissioner of Buildings is designated in the ordinance as one member of the new board, who shall be ex-officio chairman; the second member must be a practical architect, and the third a practical mason; these two are appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, their term of office to extend until the first day of May following their appointment. Their successors are to be appointed in like manner for the term of one year annually before the first day of May. Each of the second and third members, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the City Council. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in or desiring to engage in or work at the business of masonry or mason work, either as contractor, sub-contractor or employing mason, in the City of Chicago, shall submit to an examination and shall obtain a license as a mason contractor; but whenever a firm or corporation consists of more than one master or employing mason, it shall not be necessary for more than one member of such firm, or one officer of such corporation, to undergo such examination in order to obtain the required license. The words "masonry" or "mason work" in the ordinance are made to include all work in brick, stone, concrete, terra cotta, tile and fireproofing, or any combination of these materials, as used in and about the construction of buildings or substructures above or below the surface of the ground, with the exception of laying brick or concrete sidewalks and brick or concrete paving.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL AT WORK

**Mayor's Communications, Ordinances
and Reports**

WARDS OR ALDERMANRIES.

EARLIEST ACCOUNT IN EXTANT HISTORY OF THEIR CREATION

(From Stowe's Survey of London, 1598.)

Now from the north to the south this city was of old divided, not by a large highway or street, as from east to west, but by a fair brook of sweet water, which came from out the north fields through the wall, and midst of the city, into the River Thames; which division is till this day constantly and without change maintained. This water was called Wallbrook, from which Wallbrook street; the brook or small river being at a long subsequent period arched over with brick and paved with stone, equal with the ground, where through it passed, and was built upon that no man may by the eye discern it, and therefore the trace thereof is hardly known to the common people.

The city was divided from east to west, and from north to south. In the old time, too, the city was broken into parts called wards, even as Rome was. It hath the dignity of senators in the aldermen. The number of the wards in London was both before and in the reign of Henry III, twenty-four in all; whereof thirteen lay on the east side of the said Wallbrook, and eleven on the west. Notwithstanding, these eleven grew much more large than those of the east; and therefore in the year of Christ 1393, in the 17th of Richard II, Faringdon ward, which was then one entire ward, but mightily increased of buildings without the gates, was by act of parliament appointed to be divided into two wards, and to have two aldermen, to wit: Faringdon within and Faringdon without, which made up the number of twelve wards on the west side of Wallbrook, and so the whole number of twenty-five on both sides. Moreover, in the year 1550, the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, purchasing the liberties of the borough of Southwark, appointed the same to be a ward of London, and so became the number of thirteen wards on the east, twelve on the north-west, and one south of the River Thames, in the said borough of Southwark in the County of Surrey, which in all arise to the number of twenty-six wards and twenty-six aldermen of London. The wards were not known by numbers, but bore the names respectively of some leading trade or other characteristic of the principal street in the ward.

FIRST MAYOR HARRISON ON BOND ISSUES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

In 1883, when in the middle of his third term as Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, Senior, in a message to the City Council returned to a subject he had vigorously treated in a previous communication, that of the wisdom and necessity of bond issues for permanent improvements. He said:

“In a prior message to the Council I pointed out the necessity of a great, growing and prosperous city like this to anticipate future requirements, by the construction of works of an enlarged and permanent character. This can only be done by the issuance of bonds, so guarded by provisions of law as to prevent any recklessness or dishonesty, and the history of all cities shows that it has only been in this manner that great improvements could be carried out, so as to not only meet the wants of a present time, but future possibilities and growth. Great undertakings like the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, the Pacific Railroads and like enterprises, have been projected and carried out in anticipation of future demands and requirements, and had it not been for pledging future resources by issuing bonds for present fulfillment of vast projects, all these wonderful works would still remain mere speculations, and undeveloped in the womb of time. Now that Chicago is destined beyond a peradventure of doubt, to attain in time a population of 2,000,000—1,000,000 of it in the course of years not very remote—the efforts of the present should be to build according to the needs of so large a population, and what money may be required to that end should be secured largely by pledging the faith and credit of that population which will enjoy and profit by all permanent improvements of a public character. It certainly would be too much to ask the present population to reach down into its pockets for all the necessary means to construct the works the city should have, in addition to what taxes it may pay for the present; but by the issuance of bonds the amount to be paid by the future would be a mere bagatelle, spread as the payments would be, over a series of years. The city should issue bonds for the construction of various works already needed by the present, and absolutely required by the future. The agitation of the question will demonstrate the necessity of such a plan, and when fully understood, the people will willingly and gladly approve of it.”

NOTE.

There will be found on a number of the following pages, among matters that will be recognized as belonging to the year 1913, several things that the year 1914 must be credited with. Hence it appears that the Chicago City Manual for 1913 a little trespasses upon ground waiting to be covered by the next succeeding number. When this publication was first projected, it was the intention to gather up and present the more important or interesting official doings of each year, from one January to another. But when the issuance of the book has unavoidably been delayed, as now it is, it has been deemed advisable to place on its pages even later chronicleings. Many matters have appealed for notice, and some have gotten it. Nineteen-fourteen will forgive the present trespass, and persons who have expectantly waited for this Manual will have compensation in the fact that by a part of its contents, it is brought up to the date of actual publication.

EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF BERLIN CONSIDERED

Two of Chicago's citizens, both of them politicians, and each of a different political party, returned home recently from Europe, and on the very day of their simultaneous arrival they told the newspapers how profoundly they had been impressed with what they learned at Berlin regarding methods of municipal government obtaining there; and each of them added, that in his opinion the same methods might advantageously be employed in governing the City of Chicago. Yes, possibly they might, were political conditions the same here as there. But they are not; they are decidedly different. Berlin is an imperial city, the capital of the empire which William II autocratically rules. That city and empire both have a limited suffrage and peculiar systems of taxation. Chicago is a democratic city, in rank the second in the American Republic; this city and this republic both have universal suffrage, and systems of taxation that are calculated to secure equality of support for the various governments from all the citizens alike, according to individual means. This is but to say that the United States of America is not the United Empire of Germany, and that democratic Chicago is not as the imperial city of Berlin. Our people have the free ballot, and without discrimination or hindrance vote at primary and secondary elections for Mayor and all officials, while the Berliners are partially restrained from, or are absolutely forbidden to exercise, the privilege of free popular elections.

If ever, in order to get a complement of acceptable officers, we shall have recourse to a restricted and twisted suffrage, and so make choice of a council or commission, who in turn shall designate a Mayor, or business manager—a Mayor or business manager who, before he can take office, must be approved of and formally confirmed by the Governor of the state, then Chicago may be likened politically to Berlin.

Now, to show from a very high authority the manner in which the Mayor of Berlin is appointed. The following is the text of a letter that lately was received from Dr. Albert Sudekum, scholar and publicist, and conspicuous member of the German Parliament:

Zerlendorf, near Berlin, Germany,
October 13, 1913.

Mr. F. A. Eastman,
Room 1005 City Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: The Mayor of Berlin is elected by the Board of City Councillors (Stadtverordnete) and appointed by the King. The Board of City Councillors consists of 144 members, elected under the three-class system in the different wards.

The Mayor is elected for twelve years, and he may be re-elected.

An appointed Mayor cannot be dismissed or removed, except on such causes (reasons) on which a judge may be removed; that is, by decision of a

court after trial. I know of no instance that a duly appointed Mayor was removed or dismissed. On the other hand, twenty years ago, the King refused to appoint a second, and the man died while the case was pendent. Generally speaking, the appointment by the King is a mere form.

It seems to me, after all, that the word "appoint," "appointment," is not the right word. You may better use the expression, "confirm," or "the King accepts," or something like that. To use the word appoint gives the idea of something very strong, decisive. But really the King gives only his "placet," without going very far into the details of the matter. On the other hand, under normal conditions the City Council will always try to elect a candidate who is more or less persona grata with the King.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. A. Sudekum.

It should have been premised, before introducing the above letter, that the term "King" used in it, is correct from the fact that the Emperor of Germany retains the title of King of Prussia, and acts as King whenever local occasions require the exercise of kingly prerogatives. Frederick C. Howe, in his recently published book, "European Cities at Work," makes it to appear that such occasions are not infrequent. He describes the King as the fountain head of the Berlin municipal administration, and in particular he states that the King appoints the Police Commissioner, who reports to him direct.

There are two more or less governing bodies in Berlin. One is the Council, the other is the Magistrat; the latter being elected by the former, as also is the Mayor. There are three classes of Councillors, who are discriminated respectively by the voting classes electing them. Their terms are for six years, with partial renewal every three years. This is the manner of election, as given by author Howe: "The taxpayers are divided into three classes, each one of which elects one-third of the Council. Beginning with the highest single taxpayer, men are checked off in order until one-third of the total taxes is ascertained. The taxpayers in this group constitute the first class, who elect one-third of the Council. Then those whose aggregate taxes comprise another third of the total taxes are checked off, as constituting the second group. The great mass of the electors, whose aggregate income taxes comprise another third of the total, make up the third class." In Berlin, in 1903, there were 1,857 electors in the first class, and 29,711 in the second class; so that 31,568 electors, of a total of 349,103, chose two-thirds of the Council. Thus the wealthy business men have absolute control of the city. As the suffrage is confined to male citizens twenty-four years of age, who have paid municipal taxes, who own a dwelling house or pursue a trade or profession which yields an income, it is next to impossible for one of the laboring classes, or a tradesman of moderate means, to get into the Council; and it is unheard of, that any but a rich man gets into the Magistrat. Legislation originates in the Council, and is perfected in the Magistrat; practically behind closed doors. No vote is announced, and criticism is delayed till the latest hour. As to taxation, that is capricious and levied in the interest of the rich. There is no limitation of the borrowing power—no referendum on bond issues—and no limit to the tax rate. The bonded indebtedness of Berlin is upwards of \$100,000,000, while that of Chicago, with a population rather more than that of the principal German city, is under \$25,000,000. No wonder, in view of the facts, that Berlin's population this year is 41,000 less than it was last year, and that Chicago has gained in the same 12-months' period, 49,000 inhabitants. Still it has to be admitted, that some of our people, who like to be credited with possessing good sense, are wishing for a radical change from the form of municipal government we now have. But there is a mighty offset to this in the fact—which may be stated on authority that cannot be doubted—that very large numbers in Berlin would gladly see their municipal organization abolished, and in its stead have one set up like that which Chicago maintains, and under which as a community we prosper exceedingly. The intelligent Berlin people know that in our electorate there are no privileged classes, no preferred citizens in respect of voting. They are aware that here even a poor man's vote counts one, and that a rich man's vote counts for no more than one. In that country where political equality does not exist, our democracy seems the ideal thing.

The Magistrat of Berlin does well, if and when for Mayor it elects a man of broad intelligence and administrative experience. But the 12-year term of

office established there, is objected to by many voters even of the first and second class, while all in the third class are believed to be of the opinion that it should be shortened. Their objection does not lie against a Mayor being in the office for twelve years, and as much longer as he prove satisfactory to the electorate; but their objection does lie against the circumstance, that there is a wait of twelve years before his satisfactoriness may be tested at the voting booths. For a long time Chicago in this particular went to the opposite extreme. Under the old system of quick rotation in office, which was made a party principle, and practically adopted by all parties, no man holding an elective office, anywhere in this country, except the President, was permitted to stay in office long enough to attain experience that should constitute a claim to be elected again to the same position. Of the forty-six mayoralty terms that have been filled in Chicago, twenty-four were one-year terms, nineteen were two-year terms, and barely two, including one not yet finished, were four-year terms. The argument for extending the mayoralty term to four years, without restriction as to re-election, was that experience of administration would each year of the lengthened term, be increasingly valuable to the holder, and no less so for the whole people. Not merely, that by reason of his growing experience he should do better one incident of his work, after the fashion of a mechanical expert, or of one specially skilled in mathematics, but that because of his large official practice, he would be the more thoroughly well qualified to conduct the business and affairs of the municipality. Such is the German view. The idea sought to be made to prevail in this country, as to the qualifications required to be possessed, for example, by the Mayor of Berlin, is grossly erroneous. He is not expected to be an expert in every line; nor need he be supreme at every engineering project. No. First and chiefly, Berlin's Mayor is valued for his large experience in administration, for his much official practice.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL

FRANCIS D. CONNERY
City Clerk

CARTER H. HARRISON
Mayor

EDWARD J. PADDEN
Chief Clerk to City Clerk

1st Ward	JOHN J. COUGHLIN, D, 17 N. La Salle St.....	Main	1157
	MICHAEL KENNA, D, 307 S. Clark St.....	Har.	872
2nd Ward	HUGH NORRIS, R, 3638 S. Fifth Ave.....	Yards	3764
	GEO. F. HARDING, Jr., R, 504, 117 N. Dearborn St....	Rand.	5771
3rd Ward	SI. MAYER, D, 4607 S. Michigan Ave.....	Drexel	537
	THOMAS D. NASH, D, 1617 Ashland Blk.....	Cent.	569
4th Ward	JOHN A. RICHERT, D, 2603 S. Halsted St.....	Yards	1148
	JOSEPH F. RYAN, D, 524 West 25th Pl.....	Calumet	3989
5th Ward	CHARLES MARTIN, D, 3635 Emerald Ave.....	Yards	2950
	PATRICK J. CARR, D, 3508 S. Western Ave.....	Drover	1
6th Ward	WILLIS O. NANCE, R, 5213 Hibbard Ave.....	Hyde Park	5202
	THEODORE K. LONG, R, 4823 Kimbark Ave.....	Drexel	1412
7th Ward	JOHN H. HELWIG, R, 418 East 63rd St.....	Went.	6254
	CHAS. E. MERRIAM, Ind, 1410, 139 N. Clark St.....	Cent.	2804
8th Ward	ERNEST M. CROSS, R, 10200 Avenue L.....	S. Chgo.	218
	JOHN R. EMERSON, D, 2665 East 77th St.....	S. Chgo.	474
9th Ward	EUGENE BLOCK, D, 9311 Evans Ave.....	Burnside	18
	HIRAM VANDERBILT, Prog, 11232 S. Mich. Ave....	W. Pull.	171
10th Ward	FRANK J. VAVRICEK, D, 1720 Loomis St.....	Canal	1944
	FRANK KLAUS, D, 1726 S. Centre Ave.....	Canal	813
11th Ward	F. W. BEWERSDORF, D, 2103 S. Western Ave.....	Canal	1762
	E. F. CULLERTON, D, 510 Reaper Block.....	Cent.	5359
12th Ward	JOSEPH I. NOVAK, D, 2401 S. Trumbull Ave....	Lawndale	3102
	OTTO KERNER, D, 402 Rector Bldg.....	Randolph	6634
13th Ward	FRANK McDONALD, D, 2851 W. Congress St.....	Garfield	3436
	THOMAS J. AHERN, D, 214 S. Kedzie Ave.....	Kedzie	2394

14th Ward	J. EDWARD CLANCY, D, 1104 Ashland Block.....	Rand. 3165
	JAMES H. LAWLEY, R, 1925 W. Chicago Ave.....	Seeley 2296
15th Ward	ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, R, 2258 Cornelia St.....	Humb. 5691
	HENRY UTPATEL, Prog, 408 Chamber of Com.....	Frank. 1007
16th Ward	JOHN CZEKALA, D, 1837 Evergreen Ave.....	Humb. 6678
	STANLEY H. KUNZ, D, 1349 Noble St.....	Mon. 2006
17th Ward	STANLEY S. WALKOWIAK, D, 1317, 139 N. Clark St..	Rand. 3564
	LEWIS D. SITTS, R, 1471 Grand Ave.....	Haymarket 295
18th Ward	WILLIAM J. HEALY, R, 11, 716 W. Madison St.....	Mon. 6158
	FRANK F. GAZZOLO, D, 12 N. Leavitt St.....	West 3267
19th Ward	JAMES B. BOWLER, D, 1223 Taylor St.....	Mon. 4943
	JOHN POWERS, D, 162 W. Washington St.....	Franklin 3895
20th Ward	IIUGO L. PITTE, D, 404, 25 N. Dearborn St.....	Rand. 164
	EMANUEL ABRAHAMS, D, 921 West 12th St.....	Canal 1972
21st Ward	JAMES F. BURNS, R, 1001 Title and Trust Bldg....	Central 1488
	ELLIS GEIGER, D, 306, 7 W. Madison St.....	Central 418
22nd Ward	JOHN H. BAULER, D, 515 W. North Ave.....	Diversey 9045
	V. J. SCHAEFFER, D, 1841 N. Halsted St.....	Lincoln 7778
23rd Ward	JOHN KJELLANDER, R, 3033 N. Clark St.....	Lake View 100
	JACOB A. HEY, Prog, 2050 N. Halsted St.....	Lincoln 942
24th Ward	JOHN HADERLEIN, D, 3150 Southport Ave....	Lake View 1204
	AUGUST KRUMHOLZ, D, 1662 Fullerton Ave.....	Lincoln 1466
25th Ward	JACOB A. FREUND, R, 5447 Winthrop Ave.....	Edgewater 549
	HENRY D. CAPITAIN, R, 171 N. Wabash Ave.....	Central 1331
26th Ward	GEORGE PRETZEL, R, 3830 N. Hoyne Ave.....	Lake View 3970
	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R, 2180 Wilson Ave.....	Edgewater 2129
27th Ward	FRANK J. WILSON, D, 4400 Milwaukee Ave.....	Irving 374
	G. ED. TREBING, D, 3244 N. Troy St.....	Armitage 6702
28th Ward	CHARLES TWIGG, D, 2518 Pleasant Pl.....	Humb. 49
	HARRY E. LITTLER, R, 113 Ann St.....	Mon. 5412
29th Ward	FRANK McDERMOTT, D, 1552 West 55th St.....	Yards 290
	FELIX B. JANOVSKY, D, 1824 West 47th St.....	Yards 2307
30th Ward	JOSEPH A. SWIFT, D, 5428 S. Halsted St.....	Yards 146
	GEO. P. LATCHFORD, D, 721 West 47th St.....	Yards 1984
31st Ward	HENRY P. BERGEN, D, 1633 West 63rd St.....	Stewart 3548
	JAMES A. KEARNS, R, 5510 Lafayette Ave.....	Went. 8383
32nd Ward	MELVILLE G. HOLDING, D, 127 N. Dearborn St....	Rand. 4036
	ALBERT J. FISHER, R, 219 West 72nd St.....	Stewart 31
33rd Ward	GEO. H. BRADSHAW, R, 659 Washington Blvd.....	Mon. 4994
	IRWIN R. HAZEN, R, 508 Title and Trust Bldg.....	Rand. 2139
34th Ward	JOHN TOMAN, D, 4141 West 21st Pl.....	Lawndale 4986
	WINFIELD J. HELD, D, 4125 West 26th St.....	Lawndale 3090
35th Ward	JAMES DONAHOE, D, 1606 Ashland Block.....	Cent. 2590
	MARTIN J. HEALY, D, 1958 Humboldt Blvd.....	
	WILLIAM H. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms.	

Standing Committees, 1913-14

Finance.

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Richert, Harding, Long, Emerson, Lawley, Beilfuss, Sitts, Pitte, Geiger, Krumholz, Lipps, Wilson, Twigg, Kearns, Holding. Herbert H. White, Secretary.

Local Transportation.

Meets Wednesdays, at 10:30 a. m.

Block, Mayer, Richert, Carr, Long, McDonald, Clancy, Wm. J. Healy, Captain, Lipps, Wilson, Twigg, Bergen, Fisher, Hazen, Toman, Donahoe. H. H. Evans, Secretary.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light.

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Sitts, Ryan, Long, Merriam, Block, Vavricek, Beilfuss, Walkowiak, Bowler, Burns, Hey, Haderlein, Twigg, Janovsky, Kearns, Bradshaw, M. J. Healy. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m.

Littler, Kenna, Norris, Nance, Emerson, Kerner, Czekala, Gazzolo, Geiger, Bauler, Hey, Freund, Trebing, McDermott, Swift. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Local Industries.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Fisher, Mayer, Carr, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Lawley, Czekala, Sitts, Schaeffer, Krumholz, Pretzel, Wilson, McDermott, Bergen. Henry Edler, Secretary.

Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules.

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Donahoe, Coughlin, Helwig, Bewersdorf, Kerner, Ahern, Clancy, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Powers, Bauler, Kjellander, Captain, Swift, Holding, Hazen, Held. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature.

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m.

Wm. J. Healy, Coughlin, Norris, Cross, Klaus, McDonald, Utpatel, Kunz, Burns, Kjellander, Haderlein, McDermott, Swift, Toman. John Kelly, Secretary.

License.

Meets Thursdays, at 10:30 a. m.

Pitte, Norris, Ryan, Merriam, Cross, Vavricek, Novak, Ahern, Utpatel, Bowler, Hey, Haderlein, Janovsky, Bradshaw, Held. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Buildings and City Hall.

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Clancy, Nash, Carr, Cross, Vanderbilt, Klaus, Bewersdorf, Walkowiak, Powers, Schaeffer, Pretzel, Trebing, Littler, Latchford, M. J. Healy. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service.

Meets Tuesdays, at 11:00 a. m.

Ryan, Harding, Mayer, Richert, Martin, Helwig, Block, Vavricek, Bewersdorf, Geiger, Kjellander, Bergen, Bradshaw, Held, M. J. Healy. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Health.

Meets Wednesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Nance, Nash, Martin, Merriam, Vanderbilt, Cullerton, Ahern, Lawley, Kunz, Gazzolo, Freund, Pretzel, Littler, Latchford. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Water.

Meets Fridays, at 10:30 a. m.

Toman, Kenna, Ryan, Martin, Helwig, Vanderbilt, Kerner, Kunz, Gazzolo, Powers, Schaeffer, Freund, Latchford, Hazen. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Railway Terminals.

Meets Mondays, at 10:30 a. m.

Geiger, Kenna, Harding, Richert, Helwig, Bewersdorf, McDonald, Utpatel, Wm. J. Healy, Bowler, Schaeffer, Captain, Littler, Fisher, Donahoe. Wm. Harrah, Secretary.

Select Committees, 1913-14**Track Elevation.**

Meets Wednesdays, at 3:30 p. m.

Janovsky, Fisher, Emerson, Kearns, Bauler, Nance Czekala, Trebing, Nash. Miss Specter, Secretary.

Compensation.

Meets Fridays, at 1:00 p. m.

Harding, Beilfuss, Lipps, Krumholz, Holding, Pitte. Lawrence Bransfield, Secretary.

Bathing Beaches and Recreation Piers.

Meets Fridays, at 3:30 p. m.

Norris, Bowler, Novak, Cross, Burns. Wyatt McGaffey, Secretary.

Special Park Commission.

Meets Wednesdays, at 10:30 a. m.

Alderman Beilfuss, Chairman; Ald. Captain, Coughlin, Cullerton and McDonald, and Messrs. Oscar F. Mayer, Jens Jensen, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Peter S. Goodman, George Landau, Charles E. Bock, F. A. Lindstrand, Samuel J. Rosenblatt and Rev. Julius Rappaport. Walter Wright, Secretary.

Regular meetings of the Council are held every Monday at 7:30 p. m. (Except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.)

COMMEMORATION.**TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE ALDERMAN JOHN J. BRENNAN**

A committee of the City Council, appointed February 17th, to draft suitable resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Alderman John J. Brennan, who died February 16, 1913, at the next regular meeting of the Council presented the following resolution:

The City of Chicago mourns the death of John J. Brennan.

Coming to Chicago before the great fire of 1871, he entered into the political life of the city and was first elected a member of the City Council in 1891 and has served the city as Alderman until his death. Ever loyal and faithful to the city, he appreciated and performed, in the fullest measure, the obligations and privileges of his citizenship, and without shirking discharged his duties to his city and his country. Chosen by his fellow citizens to fill the office of Alderman from the Eighteenth Ward, in the performance of his duties during his long term of service he displayed at all times, the fidelity and devotion to duty that marked him in the various relations of his life.

In his death the City of Chicago loses a patriotic and useful citizen, his friends and acquaintances a devoted and sacrificing friend and the City Council of the City of Chicago one of its honored members.

The City of Chicago, by its Council, testifies to the world its appreciation of the character, worth and services of John J. Brennan, its grief at his death and its profound and sincere sympathy with his relatives.

Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago, That a copy of this testimonial to the memory of our departed friend and fellow-member be spread upon the records of the Council and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be forwarded to his relatives residing in Chicago.

Wm. J. Healy, Chairman; John A. Richert, Henry Bergen, James Donahoe, John P. Stewart, Henry D. Capitain, Theodore K. Long, Ellis Geiger.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Healy moved its adoption. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE ALDERMAN EMANUEL ABRAHAMS

At the regular meeting of the City Council, July 7th, Alderman Pitte, chairman of a committee appointed July 3rd, to draft a suitable resolution on the death, July 2, 1913, of the late Alderman Emanuel Abrahams, presented the following:

The City of Chicago mourns the death of Emanuel Abrahams.

Long identified with the political life of this city, he was elected a member of the City Council at the last aldermanic election. Stricken down in the prime of young manhood performing the functions of his office, in advocating and urging what he deemed the interests of some of his constituents before one of the Council committees, he leaves with this Council the memory of obligations performed to the fullest measure and the duties of citizenship to city and country well discharged.

He was chosen by his fellow citizens to fill the office of Alderman from the 20th Ward, and in the performance of his duties during his term of service so untimely ended, he displayed at all times the fidelity and devotion to duty that characterized him in the various relations of life.

In his death the City of Chicago loses a patriotic and useful citizen, his acquaintances and close associates a devoted friend and the City Council one of its honored members.

The City of Chicago, by its Council, testifies to the world its appreciation of the character, worth and service of Emanuel Abrahams, its grief at his untimely death, and its profound and sincere sympathy with his family.

Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago, That a copy of this testimonial to the memory of our departed friend and fellow-member be spread upon the records of the Council, and that two copies thereof suitably engrossed be forwarded to his widow and to his brother.

Hugo L. Pitte, Chairman; John Powers, Winfield J. Held,
Jacob Freund, Hugh Norris, Michael Kenna, Si Mayer,
Otto Kerner.

Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Pitte moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

Deaths of Former Aldermen Noticed

At a meeting December 23rd, of the City Council, Aldermen Wilson and Trebing, of the 27th Ward, presented a resolution lamenting the death of the late Alderman Jens N. Hyldahl of that ward, and expressive of sympathy for his wife and children in their loss. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and on motion of Alderman Wilson it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

At a meeting January 8th of the City Council, Aldermen Geiger and Burns presented a resolution lamenting the death of former Alderman S. H. Helm of the old 24th Ward, and expressing sympathy with his family and relatives. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Burns moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

At a meeting November 10th of the City Council, Alderman Geiger of the 21st Ward presented a resolution lamenting the death of former Alderman Redmond Prindiville of the old 8th Ward, and expressing sympathy with his family and relatives. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Geiger moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

At a meeting June 16th of the City Council, Aldermen Wm. J. Healy and Gazzolo, of the 18th Ward, presented a resolution lamenting the death of former Alderman Isaac Horner of that ward, and expressing sympathy with his family and relatives. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Healy moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

At a meeting January 16th of the City Council, Aldermen Swift and Latchford, of the 30th Ward, presented a resolution lamenting the death of former

Alderman Joseph T. Mahoney of that ward, and expressing sympathy with his family and relatives. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Latchford moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

At a meeting January 16th Alderman Twigg presented a resolution lamenting the death of former Alderman Philip Jackson, of the old 14th Ward, and expressing sympathy for his family and relatives. Unanimous consent was given to consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Twigg moved its adoption. The motion prevailed unanimously by a rising vote.

COMMUNICATIONS BY THE MAYOR.

Special Committee and Delegate Appointments, Proclamations and Suggestions

At a regular meeting, February 14th, of the City Council, the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, by its Chairman, Alderman Donahoe, reported out a resolution authorizing His Honor the Mayor to appoint a committee to formulate and report a plan for the proper calling of a Charter Convention. Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the matter. On motion of Alderman Donahoe the report of his committee was concurred in by a unanimous vote. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The City of Chicago has been and is to-day laboring under severe restraint, owing to out-of-date and antiquated laws, thereby preventing the people in this city from enjoying to the fullest measure returns for the taxes paid, and obstructing progress that should be made towards building up Chicago as a real metropolis; and

Whereas, The people in the State of Illinois, several years ago, voted favorably on an amendment to the Constitution of this State (Article IV, Sec. 34), giving the General Assembly the right to grant such powers to the City of Chicago which will enable it to govern itself along modern lines and ideas; therefore be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that His Honor the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Special Committee of five Aldermen which shall report to the City Council a plan for the proper way of calling another Charter Convention or Commission, the same to be charged with the duties of formulating and framing a New Charter for the City of Chicago.

In accordance with the terms of the said resolution, Mayor Harrison appointed the following committee: Alderman Henry D. Capitain, Chairman; Aldermen Hugo L. Pitte, Si Mayer, James Donahoe, Theodore K. Long.

At a meeting, January 16th, of the City Council, the committee named above made a report with an important recommendation, as follows:

Chicago, January 16, 1914.

To the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen: Your Special Committee on a New Charter for Chicago, appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the City Council passed on the 14th day of February, 1913, (Council Proceedings, page 3730), begs leave to report that, with a view of broadening the Committee's scope of inquiry, suggestions were invited from sundry bodies and organizations, which were represented in the last preceding Charter Convention called by the City Council. An adequate solution of the complex problems presented, involved a careful study of means and methods by your Committee, and a number of meetings were held, at which various phases of the several questions presented were discussed.

The findings of your Committee are best summed up in the following preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 16th day of January, 1914:

Whereas, In the opinion of your Committee, it is deemed imperative that Chicago's organic law should be so modified as to confer upon the residents of Chicago and its environs a greater degree of self-government, including greater control of her public utilities, and a complete rehabilitation of her revenue laws; and,

Whereas, An adequate enlargement of Chicago's Charter powers to an extent sufficiently comprehensive to permit a proper consolidation of the various taxing bodies included within the confines of the Sanitary District of Chicago and Cook County, requires amendment of the State Constitution; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the City Council that the Mayor be authorized to appoint a commission of thirty to be known as the Permanent Charter Commission, of which commission fifteen shall be members of the City Council, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to bring about proper amendments to the constitution aforesaid, and an adequate enlargement of the charter powers of Chicago, so as to permit the consolidation of the several municipal and taxing bodies within the confines of Cook County and the Sanitary District of Chicago, and a proper revision and rehabilitation of our revenue laws.

Resolved Further, That, pending the work of the Permanent Charter Commission as aforesaid, your Committee recommends that a consolidation bill similar in principle to the one heretofore approved by the City Council of the City of Chicago on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1912, (Journal of the Council Proceedings, page 1644), be prepared and presented to the legislature by the said Permanent Charter Commission, as provided under the constitutional amendment of 1904, authorizing the consolidation of all taxing bodies lying wholly within the City of Chicago, such bill to contain a referendum clause and to provide for the levying of a single corporate tax in lieu of the numerous levies now made by the several taxing bodies, and further to provide for an enlargement of the city's bonding power.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. D. Capitain,
Si. Mayer,
Theodore K. Long,
Jas. Donahoe,
Hugo L. Pitte,
Special Committee on New
Charter for Chicago.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

On June 16th the Mayor submitted a communication and order to the City Council, making certain recommendations looking to the supervising, by a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, acting with the Civil Service Commission, of the various departments of the City Government. Following is the communication; also the order:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, June 16, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen: In my last annual message to the City Council I took occasion to suggest that it would result in a more economic conduct of the affairs of the city in case a sub-committee of the Finance Committee were appointed which would act in concert with the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission in supervising the various departments of the City Government.

I believe that such a committee, acting with the experts now in the employ of the Civil Service Commission, by making an exhaustive study of each branch of the City Government, would render the city a great service.

It has been intimated by individuals not connected with the City Government that an investigation of all the departments would lead to greater efficiency. This is undoubtedly true, but it is my firm belief that such investigation should be made by the body which is constituted by law as the guardian of the city's interests. An investigation, made under proper auspices, will result not merely in adverse criticism, but in constructive work and in the upbuilding of better systems and a higher efficiency in the various departments that may be examined.

While it is not my purpose to attempt to dictate to such a sub-committee the manner in which it should pursue its work, I wish to be understood as recommending its appointment, not for the purpose of disturbing the employes of the city, and creating the impression that criticism and fault finding will inevitably follow, but rather that there may be a study of methods, organization, personnel, functions and activities that will result in greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of the city's affairs.

It was with such an object in view that I made the recommendation in my annual message. I therefore transmit, herewith, an order directing the appointment of such a sub-committee, and in a general way outlining its duties and functions, and ask its reference to your Committee on Finance for consideration and action.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,

Mayor.

Whereas, In making provision for the purposes of the various departments of the City Government it is desirable that the Committee on Finance be given a full insight into the work of said departments and their needs; and

Whereas, The co-operation of this committee with the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission in supervising the various departments of the City Government would undoubtedly result in the city's business being conducted on a more economical and efficient basis; and

Whereas, In order to secure the highest efficiency in such departments, it is necessary to prosecute investigations and inquiries designed for constructive work and for the upbuilding of the departments investigated, as distinguished from the exploitation of scandal and harsh and unjust criticism; therefore, it is

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance appoint a sub-committee to consist of three members, which shall act during the entire year in concert with the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission in supervising the various departments of the City Government; and it is further

Ordered, That said sub-committee in connection with the said Efficiency Division shall particularly consider the organization, personnel, functions and activities of each department; its methods of financing, accounting and procedure; the control of the men, supplies, materials and systems; its discipline and equipment; the segregation of accounts, services, benefits and claims, and its buildings, plants and equipments, with a view to determining existing defects capable of being practically remedied under existing law; to devise remedies and to assist in the installing of corrective measures.

The Mayor's communication was referred to the Finance Committee, and this committee's report thereon coming up in the Council July 21st, Alderman Richert moved to proceed to the consideration of the same. The motion prevailed. Alderman Pitte moved certain verbal amendments to the report, which were adopted. Then the order as submitted by the Mayor was passed; ayes 51, nays 7.

In accordance with the order, the Finance Committee appointed a sub-committee, and in doing so found it necessary to exceed the exact terms of the order, to acquire for the sub-committee the power to subpoena witnesses. Accordingly, the Finance Committee subsequently added to the sub-committee the three members of the Civil Service Commission, who have that power, and to avoid a possible tie vote, one Alderman was dropped. The sub-committee "to supervise and enquire into the various departments of the City Government, to devise remedies for any evils found, and to install corrective measures," is as now constituted, the following: Alderman John A. Richert, Chairman; Alderman Melville G. Holding, Commissioner Harmon M. Campbell, Commissioner Elton Lower and Commissioner John J. Flynn. The three Commissioners together have the voting strength of but a single member, or one-third of a vote each.

"CHICAGO'S OWN CHRISTMAS TREE."

The City Council, at a meeting on October 27th, received from Mayor Harrison the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, October 27, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen: A committee of citizens of Chicago have conferred with me for the purpose of devising ways and means for establishing a Municipal Christmas Festival.

The plan is to erect a Christmas tree at some suitable place in Grant Park to be known as "Chicago's Own Christmas Tree," and provide for suitable exercises to be held in connection with the exhibition of the tree on Christmas Eve. The movement is non-sectarian and one in which representatives of nearly all nationalities are interested.

Similar festivals have in the past met with general approval in New York and San Francisco and it is my hope that all the citizens of Chicago will participate in making our own program the success which it deserves.

The plans have so far progressed that an organization of Chicago citizens has been perfected under the name of "Municipal Christmas Festival Association." The work before them is of such character that we ought not delay the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of Aldermen to co-operate with the Association and the South Park Commissioners to carry out the plans referred to.

I herewith transmit such a resolution and recommend its immediate passage.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of the resolution submitted with the foregoing communication, and on motion of Alderman Gazzolo it was adopted. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The Municipal Christmas Festival Association has been organized for the purpose of providing for the people of Chicago their own Christmas tree to be erected at some suitable place in Grant Park, and to provide for suitable exercises to be held in connection with the exhibition of the tree on Christmas Eve; and

Whereas, It is the desire of said Association that the corporate authorities of the City of Chicago co-operate with said Association and the South Park Commissioners to the end that a program be arranged for a municipal Christmas Festival in which all the people of Chicago may participate; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee of three Aldermen to co-operate with the executive committee of the Municipal Christmas Festival Association and the South Park Commissioners to carry out plans for a municipal Christmas festival.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the Mayor appointed a committee consisting of Aldermen Nash, Burns and Gazzolo.

Municipality Celebrates Christmas

Pursuant to Mayor Harrison's recommendation and to the resolution of the City Council, the Municipal Christmas Association made all arrangements to set up Chicago's own Christmas tree, and for holding around it the planned Christmas festival. A half-hour before the appointed hour there was assembled at Grant Park in great numbers, children and grown people, to witness the illumination of the tree, and of arches composed of evergreen boughs, near-by the Art Institute on the east and the Chicago Athletic Association's building on the west side of Michigan avenue. At 6 o'clock sharp on Christmas Eve the exercises were started.

For the benefit of possible future lookers into the City Manual, a short account of the unique celebration may here be given.

First appeared on the loggia of the Art Institute, Charles L. Hutchinson, head of the movement; Carter H. Harrison, honorary president; Charles S. Dewey, treasurer; Edward S. Rogers, secretary; Harold S. Osborne, assistant secretary; the Rev. W. J. Finn, in charge of the Paulist choir; Carroll Schaeffer, chairman of the music committee; J. Allen Haines, of the music committee, and A. Rosen-cranz, of the executive committee.

Then Mayor Harrison advanced and spoke a few feeling words to the immense gathering. He said: "It gives me great pleasure to inaugurate Chicago's first municipal Christmas celebration. We are this night observing here the first of all the year's holidays, and the greatest. Industry, civic patriotism and energy have made what we now witness possible. I hope that this will be to inaugurate a long series of similar celebrations, and that the lights which presently shall appear may serve as an inspiration to Christian charity—the greatest of all the virtues. And let us pray that such in this community as are unfortunate, or any way distressed, from hence may take new courage for fresh endeavor and accomplishment."

At the conclusion of this Christmas message, Mayor Harrison pushed the button, causing the lighting of the 600 varicolored bulbs in Chicago's first municipal tree. As the Star of Bethlehem at the top of the 85-foot monster of the Michigan forest flashed out in the thick darkness of the evening, there were lusty cheers from the crowd estimated at 100,000 persons. The Chicago band, at the northern end of the grounds, played a "Salute to the Nations." Part of the crowd meanwhile watched the heralds, dressed in the costume of the first Christmas period, on the balcony of the Chicago Athletic Association. A storm-proof sounding board, covered with heavy canvas, was erected over the entire length of the balcony. George Hamlin and Henri Scott sang through megaphones. The Paulist choristers sang from the middle balcony. Persons blocks away could hear the words distinctly. The programme was completed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. It was a comparatively inexpensive affair, because of the donations of trees and lights by the Commonwealth Edison Company. The traction lines gave out 3,000 tickets for the school children, to enable the poor among them to attend the festival. In the enthusiasm of the occasion, it was proposed to incorporate the Municipal Christmas Association, and also to bring down from the Michigan forest a select evergreen tree and plant it in Grant Park, thus to secure a growing Christmas tree for the years to come. But it has to be objected, that no evergreen tree, and least of all a Douglas spruce, such as was set up for this one occasion, would live in Grant Park. This is the opinion of Mr. Prost, the City Forester, and of other familiars with woodland. In none of the parks have evergreens long survived the bringing of them hither from their native habitat; and Grant Park would be specially inhospitable to such growths.

ANNIVERSARY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Alderman Harding presented, at a regular meeting of the Council, July 21st, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to co-operate with a commission appointed by the Governor to arrange for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro. Unanimous consent having been given for the consideration of the resolution, Alderman Harding moved its adoption. The motion prevailed. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, There has been appropriated by the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars for the purpose of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the negro, in the year 1915, and Governor Edward F. Dunne has appointed nine commissioners to have charge of said celebration; and

Whereas, It has been decided that the celebration shall take the form of an exposition showing the progress of the race in the arts, sciences, literature, music and the industries; and

Whereas, Chicago, because of its large cosmopolitan population, including over 65,000 members of the race, who pay taxes on more than \$5,000,000 worth of

property; its unexcelled railroad facilities and many attractions that make it the mecca of thousands of people of all races each year, is the logical place for holding such an exposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a commission of eleven members—six of whom shall be members of the City Council of the City of Chicago and five from the citizens of Chicago—who shall co-operate with the Commission appointed by the Governor. Said Commissioners shall use every effort compatible with civic pride to secure the location of said exposition for Chicago.

In compliance with the terms of the resolution as adopted, the Mayor appointed the following committee: Alderman Harding, Chairman; Aldermen Gazzolo, Carr, Pitte, Schaeffer, Mr. R. R. Jackson, Mr. John C. Buckner, Mr. Oscar De Priest, Mr. Adel Roberts, Rev. E. J. Fisher.

CHICAGO HAS PATROLWOMEN.

At a regular meeting, July 7th, of the City Council, Mayor Harrison submitted the following communication urging that provision be made for the appointment of ten patrolwomen on the regular police force of Chicago:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, July 7, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to transmit herewith an ordinance prepared by the Corporation Counsel's Office at my direction, so amending certain sections of The Chicago Code of 1911 relating to the Department of Police, as to permit the appointment of policewomen. Also an order transferring sufficient funds from Account 30 S, Services, Benefits, Claims and Refunds, etc., in the Department of Police to Account 30 A 2, to provide for the appointment of ten patrolwomen for the remaining six months of the year at the rate of \$900 per year.

There are certain classes of police work which can be much better performed by patrolwomen than by the ordinary patrolmen. In the supervision and care of dance halls, bathing beaches and small parks and playgrounds, in the performance of duties connected with the Juvenile Court and other kindred matters greater care and attention to the morals and physical requirements of girls may be expected from women police than from the ordinary policeman, who necessarily becomes hardened to some extent by reason of the character of services he is daily called upon to perform.

I should have advised an appropriation to this effect at the time the annual appropriation bill for 1913 was under consideration had it not been for the shortage of the city's finances, brought about by the decision of the Supreme Court relative to the enforcement of the Juul law. At this time believing the city's finances to be in sufficiently strong condition to warrant appointments of this character, I would suggest that the accompanying ordinance relative to the change of the Code be sent to your Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, and the order dealing with the fund be sent to your Committee on Finance, with instructions that they be reported back in time for action prior to the adjournment of your Honorable Body for the summer vacation.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,

Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Richert the foregoing communication was referred to the Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, whose Chairman, Alderman Ryan, at a meeting of the Council, July 28th, reported it back with the recommendation that the ordinance submitted by the Mayor be passed. Consent was given for immediate consideration of the subject-matter, and on motion of the Alderman the ordinance to permit the appointment of patrolwomen was passed by a unanimous vote.

In pursuance of this ordinance Mayor Harrison appointed ten patrolwomen, namely, Margaret F. Butler, Margaret M. Wilson, Alice Clement, Lulu C. Parks,

Emma E. Neukoin, Anna Loucka, Clara B. Olson, Frances W. Willsley, Nellie Sullivan, Mary A. Boyd. These have the distinction of being the first patrol-women regularly appointed in the United States.

HARBOR COMMISSION CONTINUED.

On January 26th, the City Council received from the Mayor the following communication, and promptly complied with the Mayor's request:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 12, 1914.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen: In view of the fact that no bids were received in answer to the recent advertisement of the Harbor and Subway Commission for the construction of a comprehensive subway system, the members of the Commission tendered me their resignations January 7, 1914, and the same were accepted by me on January 8th.

It will be necessary, however, for the city to secure the services of a competent engineer, fully conversant with such construction, to plan for the superstructure on pier No. 2, on which a contract for the sub-structure has been let.

I understand it will take from three to four months to complete these plans and prepare them for bidding. After the contracts for the superstructure are let, the city should also be represented by a thoroughly competent engineer during the construction period, in order that the work may be watched and strict compliance with the specifications secured.

Since accepting the resignations of the members of the Commission, I have learned that the contract for the substructure made with the Great Lakes Company, placed the supervision of the work in the hands of the Harbor and Subway Commission.

It will, therefore, be necessary to continue the life of the Commission, in order that the proper scrutiny over the work may be maintained. Because of these facts, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by law, I therefore appoint the City Comptroller, John E. Traeger, as a member of the Harbor and Subway Commission to succeed James J. Reynolds; Commissioner of Public Works L. E. McGann as a member of the Harbor and Subway Commission to succeed John E. Ericson, and E. C. Shankland as a member of the Harbor and Subway Commission to succeed himself, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Alderman Richert moved to concur in the foregoing appointments. The motion prevailed.

UNIFIED OPERATION OF STREET RAILWAYS SECURED.

At a meeting, November 13th, of the City Council, Alderman Block, Chairman of the Committee on Local Transportation, moved to proceed to consideration of the report of the Local Transportation Committee, deferred and published October 27th, and of the report of the same committee, deferred and published November 3rd, both relating to and recommending for passage an ordinance with amendments providing for unified operation of the surface street railway lines. The motion prevailed, and Alderman Block moved that the said ordinance be considered section by section; which was agreed to. As the proceedings advanced, the amendments recommended or favored by Chairman Block severally were adopted, and the ordinance was passed; 39 ayes, 7 nays. The following are provisions of this ordinance that are of interest to everybody:

Section 1. The Companies severally and jointly agree to furnish an adequate and unified traction service within the present and future limits of the City of Chicago, which shall provide for:

(a) Unified operation of all the surface street railways within the present and future limits of the City of Chicago, the same and with like effect as regards service to the public as though all of the surface street railway companies in the City of Chicago were owned and operated by one company.

(b) Through routing of all cars, so far as adequate local service balances. Elimination of all switchbacks in the downtown district, by use of loops, or by the re-routing or through routing of cars. The companies shall provide for the substitution of loops or transfer stations for switchbacks in the outlying districts, when so ordered by the City Council and approved by the Board of Supervising Engineers; and the companies shall furnish to the Board of Supervising Engineers such operating schedules and other details relating to the operation of the properties, as the Board of Supervising Engineers may from time to time request.

The Board of Supervising Engineers herein and in the attached operating agreement mentioned shall be the Board as created under the Traction Ordinances of February 11, 1907. The Companies shall furnish to the City Council, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago, their operating schedules and statements showing headway of cars, on any street or streets, as requested from time to time by the City Council or the Mayor.

(c) Purchase by the Companies of a sufficient number of additional cars to utilize at all hours the additional track facilities in the downtown district made available by such through routing.

(d) Utilizing to their full capacity the increased downtown terminal facilities to produce a higher average schedule speed.

(e) A 5-cent fare throughout the entire present and future limits of the City of Chicago on surface lines, including a 5-cent fare in lieu of the present 10-cent fare in the Calumet district south of 79th street.

(f) Elimination of those provisions in the ordinances of February 11, 1907, and March 30, 1908, which exclude from the requirements of those ordinances the issuance of transfers in the South Division of the City north of 12th street, and in the Calumet district south of 79th street; so that there shall be no such exception to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph (e) of this Section 1 requiring a universal 5-cent fare over all of the lines of the companies under their unified operation pursuant to this ordinance, within the entire present and future limits of the City of Chicago.

Provided, however, and it is hereby declared a part, term and provision of the agreement and for the protection of the companies and the City under the provisions of this ordinance, that it shall be and it is hereby ordained and declared that:

Paragraph 1. The companies with the approval of the Board of Supervising Engineers may adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the transfer of passengers for the purpose of preventing the fraudulent or improper use of transfer privileges.

Paragraph 2. It shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) To sell, barter or exchange for any consideration whatever any such transfer, or to give away any such transfer.

(2) To receive or to use or attempt to use or offer for passage upon any street railway car of the companies, or any of them, any such transfer not issued for the use of such person by an officer, agent or employe of the companies, or any of them.

(3) To throw away or otherwise discard any such transfer without first tearing such transfer in two.

(4) To use or attempt to use or offer any such transfer after such person receiving the same shall have interrupted or suspended his or her passage for the transaction of business.

(5) To counterfeit any such transfer.

(6) To punch or alter or change the punching of any such transfer (authorized agents of the companies, or any of them, excepted).

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Paragraph 2 shall be liable to penalty of and shall be fined not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$25.00 for each offense.

REDUCTION OF COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

At a meeting, November 26th, of the City Council, Alderman Sitts, Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, moved to proceed to consideration of the special order, which was the report of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, recommending changes in the maximum rates for electricity charged by the Commonwealth Edison Company, and submitting an ordinance to that effect. The motion prevailed, and Chairman Sitts moved that the report be adopted, which was agreed to; then he moved that the ordinance be considered section by section. All sections were adopted, and the ordinance was passed; ayes 61, nays 3.

Under this new ordinance, by which our city and people will greatly profit, "The maximum rate," to quote, "which may be charged by said Company for supplying a consumer with electricity for power upon a power circuit to an extent not exceeding the equivalent of thirty hours' use per month of the consumer's maximum requirement shall not be more than eleven cents a kilowatt hour from and after the date when this ordinance shall be accepted, except that said Company may continue to make, as it does at present, a minimum charge of not exceeding fifty cents per month for each horse-power, or fraction thereof, in rated capacity of motor or motors connected, for any amount of electricity consumed either for general power purposes or for operating elevators, hoists or similar machinery. For supplying a consumer with electricity for power upon a power circuit, in excess of the equivalent of thirty hours' use per month of the consumer's maximum requirement, and up to a consumption equivalent to sixty hours' use for the month of the consumer's maximum requirement, the gross "secondary" rate shall not be more than six cents a kilowatt hour from and after the 30th day of November, 1913. For supplying a consumer with electricity for power upon a power circuit in excess of the equivalent of sixty hours' use per month of the consumer's maximum requirement the gross "tertiary" rate shall not be more than four cents a kilowatt hour from and after the 30th day of November, 1913.

A consumer's maximum requirement shall be determined by meter measurement, wherever practicable (and in the event of a dispute as to such practicability of meter measurement then the City Electrician shall be the final arbiter of such dispute), if the consumer shall desire such measurement and shall have an installation of not less than one and one-half kilowatts, otherwise it may be fixed by agreement or by the estimated average maximum load as shown by the experience of the Company in the same or the nearest similar class of service. All said gross rates, primary, secondary and tertiary, shall be subject to a discount therefrom equal to one cent a kilowatt hour in every case where a bill due for supplying electricity shall be paid at the proper office, as indicated thereon, of said Company within ten days from its date. No such bill shall bear a date prior to that of its actual mailing or delivery. Every bill shall state the correct readings of the consumer's meters at the beginning and at the close of the period for which the bill is rendered and shall show the exact computation by which the charges are fixed in such bill. The above prescribed rates shall apply only to the usual and regular supplying of electricity, and shall not apply when electricity shall be supplied merely for occasional or emergency use. All rates to be charged for supplying electricity by said Company shall be reasonable; there shall be no unlawful or unjust discrimination in such rates, and all customers of said Company shall be allowed like rates under substantially like circumstances and conditions.

For supplying electricity either by overhead or underground construction to the City of Chicago for street arc lighting the rate to be charged by said Company, from and after the date when this ordinance shall be accepted, shall not be more than seventy-five dollars a year for each arc lamp burning from dusk to daylight and having such illuminating value as hereinafter specified, and for that price annually said Company shall supply any and all electricity which the City of Chicago may require from it for such street arc lamps under yearly contracts. The Company shall pay the established prevailing organized labor scale or rate of wages for all construction and extension work or labor done in connection with the street arc lighting provided for herein.

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CITY OF CHICAGO

Department of Public Works—

Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner;

John Erierson, City Engineer;

Alonzo J. Hammond, Engineer in Charge of Bridges.

"THE CONNECTING LINK"—MICHIGAN AVENUE BRIDGE ORDERED TO BE CONSTRUCTED, AND NOW DELAYED BY A COURT DECISION.

THE MICHIGAN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

(Editorial in Chicago Daily Tribune, July 16, 1913.)

By almost unanimous vote the City Council has voted to put into effect the great Michigan avenue improvement.

The movement which has finally reached this satisfactory conclusion was inaugurated by Mayor Harrison in 1904 by the appointment of a Council Committee and the consequent appointment of committees by the Lincoln Park and South Park Boards. The project seemed assured of accomplishment when Mayor Harrison's term expired. It was abandoned by his successor, Mayor Dunne, to be revived by the Chicago Plan Commission and the Chicago Avenue Improvement Association.

It is a good omen for the future that the City Council should have acted with almost unanimity on the greatest constructive measure which has appeared for half a generation.

It is also a matter of congratulation from his political opponents as well as from his friends that Mayor Harrison should be in office to see the completion of the plan of which he was the official originator.

Board of Local Improvements—

George A. Schilling, President;

Clayton F. Smith, Vice-President;

Edward J. Glackin,

Fred Burkhard,

Frank Z. Rydzewski,

Frank Sima.

MICHIGAN AVENUE AND PINE STREET IMPROVEMENTS— THE CONNECTING LINK BRIDGE.

WORK PREPARED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, ORDERED CONSTRUCTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL,
WITH APPROVAL OF MAYOR HARRISON.

On June 2, 1913, the Board of Local Improvements—George A. Schilling, president; Clayton F. Smith, Edward J. Glackin, Fred Burkhard, Frank X. Rydzewski, Frank Sima, members—submitted to the Mayor and City Council “An Ordinance for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from the north curb line of East Randolph street northward along North Michigan avenue and over the Chicago River and thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln Parkway to the center line of East Chicago avenue, and the necessary approaches thereto, together with a connecting bridge across the Chicago River, and for the condemnation of lands requisite therefor, which improvement is more particularly described in said ordinance, together with an estimate of the cost of said improvement (omitting land to be acquired), and recommend the passage of said ordinance, and the making of the improvement described therein.”

A summary of the estimate, by C. D. Hill, engineer of the Board of Local Improvements, of the cost of the improvement, is as follows:

Superstructure of bridge.....	\$ 412,030.00
Machinery for bridge.....	84,620.00
Substructure	298,660.00
Bridges houses	61,600.00
Abutment walls	124,055.00
Elevated structure	808,729.00
Walls and excavations.....	307,370.00
Pavements	154,030.00
Lighting	47,153.00

Total (not including land to be taken).....\$2,298,247.00

The ordinance, together with the subject matter so submitted to the Mayor and City Council, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature—Alderman Healy, chairman; Kenna, Cross, Klaus, McDonald, Utpatel, Kunz, Egan, Hey, Haderlein, Pretzel, McDermott, Swift, Holding, Toman, members—and by the committee reported out and the ordinance passed July 14th. Following is Section 1 of the ordinance, giving a general description of the ordered improvement:

Be it ordained by the City Council of Chicago:

Section 1. That a local improvement shall be made within the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, the nature, character, locality and description of which local improvement is as follows, to wit:

Said local improvement shall extend from the north curb line of East Randolph street northward along North Michigan avenue and over the Chicago River and thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln Parkway to the center line of East Chicago avenue. Said improvement shall consist of a two-level thoroughfare comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between said points and supported between East Lake street and East Indiana street upon an elevated structure of steel and concrete, and a lower level extending from the south line of East Lake street to the north line of East Indiana street, together with approaches to said thoroughfare along intersecting streets and alleys. That part of said thoroughfare extending across the Chicago River, hereinafter called the bridge, shall consist of a double-decked bascule bridge, the upper level of which shall connect the portions of the upper level of said thoroughfare lying north and south of said river, and the lower level of which shall connect the portions of the lower level of said thoroughfare lying north and south of said river. Said improvement shall include filling, excavation, re-

taining walls, abutment walls, bridge houses, curbing, pavements, sidewalks, stairways, electric lamps, construction of new sewer catchbasins and adjustment of existing sewer manholes and other work requisite therefor, and shall be constructed in the manner and of the location, material, grades and dimensions hereinafter specifically described and as shown on drawings numbered 1 to 95 inclusive, which drawings are hereto attached and hereby made a part hereof.

Said thoroughfare from the north curb line of East Randolph street to a line 428.74 feet north of and parallel with the north line of East South Water street shall be of a width of 127.5 feet. That portion of said thoroughfare between said line 428.74 feet north of the north line of East South Water street and the Chicago River, hereinafter called the South Plaza, shall be of the dimensions shown on the said drawings hereto attached. The upper level of the said bridge shall be of a width of 90 feet and the lower level thereof shall be of a width of 60 feet. The said bridge shall have a clear span of 220 feet between abutments. The portion of said thoroughfare between the north dock line of the bridge and a line 22 feet south of and parallel with the south line of East Michigan street, hereinafter termed the North Plaza, shall be of the dimensions shown on said drawings. The width of said improvement between said line 22 feet south of the south line of East Michigan street, being the north line of said North Plaza, and the northern terminus of said improvement, shall be 141 feet. From East Randolph street to the south line of the South Plaza, the west line of the thoroughfare shall coincide with the present west line of Michigan avenue, and from the north line of the North Plaza to East Chicago avenue the east line of the thoroughfare shall coincide with the east line of Pine street and Lincoln Parkway.

That for the purpose of the construction of said improvement and the widening of North Michigan avenue and the widening and extension of Pine street and the widening of Lincoln Parkway which are requisite therefor, the following lots, blocks, tracts and parcels of land, all of which are necessary for said purpose, shall be acquired by condemnation, and any buildings and obstructions thereon shall be removed.

THE GREAT WORK UNEXPECTEDLY DELAYED.

Some parts of the great work designed to connect the South Division with the North Division, by the projected new bridge at Michigan avenue and Pine street, have been unexpectedly delayed by legal proceedings which resulted in an adverse decision by the Illinois Supreme Court. But the matter is not taken very seriously by the President and members of the Board of Local Improvements, nor by the Board's lawyers. According to Edward J. Glackin, superintendent of special assessments, the court decision will have little effect on the work in his department. "We are going," he says, "right ahead with the work. This includes the securing of values on land and buildings."

An equally hopeful view of the case is taken by Assistant Corporation Counsel Eugene H. Depee. "I believe," he said, upon learning of the court decision, "that a year from today the whole question will be finally settled, and that we shall be in position to start the work."

Philip J. McKenna, attorney for the Board of Local Improvements, takes a more hopeful view still. According to him: "The decision will cause some delay, but not much. All the preliminary work has been done. The estimates have been made. The contemplated proceedings will be rushed to a public hearing at the earliest possible moment. At the most, the delay will not exceed two or three months, instead of a year, as stated by some critics."

DISASTERS CAUSED BY SPRING FLOODS.

RELIEF ACTION BY THE CITY LAST SPRING—AN OLD-TIME CHICAGO FLOOD DESCRIBED.

As the terrible disasters that were caused by the spring floods in 1913 were taken anxious notice of by the City Council; and as in the coming spring of the present year like floods and devastations may be expected, the proceedings had by the Council last year may not be omitted here. They are official reminders that the government and people of Chicago were grievously agitated in consequence of the alarm, distress and losses occasioned by those floods in numerous localities within no great distance away. Their sympathies were painfully aroused and their purses opened to the relief of districts where was destruction to property and life by rivers that had overflowed their banks and deluged farmsteads, hamlets, villages and cities in territory not too remote to receive immediate help. Most years, the Mississippi River in springtime is swollen to dimensions that overspread and desolate vast stretches of cultivated land. This present year, 1913, at the City Council's beginning it, the annual menace to the Mississippi Valley was rather less than usual, the greatest disasters by flood being along smaller streams just outside that valley, yet near enough to it to be included in one general survey of the inundated region. Many Indiana and Ohio cities and villages were submerged for long days together, and when subsidence occurred at any point, strangely enough, fires broke out as if on purpose to complete the ruin. Chicago people were more moved and pained than they had been the previous spring, when, in addition to the sweeping floods, there was the awful loss of the Titanic in the icebergs.

Chicago, March 26, 1913.

A great flood, carrying death and destruction, is sweeping across Indiana and Ohio. The loss of life has reached into the thousands. The property loss is inestimable at this time. Towns and cities have been inundated, and the stricken territory and those that are left alive in it are at the mercy of pestilence and the miseries that must follow in the wake of such a disaster.

The full extent of the catastrophe has not been ascertained, but enough is known to rouse all, who can help, to the necessity of prompt and generous action.

Clothing is needed for those whose possessions were swept away. Food must be provided for the thousands who are suffering in the stricken cities. Funds to bury the dead and care for the living are necessary.

The people of Chicago have always been prompt to answer any call that reaches the heart, and the dire need of our neighbors will appeal to every citizen.

I appeal to the people of Chicago, the business men and the merchants, for funds and contributions of food and clothing, feeling confident of the result.

The Association of Commerce will take charge of all contributions and supervise their distribution. Any contributions sent to me will be forwarded through these channels.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The Mayor's proclamation was submitted to the City Council at its meeting March 31st, and having been read, it was ordered placed on file. Following this action, Alderman Hazen presented a resolution, immediate consideration of which was had, in generous terms tendering Chicago's services to the afflicted cities, which resolution passed unanimously.

Meanwhile, and for many days after, the terrible floods remained unabated, and the painful excitement increased. The appeal to Chicago for material assistance was promptly met, the citizens, in response to Mayor Harrison's proclamation and the Council's action, giving in three weeks' time upwards of \$350,000. At the same time, Omaha and other towns in Nebraska, and also in

Iowa, were badly damaged by cyclones and fires. Nor was Chicago wholly exempt. A tornado struck the northwest side of the city, causing a great loss of property. This, too, called for action by the City Council, and accordingly Alderman Hazen presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting the Mayor to appoint a committee of three to investigate the needs of the sufferers by the storm, and to devise means for their relief. The Mayor accordingly appointed as such committee, Aldermen Hazen and Bradshaw and Mr. Charles McFarland. On April 10th this special committee reported to Mayor Harrison and the City Council that they had investigated the loss sustained by the tornado in the northwestern part of the city. They found, in some cases, that homes had entirely been swept away, leaving families absolutely destitute; that in other instances homes had been partially destroyed, and that some of their late occupants were in hospitals, and others depending upon charity for shelter and relief; that their estimate of the loss of property was more than \$25,000; and that they had appointed a large number of citizens to solicit contributions, and had arranged with the Pioneer State Bank, 4016 West North avenue, to act as depository of "The Cragin Relief Fund."

In this same time of widespread disaster from natural causes our city's bordering little river on the west, the Des Plaines, was swollen in some places out of its banks, and was threatening farmsteads and villages. This circumstance did not cause any uneasiness in the city, though once it would have occasioned great alarm. The only effect was to remind "old timers" of the terrible flood that fell upon Chicago one unsuspecting night 64 years since.

Chicago's Great Flood of Eighteen Forty-nine.

The account which follows of the disastrous flood in the Chicago River that occurred on March 12, 1849, is condensed from the newspaper accounts of the time. They will by some probably be regarded as incredible. But let such first read what La Salle wrote in August, 1681, of river conditions here then, and be convinced. (The little lake mentioned by him was none other than Mud Lake, the same that existed down to recent years at what now is Kedzie avenue. It was simply an irregular widening of the river at that point, when freshets occurred, over a stretch of mud; at other times it was a swamp.)

La Salle: "Having made my cache, I set out the 28th December and went on foot to where Monsieur de Tonty was the 6th of January, the snows having stopped me some hours at the portage of Chicago. There is an isthmus which is 41 degrees 50 minutes elevation from the pole on the west of the Lake of Illinois (Lake Michigan), where one goes by a channel formed by the juncture of several small streams or gullies of the prairie. It is navigable about two leagues to the edge of this prairie at a quarter of a league distant towards the west. There is a little lake which is divided in two by a beaver dam, about a league and a half across the rushes, falls into the Chicago River, and from there into the River of the Illinois. When this lake is full, either from great rains in summer or from the floods in the spring, it is discharged into this channel which leads to the Lake of the Illinois, whose surface is seven feet lower than the prairie where is situated this little lake. The River of Chicago does the same in the springtime when its channel is full. It discharges by this little lake a part of its waters into the River of the Illinois, and at this time, should one make a canal of a quarter of a league, says Joliet, from the lake to the basin which leads to the Illinois River, ships could in summer enter into the river and descend to the sea. That might perhaps happen in the springtime, but not in the summer, because there is not water enough in the river as far down as Fort St. Louis, where the navigation of the Illinois River begins at this season and extends as far as the sea. It is true that there is still another difficulty which this ditch one would make, could not remedy. It is this: The Lake of the Illinois always forms a sandbank at the entrance of the channel which leads to it. I doubt very much, in spite of what any one says, whether this could be cleaned out or cleared away by the force of the current of the river when it was made to flow therein, since much greater currents in the same lake cannot do it. Moreover, the utility of a canal would not be very great, for I doubt when everything should succeed if a boat could overcome the great floods which the currents cause in the Chicago in the springtime. These are

much heavier than those of the Rhone. Again, navigation would be for only a short time, at most from 15 to 20 days in the year, after which there is no longer any water. What confirms me still further in the thought that the Chicago River could not clean the mouth of the canal, is that when the lake is filled with ice, it blocks up the most navigable mouths at this time, and when ice is formed there is no longer water in the Chicago River to hinder blocking this canal with sand."

Again, says La Salle: "The Chicago River is not even navigable for canoes, except after this flood," and, "The distance from the portage by which one goes to the Lake of Illinois (Lake Michigan) is about eight leagues." Besides, he notes that all is prairie lands along the river, which are at intervals covered with woods and surrounded with marshes.

In 1682, according to the historian Shea, Father Membre, with Tonty, was at Chicago, and he reported that La Salle joined them here on the 4th of January, 1682, and found that they had had sleighs made to put all on and carry forward over the Chicago River, which was frozen; for though the winter in those parts is only two months long, it is notwithstanding very severe. At the portage there was thick ice and deep snow on the little lake, and the explorers were hard put to it with their canoes and baggage to drag them over into the Illinois River.

Now, one is prepared to read and believe the following accounts of the sweeping, roaring, crushing flood in the Chicago River on March 12, 1849. For two or three days previous to that date the citizens of Chicago had been reading accounts of the remarkable rise in the rivers in the interior of the state. The heavy snows of the winter had been followed by frequent and hard rains. Rock, Illinois and Fox Rivers were threatening to burst their bounds and devastate the country. The bridges on Rock River were nearly all swept away, and the Illinois had partially destroyed the village of Peru. Des Plaines River was higher than it had ever been before within the memory of living men. Rumors of impending disasters spread through the town, and in the night of the 12th these proved to be correct. After several days of rain, which had been preceded by hard snowstorms during the latter part of the winter, the people were awakened from sleep to hear that the ice in the Des Plaines River had broken up; that the channel had become gorged with it; that this had so dammed up its waters as to turn them into Mud Lake; that, in turn, they were flowing thence into the natural estuary, which then connected the sources of the Chicago River with the Des Plaines; that the main channel of the South Branch was becoming gorged at various points. Great alarm was taken at once for the safety of the shipping which was tied up for the winter along the wharves. All waited with anxiety for the surprising catastrophe. It came speedily on. The river soon began to swell, and the waters lifted the ice almost up to the level of the wharves. "Then," says the Democrat's account, "between 9 and 10 a. m. loud reports as of distant artillery were heard towards the southern extremity of the town, indicating that the ice was breaking up. Soon to these were added the sounds proceeding from crashing timbers, from the hausers tearing away on account of the strain upon them. To these in turn succeeded the cries of people calling to those in charge of the vessels and canal boats to escape ere it would be too late; while nearly all the males, and hundreds of the female population, hurried from their homes to the banks of the river to witness what by this time was considered inevitable. It was not long before every vessel and canal boat in the river, except a few which had been secured in one or two little creeks, which then connected with the main channel, was swept with resistless force towards the lake. As fast as the channel at one spot became crowded with ice and vessels intermingled, the whole mass would dam up the water, which, rising in the rear of the obstruction, would propel vessels and ice forward with enormous force. Every light constructed vessel was at once crushed as if it were an eggshell; canal boats disappeared from sight under the gorge of ships and ice, and came into view below in small pieces, strewing the surface of the boiling water."

Of course the bridges were swept away. "At length," says our authority, "a number of vessels were violently precipitated against Randolph street bridge, which was torn from its place in a few seconds, and the wood and iron was hurled against the only remaining bridge in the city, that at Clark street; this,

too, was swept away with a crash, and a noise which was heard all over the city, while the ice before it broke up with reports as if from a whole park of artillery. The scene was terrific. The cries and shouts of the people, the crash of timbers, the toppling over of tall masts, and the appearance of the crowds fleeing terror-stricken through Clark and Dearborn streets, were sounds and sights never to be forgotten. At State street, where the river bends, the mass of material was again brought to a stand, the ice below resisting the accumulated pressure, and the large number of vessels in the ruck, most of which were of the better class, the poorer ones having been destroyed, helping to hold the whole together. Several canal boats, and a schooner with rigging all standing, were swept under this instantaneously constructed bridge, coming out on the eastern side thereof in shapeless masses of wreck. Presently the ice below this last gorge began to give way, clear water appearing, while a view out on the lake showed that there was no ice to be seen. Then some bold fellows, with axes, sprang upon the vessels thus jammed together, and in danger of destruction. They succeeded in detaching the vessels at the eastern end of the gorge, one by one, from the wreck, until finally some 10 or 12 large ships, relieved from their dangerous positions, floated out into the lake; once there, the vessels were secured, in some cases by dropping anchors, in others by being brought up at the piers by the aid of hawsers."

The Chicago Journal of that date had the following:

"The mass of ice carried on the flood destroyed the bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells streets, and also many of the wharves along the river. There were in port 4 steamers, 6 propellers, 24 brigs, 2 sloops and 57 canal boats. The moving mass of ice, canal boats, propellers and vessels was stopped at the foot of Clark street, but withstood the pressure only a moment, crashing vessels and falling spars soon giving note of the ruin which was to follow. A boy was crushed to death at Madison street bridge, another boy was killed at Randolph street bridge, a little girl lost her life by the falling of a topmast, and a number of men are reported lost upon the canal boats which have been sunk, and upon the ice and bridges as the jam broke up. The loss to the city by the flood is estimated to be \$15,000; to vessels, \$58,000; to canal boats, \$30,000; to wharves, \$5,000. Total loss, \$108,000."

CLARENDON AVENUE BATHING BEACH.

Preliminary to the report of the Commission sent by Mayor Harrison to eastern cities to examine the most famous of the bathing beaches in that quarter, and report on the same, is this informing note:

A Commission composed of Alderman A. W. Beilfuss, chairman of the Special Park Commission; Alderman H. D. Captain, chairman of the Bathing Beach Committee; Chas. W. Kallal, City Architect, and Walter Wright, secretary of the Special Park Commission, sent by his Honor the Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, visited and personally examined the bathing establishments of other cities known to have made the furthest advances in public bathing, and obtained much valuable information for the City of Chicago, to use in providing public bathing for its people. The following well known beaches and bath houses were visited: Belle Isle Beach, Detroit; L Street Beach and Revere Beach, Boston; Municipal Beach of City of New York at Coney Island; Atlantic City Bath Houses, and the floating baths of Boston and New York. In no city visited were the natural facilities for public bathing nearly so great as possessed by Chicago, with its 24 miles of lake frontage, so close to the people at all points.

Following is the Commission's report:

After careful consideration your committee recommends a bathing beach and bath house that will embody the best features and policies of the eastern beaches, with the addition of further improvements that will give Chicago a beach of the best type and highest efficiency.

We recommend a bathing pavilion 738 feet long, 75 feet wide, running

parallel with and fronting on Clarendon avenue and extending to within 20 feet of the north and south lot lines, respectively. This building is to consist of a two-story central administration building, two double-tier locker yards, one on each side of the main building, 216 feet by 75 feet, and a two-story building at the end of each locker yard, one to be used as a laundry, the other to be occupied and fitted up as a kindergarten for babies and small children. Facing the lake and extending the full length of the building will be a concrete public promenade, 56 by 738 feet, including shelters. The building will be of brick, cut stone and concrete, with a tile roof, and will be set 50 feet from the building line on Clarendon avenue, leaving a sufficient space properly to ornament with flowers and shrubbery. This will leave a sand beach 120 feet wide at the north end and 320 feet at the south.

The upper or main floor of the administration building is to be divided by a 58-foot entrance way extending through to the promenade, through which the spectators may pass and observe the bathers. In the center of this promenade will be a ticket booth, from which the bathers will pass, men to the right, women to the left, through registering turnstiles, passing a counter for checking valuables, another to obtain key, suit and towel, and then, entering the locker yards, they will locate their locker by the letter and number on their key check. The floor of the main building also contains offices, suit and towel rooms, matrons' and attendants' rooms. Adequate toilets are placed at both ends of the promenade.

The first or basement floor of the main building will contain store room and lockers, and on the beach side under the promenade, two emergency rooms to be fitted up with pulmotors and "first aid" devices. The locker yards are to be in two tiers, like those at Revere Beach, so arranged that air and sunlight may be admitted to all aisles. There will be approximately 5,000 lockers on the men's side and 2,500 on the women's side, a total of 7,500 lockers.

Stairways lead from the upper to the lower tier, which contains the exit to the beach, the showers and adequate toilets. It is proposed that the men's lockers be of steel, arranged in series of eight, so that, four on a side, they will form a dressing room.

A bather's key will admit him to a certain dressing room, and will open only one locker in that room—thus a maximum of privacy is given with a minimum of space. All confusion is avoided by giving the rooms out in proper order. This is the system working so successfully at Municipal Beach at Coney Island. The women's lockers will have to be larger, and it will take four or six to make a dressing room.

The building on the south end is to be a two-story laundry, containing a complete and sufficient outfit of laundry apparatus. On the lower floor a passageway is to connect with the main building, and through this, unobserved by the public, can be wheeled the truck loads of wet suits and towels deposited at the exit of the main building. The laundry will be able to keep the same suit in use six times a day, after thoroughly washing, drying and sterilizing by the intense heat of the dryers. It is proposed that the power necessary to run this laundry can be obtained from the Lake View Pumping Station, which is but a few feet south.

The kindergarten at the north end is to have a nursery indoors and a small playground with swings, hammocks, sand courts, etc., on the outdoors, and is to be in charge of a competent matron. Here mothers may leave their small children in safety while enjoying the benefits of the bathing.

It is recommended that the nominal charge of 10 cents be made for the use of the beach, including locker, suit and towel, and a charge of 5 cents for children under 15 years of age. This policy, universally adopted in the East, will make the beach self-supporting, and will doubtless make it more popular than if it were entirely free.

It is also recommended that no one not in bathing costume be permitted on the sand beach; and that a space be roped off on the women's side of the beach for the exclusive use of women and girls, the rest of the beach being open for mixed bathing.

The estimated cost of this proposed building is \$150,000. The cost of operation for the first year will be about \$30,000, after which it will be self-sustaining.

The above report is signed by A. W. Beilfuss, chairman Special Park Commission; H. D. Capitain, chairman Bathing Beach Committee; Chas. W. Kallal, City Architect; Walter Wright, secretary Special Park Commission.

PARK CONSOLIDATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIFICATION.

The bill that was before the Illinois Legislature at its 1913 session, and passed by that body, but defeated by Governor Dunne's veto, for a consolidation of the three Chicago park systems, and for placing them under one head, and that one the City of Chicago, was partly new in form but old in intent. In 1904, it was 10 years ago, Carter H. Harrison, then as now Mayor, took the initiative in an endeavor to have a similar proposition offered to the Legislature. It was favorably received but not passed as a separate bill—it was incorporated in the general Charter Act which was adopted by the Legislature, but failed of approval when submitted to a referendum vote of the Chicago electorate. A brief account of the original undertaking for such consolidation is contained in Mayor Harrison's annual message delivered at the beginning of the present Council year. Avowedly, in his contemplation, it was only one step, though a long one, toward a consolidation of the numerous taxing bodies in this city. Here is his statement:

"In the winter of 1904-1905 a committee consisting of the late Murray F. Tuley, Governor E. F. Dunne, John P. Wilson, B. E. Sunny, B. A. Eckhart, Hiram T. Gilbert and myself drafted the original bill for a Municipal Court Act as well as a bill for a park consolidation act; the Municipal Court bill, after various changes had been made, was adopted by the Legislature; the park consolidation bill was incorporated in the general Charter Act which was adopted by the Legislature, but afterwards failed of approval when submitted to a referendum vote. Since then no practical steps have been taken to secure the consolidation of Chicago's various parks under local control until in the past year, when at my suggestion a bill for an act to consolidate the various park boards, the public library and the tuberculosis hospital with the city was approved by your honorable body and forwarded to the Legislature."

Following the above brief account in his message, the Mayor proceeded with remarks more extended on the general questions involved in the proposition under notice, as follows:

"Under the amendment to the Constitution, adopted some years ago, municipalities may consolidate with themselves the various taxing bodies lying wholly within their limits. While a consolidation of the city with that part of the Sanitary District lying within the territorial limits of Chicago would undoubtedly be desirable, it may not be had until the Constitution shall again have been amended.

Pending such complete consolidation, as all good citizens are united in considering desirable, an important step in eliminating unnecessary taxing bodies may be secured by the passage of the Park Consolidation bill now before the Legislature. If it be passed, the various park activities of the city will be brought under one responsible head; a considerable number of employees will be dispensed with, who are on the rolls today because of the present duplication of employees engaged in identical duties; moreover, the control of the parks will be brought under the jurisdiction of Chicago, whose citizens foot the bills.

The various park boards, as well as the Sanitary District, came into being as separate taxing bodies, because at the time of their creation Chicago had reached the limit of its power to issue bonds; consequently new taxing bodies were created and the bonds necessary for the improvements were issued by them.

In the period of the last 50 years the Governor of the state has come from down state for more than 35 years of the time. It is not possible for a non-resident Governor, out of touch as he must be with local conditions, to appoint

a board as thoroughly representative of, as amenable to local desires, as a board appointed by a Mayor of Chicago. Besides, if improper appointments be made, as ready correction may not be obtained from a Governor who is only in part subject to local control, as from a Mayor who must answer directly to the interested electorate for failure to name good appointees.

The demand that the various public parks of the city be placed under city control is merely a part of the general demand for the widest measure of home rule that can be given Chicago under the Constitution. Chicago believes that its two and a half million citizens are abundantly able to manage their home affairs."

Park Consolidation Bill Defeated.

A very informing and interesting report upon the various fortune of the Mayor and City Council's park consolidation bill, while it was before the Legislature, was prepared by Leon Hornstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and approved by Wm. H. Sexton, Corporation Counsel, both officials having been almost constantly in attendance on the Legislature during the pendency of the measure. Following is the report in part:

"The park consolidation bill was prepared in the city's law department with the advice and assistance of outside parties who had given the consolidation and revenue features therein special study for years. It represented the work of the Charter Commission (where it was evolved from former drafts), and was redrafted and amended from time to time until in its last form it seemed to be the most thoroughly combed and finished piece of prospective legislation before the General Assembly. Not only was the draft of the bill satisfactory to the law department, but it was submitted to other attorneys not connected with the city's law department who had been working for such a bill at former sessions and were looked upon as possessing peculiar qualifications for passing on the merits of the bill, and was pronounced satisfactory by all.

This bill was passed after the most persistent efforts had been made to defeat it. It was objected to first on one ground and then another, was almost smothered in committee at one time, and on two occasions met with such opposition while on passage that it seemed doomed to failure.

When finally passed it was presented to the Governor for his approval. It was learned, however, that the Attorney General found objection to it on the ground of constitutionality.

The objections of the Attorney General took the form of two alleged faults. One point was that it was claimed to be dual in its nature, covering more than one subject both in its title and in the body of the bill, by reason of the fact that it contained provision for revenue as well as consolidation. The other point had to do with the wording of a clause in the section providing for a referendum. It was not contended that the form of the ballot was wrong or that the full question would not be submitted to all the voters interested, which are the only points on which a referendum provision was ever held bad in this state, but it was claimed that the words which stated that the affirmative vote of a majority in the city was sufficient for passage were contrary to the terms of the constitutional amendment under which it was to be submitted.

When we learned of these objections we formed the opinion that the points were not good, and at once took steps to convince the Attorney General that they were not well founded. As to the first, we took the ground that there could be no consolidation without provision for revenue, and that this feature of the bill contemplated a change only in so far as the consolidation made it necessary. As to the second, we took the position that the provision for a referendum harmonized in all respects with the constitutional amendment under which it was to be submitted, and in any event, if it did require a majority in each park district instead of a majority in the city generally, that was not a matter which went to the constitutionality of the law, but simply went to the question of whether it was adopted or not—a question which could finally be decided by the Supreme Court, and would be decided one way or another on the vote taken without reference to whether the words in the act said it was adopted by the proper kind of a majority.

"Mr. Frank L. Shepard was asked to co-operate with us in the work of pre-

paring a brief. The time being very limited, Mr. Shepard prepared his own brief, which was submitted along with the brief of the Corporation Counsel. But the Attorney General adhered to his position and the Governor vetoed the bill."

SHALL CHICAGO COME TO THIS?

Positive answer to the question must be postponed, but it may now be said there is danger that Chicago will come to this, or something like it in part effect, if home rule for this city be not obtained and strongly safeguarded. The office of "Remembrancer" for London, England, is referred to. Something like this functionary, indeed, was had at Springfield last winter and spring, when Corporation Counsel Sexton, with a number of his assistants, was watching the Legislature while that body was considering, or passing upon, legislative bills that were desired, or opposed, by Chicago. The office of "Remembrancer" lately was described by the London Municipal Journal as follows:

"Owing to the growth of legislation affecting local authorities in general, and the City of London Corporation in particular, the office of Remembrancer, to which Mr. Herbert Stuart Sankey has been appointed by the Court of Common Council, is one of far greater practical importance than it used to be, for the Remembrancer is, in effect, the city's parliamentary agent when no other parliamentary agent is specifically appointed. The office has been filled continuously since Elizabethan days, but the duties appertaining to it in more early times were almost entirely ceremonial and secretarial, though they involved constant communication with the court and ministers, so that the Remembrancer might be able to acquaint the Lord Mayor with the trend of public affairs and matters affecting the city. He takes measures to secure that the city is accorded its rights and privileges at public ceremonials, such as a coronation, issues the invitations to royalty and ministers to attend the Guildhall banquet on November 9, and applies for, receives and distributes the venison warrants to which the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other city officers are periodically entitled in acknowledgment of the ancient chartered right of the citizens to have their "chases to hunt" in Middlesex, Surrey and elsewhere. His parliamentary duties require a daily attendance at the houses of Parliament during the session and a constant watching of all the measures introduced or to be introduced, in order that the corporation may be informed of all matters likely to affect its interests. To aid him in this department of his work he enjoys the privilege of a seat under the gallery in the House of Commons and has a permanent office in Westminster, in addition to that at the Guildhall."

THE LARGEST LAKE FREIGHTER.

There is building for Montreal interests, by the ship-building company at Port Arthur, Ontario, the largest freight-carrying vessel yet built on the Great Lakes, with 450,000 bushels' grain capacity. Its length will be 625 feet; width, 59 feet; depth, 32 feet, with bulk-freight pattern; engines of latest type and of sufficient power to lead in speed, and Isherwood construction system, with five bulkheads, thus dividing the ship into six compartments. Work commenced last June, and the vessel is to be ready for the 1914 season, operating between Port Arthur, Fort William, and Collingwood, Ontario.

THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.**OFFICERS**

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Honorary President Ex-Officio.

Charles H. Wacker, Chairman.

Frank I. Bennett, Vice Chairman.

Walter D. Moody, Managing Director.

Executive Committee

Charles H. Wacker, Chairman.

Frank I. Bennett, Vice Chairman.

A. C. Bartlett	Andrew J. Graham	John Powers, Ald.
Edward B. Butler	Richard C. Hall	Julius Rosenwald
Clyde M. Carr	W. D. Kerfoot	James Simpson
John J. Coughlin, Ald.	Theodore K. Long, Ald.	John F. Smulski
Frederic A. Delano	Dr. J. B. McPatrick	Charles H. Thorne
John V. Farwell	Walter D. Moody	Walter H. Wilson
Albert J. Fisher, Ald.	Joy Morton	Michael Zimmer

Commissioners Ex-Officio

William H. Sexton, Corporation Counsel.

Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works.

John Ericson, City Engineer.

Dr. George B. Young, Health Commissioner.

George A. Schilling, President Board of Local Improvements.

Charles C. Fitzmorris, Secretary to the Mayor.

Peter Reinberg, President Board of Education.

Antonio Lagorio, President Library Board.

Alexander A. McCormick, President Board of County Commissioners.

William F. Grower, President West Park Board.

Timothy J. O'Byrne, President Lincoln Park Board.

John Barton Payne, President Board of South Park Commissioners.

Thomas A. Smyth, President Sanitary District.

Commissioners on Behalf of City Council

John J. Coughlin, Alderman of First Ward.

George F. Harding, Alderman of Second Ward.

Si Mayer, Alderman of Third Ward.

John A. Richert, Alderman of Fourth Ward.

Patrick J. Carr, Alderman of Fifth Ward.

Willis O. Nance, Alderman of Sixth Ward.

Theodore K. Long, Alderman of Sixth Ward.

John H. Helwig, Alderman of Seventh Ward.

Ernest M. Cross, Alderman of Eighth Ward.

Eugene Block, Alderman of Ninth Ward.

Frank J. Vavricek, Alderman of Tenth Ward.

Edward F. Cullerton, Alderman of Eleventh Ward.

Otto Kerner, Alderman of Twelfth Ward.

Thomas J. Ahern, Alderman of Thirteenth Ward.

James H. Lawley, Alderman of Fourteenth Ward.

Albert W. Beilfus, Alderman of Fifteenth Ward.

John Czekala, Alderman of Sixteenth Ward.

Stanley S. Walkowiak, Alderman of Seventeenth Ward.

William J. Healy, Alderman of Eighteenth Ward.

John Powers, Alderman of Nineteenth Ward.

Hugo L. Pitte, Alderman of Twentieth Ward.

Ellis Geiger, Alderman of Twenty-first Ward.

Victor J. Schaeffer, Alderman of Twenty-second Ward.

Jacob A. Hey, Alderman of Twenty-third Ward.
 August Krumholz, Alderman of Twenty-fourth Ward.
 Henry D. Capitain, Alderman of Twenty-fifth Ward.
 William F. Lipps, Alderman of Twenty-sixth Ward.
 Frank J. Wilson, Alderman of Twenty-seventh Ward.
 Henry E. Littler, Alderman of Twenty-eighth Ward.
 Felix B. Janovsky, Alderman of Twenty-ninth Ward.
 Joseph A. Swift, Alderman of Thirtieth Ward.
 James A. Kearns, Alderman of Thirty-first Ward.
 Albert J. Fisher, Alderman of Thirty-second Ward.
 Irwin R. Hazen, Alderman of Thirty-third Ward.
 John Toman, Alderman of Thirty-fourth Ward.
 James Donahue, Alderman of Thirty-fifth Ward.

LIST OF WARD SUPERINTENDENTS.

Ward. Superintendent.	Yard.	Telephone.
1. Lake, Geo.	Randolph st. & Central Ct. Randolph st. & Central Ct. 224 W. 26th st.	Central 1513. Randolph 5596. Calumet 4952.
2. Creighton, A. J.	3400 Armour ave.	Douglas 573.
3. Cochrane, R. M.	118 E. 47th st.	Oakland 931.
4. Grand, Leopold	2901 Lowe ave.	Yards 218.
5. Carroll, J. J.	3152 S. Ashland ave.	Yards 3090.
6. Cashy, Peter	118 E. 47th st.	Oakland 931.
7. Mulroy, Thos. L.	6109 Cottage Grove ave.	Hyde Park 152.
8. Murphy, M. J.	93d & S. Chicago ave.	So. Chicago 142.
9. Avery, S. C.	116th st. & Indiana ave.	W. Pullman 141.
10. Scanlon, John	15th place & Loomis st.	Canal 965.
11. Hurley, Frank	15th place & Loomis st.	Canal 965.
12. Corbett, J. J.	Whipple & 26th st.	Lawndale 1436.
13. Ryan, Thos.	Fillmore & Central Pk. ave.	Kedzie 372.
14. McGrath, Thos.	419 Hart st.	Seeley 3943.
15. Toomey, J. J.	2720 W. Chicago ave.	Humboldt 968.
16. Burke, J. H.	1700 W. North ave.	Monroe 2155.
17. Walsh, Chas. F.	1004 Austin ave.	Monroe 841.
18. McDonald, Chas.	208 S. Racine ave.	Monroe 2291.
19. McGann, David	806 S. May st.	Monroe 2168.
20. Schug, Jacob	16th & String sts.	Canal 1351.
21. Alden, E. J.	1128 N. Clark st.	North 1452.
22. Smith, H. O.	942 Orleans st.	North 909.
23. Mitchell, F. S.	2020 Larrabee st.	Lincoln 939.
24. Conrath, W. C.	2559 N. Ashland ave.	Lincoln 3216.
25. Sullivan, R. P.	3608 N. Halsted st.	Lake View 360.
26. Vanderboesch, H. L.	Ashland ave. & Byron st.	Lake View 623.
27. Higgins, W. J.	Short pl. & Our st.	Irving 525.
28. Monahan, Frank	Campbell av. & Cortland.	Humboldt 1469.
29. Murphy, Anna	1434 W. 47th st.	Yards 1040
30. McInerney, Jas.	337 Swan st.	Yards 5
31. Wiggins, S. J.	216 W. 59th st.	Wentworth 967.
32. Dodson, A. T.	69th & Lafayette ave.	Wentworth 912.
33. Cassidy, Luke	Kinzie st. & 48th av.	Austin 70.
34. Butler, J. J.	1629 S. 40th Ct.	Lawndale 2286.
35. English, M.	Kinzie st. & 48th ave.	Austin 70.
Fitzpatrick, Thos.	653 W. Chicago ave.	Monroe 4756.
Chemist	2304 S. Ashland ave.	Canal 3089.
Reduction Plant	39th & Iron sts.	Yards 2808.
Asphalt Plant	15th pl. & Ashland ave.	Canal 3089.
Grace st. Unloading Station		Wellington 4392.
Chas. I. Smith, Extra Superintendent.		

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN CHICAGO.

Since the year 1855 the United States Government has recognized consular agents of foreign powers located at Chicago. In that year Belgium accredited an agent to this city; and only less clearly does it appear that Switzerland established in the same year a consulate here. One or another foreign country soon followed the example so set, until in the progress of time every large state and all considerable states of the world were represented at the metropolis of the Northwest. Adolph Porcélet was the first Belgian consul; he was sent over especially to look after the real estate interests of Belgian investors hereabouts. When out on a tour of inspection to the south of the city, and along the Kankakee River, he attempted to cross that stream, but was overcome with disaster. The slight and decayed bridge fell under him, and himself, his wife and pair of horses were drowned. At the time there was a Belgian of great talents and many accomplishments settled here, Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin by name. He was regarded with interest and admiration by the people living here, for the reason that benevolently and unfearing he had treated cholera patients during the prevalence of that scourge a short while before. For rest and recuperation he was on a visit to Brussels when news came to the king's government that their consul at Chicago was dead. At once Dr. Henrotin was appealed to, and was finally persuaded to return immediately home and accept the appointment of consul. Henri Enders was the first consul for Switzerland, receiving his appointment in or about 1855. Two of his successors, each at irregular intervals, were Louis Baerlin and Theodore Schintz.

Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin was raised to the rank of consul general and continued in the position till 1876, when he died. Then his son, Charles Henrotin, was appointed to the office, which he still holds. In the same year (1876) William E. Doggett, the consul of the Ottoman empire at Chicago, died, and with the express consent of the Belgian Parliament Charles Henrotin was appointed to the vacancy. As Belgian consul, his jurisdiction embraces Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; and representing the Ottoman empire, there is embraced in his jurisdiction all that portion of this country lying between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. He is dean among his fellows of the consular coterie in this city.

The duties of a consul are those of international commercial agents, and the exact nature of his activities, and the manner in which he is to perform them, are determined mainly by the regulations of the government appointing him. In case a consul is a resident of Chicago, he is paid the fees for his services. If he is a foreigner sent hither on consular duty, he receives a salary. The lowest salary paid is \$5,000, and the highest is \$8,000.

CONSULS AT CHICAGO.

Austria-Hungary, Hugo Sylvestri (Consul General), 817, 108 South La Salle street. Main 1723.

Argentine Republic, Albert W. Brickwood, Jr. (Vice Consul), 79 West Monroe street.

Belgium, Charles Henrotin, 1166, 209 South La Salle street. Wabash 1640.
Bolivia, Frederick W. Harnwell, 1502, 105 South La Salle street. Randolph 599.

Brazil, Stuart R. Alexander, 183 North Wabash avenue. Central 5399.

Chile, M. H. Ehlert, 29 South La Salle street. Randolph 6976.

Costa Rica, Berthold Singer, 29 South La Salle street. Randolph 6976.

Cuba, Crescencio de Varona, 189 W. Madison St. Tel. Franklin 2509.

Denmark, George Beech, 79, 154 West Randolph street. Franklin 2189.

Ecuador, Louis J. Millet, 19 East Pearson street. North 74.

France, Baron H. de St. Laurent, 652, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

Germany, Alfred Geissler, 916 People's Gas Building, Randolph 2599.

Great Britain, Horace D. Nugent (Consul General), 805 Pullman Building. Harrison 3244.
 Greece, Nikolaos Salopoulos, 24, 143 North Dearborn street.
 Guatemala, Jule F. Brower, 1331 First National Bank Building. Central 411.
 Italy, Count Jiulie Bolognesi, 432, 72 West Adams street. Randolph 1328.
 Japan, Kahachi Abe, 929, 122 South Michigan avenue. Central 5279.
 Mexico, Augustin Pina (acting), 2514, 25 North Dearborn street.
 Netherlands, George Birkhoff, Jr. (Consul General), 58 West Washington street. Central 2144.
 Nicaragua, Berthold Singer, 29 South La Salle street. Randolph 6976.
 Norway, Oscar H. Haugan, 210, 135 West Washington street. Franklin 684.
 Panama, Gustave de Obaldia, 1125 Masonic Temple.
 Persia, vacant.
 Peru, W. M. L. Fiske, 234 South La Salle street. Wabash 1600.
 Portugal, S. Chapman Simms, 1960 East 72d place. Hyde Park 1597.
 Russia, Victor Chichakine, 10 South La Salle street.
 Santa Domingo, Frederick W. Job (Consul General), 832, 140 South Dearborn street. Central 2310.
 Siam, Milward Adams, Chicago Club, 400 Michigan avenue. Harrison 1825.
 Spain, Berthold Singer, 29 South La Salle street. Randolph 6976.
 Sweden, H. F. Henschen, 135 West Washington street. Franklin 684.
 Switzerland, A. Holinger, 179 West Washington street. Main 1191.
 Turkey, Charles Henrotin (Consul General), 1166, 209 South La Salle street. Wabash 1640.
 Uruguay, John Moffitt, 127 North Dearborn street. Randolph 5340.
 Venezuela, Albert W. Birckwood, Jr., 79 West Monroe street.

CHICAGO WATER GOOD IN JANUARY.

On January 26th the Mayor and City Council received from Dr. George B. Young, Commissioner of Health, the following communication relative to the purity of Chicago drinking water at that date:

Department of Health, Chicago, January 26, 1914.

To His Honor, the Mayor, and the Honorable the City Council, City of Chicago:
 Gentlemen: On January 5, 1914, your honorable body passed an order (page 3339 of Council Proceedings) as follows:

"Ordered. That the Commissioner of Health be and he is hereby directed to report to this Council an analysis and significance of same, of drinking water taken from the pipes connected with the various cribs of the city, for a period of seven days."

Owing to the delay incident to the printing and distribution of the Council Proceedings, the order in question did not reach me until the 10th of January. On Monday, the 12th, arrangements were made for compliance with the Council order, and, beginning January 13th, samples were collected for a period of seven days from the Rogers Park Pumping Station, Lake View Pumping Station, Chicago Avenue Pumping Station, 14th Street Pumping Station and 68th Street Pumping Station.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these samples is contained in the report enclosed herewith. Stripped of technical language, the report shows that none of the 35 samples gave evidence of the colon bacillus in one cubic centimeter; 31.7 per cent. showed the presence of this organism in 10 cubic centimeters.

This can be fairly stated to be a satisfactory condition of affairs, and, considered in connection with the very low counts obtained when incubation was made at body temperature, indicates a very satisfactory condition of the water supply.

A series of samples taken during practically the same period from the same stations in January, 1913, showed the presence of colon in 8 per cent. of the one cubic centimeter samples.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. B. YOUNG,
 Commissioner of Health.

Would Keep Chicago's Water Good

At the Council meeting January 26th the Committee on Health submitted two reports, both relating to the purity of Lake Michigan water. They are the following:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Health, having under consideration the question of providing a proper protection for Chicago's water supply, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following resolution directing the Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago to file a complaint with the Illinois Commission on Rivers and Lakes regarding the pollution of the water of Lake Michigan:

Resolved, That the Illinois Commission on Rivers and Lakes be, and it hereby is, requested to inquire into the causes of the pollution of the waters of Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Chicago, and to take such steps supplemental to the action of the City of Chicago as may be necessary and appropriate to prevent further contamination of the water supply of Chicago; be it further

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Health be, and he hereby is, directed to file with the said Commission on Rivers and Lakes a general complaint supported by such specific data as may be available regarding the pollution of the waters of Lake Michigan, and the effect of such pollution on the health of the citizens of Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIS O. NANCE,
Chairman.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Health, to whom was referred a resolution protesting against the dumping of rubbish, etc., into the waters of Lake Michigan, and requesting federal legislation to prohibit dumping into Lake Michigan, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following substitute resolution:

Whereas, The dumping of refuse into Lake Michigan contaminates the water supply of Chicago and endangers the life and health of its citizens; and

Whereas, The said dumping compels the expenditure by the City of Chicago of large amounts of money in extension of water tunnels and other necessary precautions to preserve the purity of water supply; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the dumping of refuse of any kind or description whatsoever into Lake Michigan should not hereafter be permitted, unless said material shall be placed inside of a breakwater, so arranged as not to permit the escape of any clay, earth, ashes or other heavy substance, filth, logs or floating matter, or obstructions or refuse of any kind or description whatever, into the body of Lake Michigan; and, be it

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and to each Chicago representative in Congress, with the request that such action be taken in accordance with this resolution as will effectually safeguard the water supply of the City of Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIS O. NANCE,
Chairman.

COMMISSION ON DOWNTOWN MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In conformity with the terms of a resolution adopted by the City Council December 17th, the Mayor at a meeting of that body held December 29th appointed the following Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements, and, on motion of Alderman Gozzolo, the appointment was concurred in unanimously:

Alderman Wm. J. Healy, chairman; Ald. Melville G. Holding, Ald. Hugh Norris, Ald. John Kjellander, Ald. Frank McDonald, Ald. John Coughlin, Commissioner of Public Works L. E. McGann, City Engineer John Ericson, City Electrician Ray Palmer, Mr. August Gatzert, Mr. Wm. H. Rehm, Mr. Wm. F.

Juergens, Mr. Philip W. Seipp, Mr. Edward M. Skinner, Mr. William M. Ellis. A sub-commission to lay out a plan of procedure for the Commission on Downtown Municipal Improvements is composed of Alderman Wm. J. Healy, chairman; Alderman Holding, Alderman Kjellander, Mr. William H. Rehm and Mr. Edward M. Skinner.

By appointment of the Commission, Lewis A. Dumond is secretary-engineer.

CHICAGO WASTE COMMISSION.

A commission authorized by the City Council, and appointed by the Mayor on July 28th, instructed to "make a thorough, comprehensive, systematic investigation of the subject of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage and other waste in the City of Chicago," is the following:

Alderman Willis O. Nance, chairman; Aldermen John A. Richert, Edward F. Cullerton, Charles E. Merriam, George Pretzel, Charles Martin, Commissioner of Public Works Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner Henry A. Allen, Mrs. W. E. Owen and Miss Mary McDowell.

The Commission appointed as its secretary Dr. George Bright Young; as assistant secretary, E. McLean Jasper.

COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Pursuant to a resolution of the City Council, first adopted in 1912, authorizing the appointment of a Commission on Unemployed, Mayor Harrison appointed such a body, which was composed of aldermen and citizens in about equal numbers. Prof. C. R. Henderson was chosen secretary, and the proposed labors were divided under the heads, nature and extent of unemployment, employment bureaus, immigration, vocational guidance, adjustment of employment, relief, and laws repressing vagabonds. Members of the Commission were assigned to each of these divisions. Considerable progress was made with different branches of the work, but at the expiry of the Council of that year the Commission lapsed. In the autumn of this year, however, the Mayor revived it by making new appointments of members, the most that were on the original Commission being retained, and some additions made. Following is the Commission as now constituted:

Aldermen John Czika, Martin J. Healy, John Haderlein, J. H. Lawley, Messrs. W. F. Schultz, Frank P. Danisch, Judson Lee, James H. Bowman, O. G. Finkelstein, J. H. Cruden, Charles R. Crane, Graham Taylor, H. G. Adair, Oscar G. Mayer, Edward Tilden, J. J. Sonstebly, Judge E. O. Brown, Rev. J. Dorney, Rev. R. A. White. Work is proceeding under the heads given above.

Secretary, Professor C. R. Henderson.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL MARKETS COMMISSION.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the City Council directing the appointment of a Commission "to make a study into and report on the subject of municipal markets and other agencies to bring the producer and consumer into closer contact," Mayor Harrison appointed members of the Commission as follows:

Alderman James H. Lawley, chairman; Alderman Jacob A. Freund, Alderman John Toman; Miss Gertrude V. Soule, University of Chicago Settlement;

Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt, representing the Eli Bates House; Mrs. J. C. Bley of Chicago Clean Food Club; Fred A. Curtis of City Club of Chicago.

The Committee appointed as its secretary Frederic Rex, Municipal Reference Librarian, 1005 City Hall.

CONTROL OF CHICAGO PUBLIC UTILITIES GRABBED BY THE STATE.

Right of Home Rule Re-Asserted With Added Emphasis.

First is the keynote of the home rule symphony sounded by Mayor Harrison in his annual message of April 28, 1913:

"It seems strange that in this day question should be raised in any quarter of the right of this great city to demand the exclusive jurisdiction over its local affairs. The public utilities of Chicago live by virtue of the power given them by the city; from the vigor, the energy, the prosperity, the activity of our people they draw their very life's blood. The city deals fairly with them; if it failed so to do the courts would compel fair treatment. * * *

We maintain that the citizens of this community who day by day, year in and year out, are brought into intimate contact with local public utility corporations, are better able to judge of the needs of the community and what it has the right within reason to expect and require than any outside agency."

Following close on the passage by the Legislature of the Public Utilities Bill, and before it had been submitted to Governor Dunne for his signature, measures were taken by the City Council to have a public hearing before the Governor. At a meeting June 22, 1913, Alderman Richert presented a resolution condemning as a vicious measure "the so-called Public Utilities Bill," then just passed by the Legislature. Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the resolution, and Alderman Richert moved its adoption. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote. Omitting here a ringing preamble, the following is the resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby condemn the said public utilities bill as a vicious measure subversive of the rights of the people of the City of Chicago and other municipalities, which will tend to destroy the power of the municipalities of the state in the control of their utilities in such a manner as to serve the interests of their respective citizens, which is destructive of the principle of home rule in local affairs, a principle that has always been recognized as the natural and necessary right of all municipalities within the state, and which is calculated to work hardship on, and damage to, the people of all such municipalities;

Be it further Resolved, That the various civic bodies of the city, which have accomplished so much good work for the City of Chicago in the past, and all good citizens be and they are hereby called upon to unite in expressing to the Governor of the State of Illinois their hearty condemnation of a measure that is so clearly calculated to accomplish nothing for the people of the state except loss and injury;

And be it further Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Election and Rules be and it is hereby directed to request his Excellency, Governor Dunne, to grant a hearing to the City Council of the City of Chicago, his Honor, the Mayor, and organizations and public-spirited men interested in the welfare of the City of Chicago on the Public Utilities Bill enacted by the General Assembly, and that in the event that a hearing be granted by his Excellency, the Governor, the said committee make an appeal to organizations and public-spirited citizens of Chicago to accompany the City Council to Springfield for the purpose of explaining to his Excellency the attitude of Chicago on said Public Utilities Bill.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the City Clerk to the Governor of the State of Illinois.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the entire City Council went to Springfield and, obtaining an appointment with Governor Dunne, by the Mayor and other spokesmen, laid before him the case of Chicago, with what result is known to all the people.

III Fate of the City's Public Utilities Bill.

The Chicago Law Department, for the city, had prepared an act for the regulation of public utilities, which was introduced in the Legislature and urged for passage. Of this bill, and the crooked tactics used to destroy its essential features, Assistant Corporation Counsel Hornstein, with the approval of Corporation Counsel Sexton, said in a report to the Mayor and City Council:

"It was a carefully prepared bill and the result of a most exhaustive study of the subject on the part of one of the members of the staff of the Corporation Counsel. It provided for a full measure of home rule for the City of Chicago and sought to give the entire state the benefit of all the provisions of similar acts in other states which had proven of value. After its introduction it was found that it did not in all respects harmonize with a bill covering the same subject introduced on behalf of the state administration. It was one of seven bills on the same subject introduced in the Legislature.

The bill relating to public utilities presented on behalf of the state administration did not meet the approval of the city's representatives. It was amended, however, by the parties who stood sponsor for it, and then a conference was held with a view to preparing a bill which should embody the best features of both of the bills so introduced on behalf of the state and city administrations. After this conference a new bill was prepared through the joint efforts of the representative of the Governor and an assistant of the Corporation Counsel. It was a laborious work, but the bill was finally put into such shape as to be satisfactory to both the Governor and the Mayor of Chicago.

The bill so prepared contained a division of the subject-matter known as Article VI, consisting of 22 printed pages, which provided for home rule for the City of Chicago and all other cities that desired to avail themselves of the right to control their own public utilities. It was complete in every detail and met every requirement that the City Council demanded.

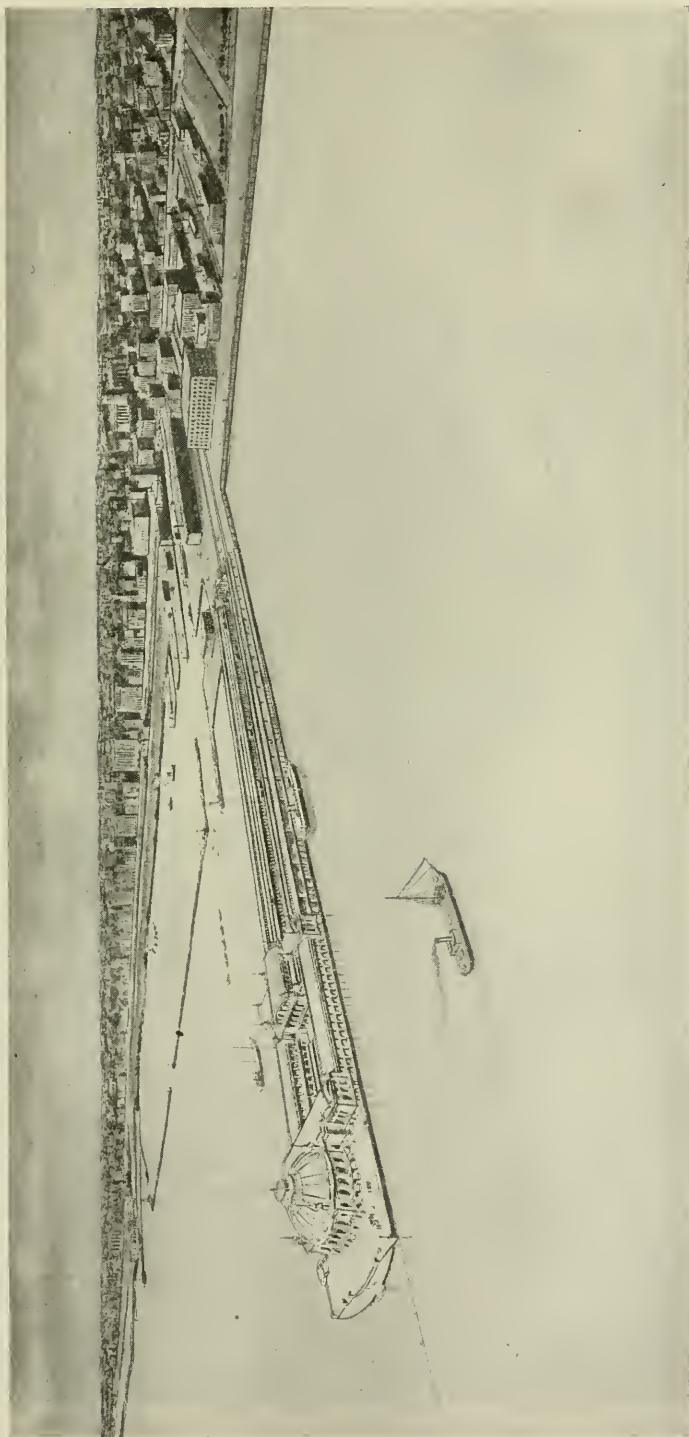
This bill was urged for passage by the city's law department and would have been satisfactory if passed in the form in which it was prepared, but it was amended in the House, so as to deprive it of the home rule feature. When this was done it was no longer satisfactory to the representatives of the city. Efforts were made to secure its passage with the home rule feature replaced therein, and the Senate, after a most strenuous fight, amended the bill by replacing Article VI. When the House refused to concur in this, however, on the last night of the session, the Senate receded from its position, and the bill was finally passed without the home rule feature in spite of the utmost endeavors of all parties representing the city, including the Mayor, nearly all the members of the City Council, the members of the law department on the ground, and a large number of persons representing various civic organizations of the city.

OUTER HARBOR DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

First Improvements—Recreation and Light Freight Pier Contracted for

The Harbor and Subwayway Commission's plans for the gradual development of Outer Harbor District No. 1 contemplate the building of five piers, extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago River and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length of four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. But the present detailed plan is for the immediate construction of one pier only, which in the whole plan is marked No. 2. This is the recreation and light freight pier, of which a fine half-tone picture accompanies here this description.

The water slips between the proposed piers will be 300 feet wide. Representatives of the vessel interests have, the Commission states, guaranteed the sufficiency of this space for the proper handling of all classes of steamers. The piers will be 292 feet wide from dock line to dock line. There will be an 80-foot roadway in the center. On either side of the roadway will be sheds, each 100 feet wide. Between the sheds and the dock lines will be six-foot spaces on each side. The building construction will be of fireproof material.



HARBOR RECREATION AND LIGHT FREIGHT PIER.

The passenger pier superstructure will have a second floor, to be used exclusively for passenger purposes during the summer season. Owing to the various types of boats using the pier, the type of construction will seek to fit different conditions. At each passenger doorway, the latter being about 100 feet apart, the passageway from the doorway to the edge of the gallery will slope towards the slip. From this sloping passageway the gangplank can be extended either to the second or third deck of the boat. Vessels that may require passengers to embark on the first or lower deck can be accommodated by having passengers descend to the dock level by stairways or elevators.

At other periods of the year, except the passenger season, the second floor on the passenger pier can be used for freight storage, the floor being designed for this purpose. Cold Storage spaces are provided in the sub-basement for fruit and other perishable goods. As much space as is desirable can be used for this purpose. In this connection there will be a constant circulation of fresh water in the slips, thus adding to the utility of cold storage conveniences.

The outer 645 feet of the passenger pier, which will be 3,000 feet long, will be reserved for boats with an exclusively passenger traffic. On this portion of the passenger pier the upper deck, and part of the lower deck, will be reserved for recreation purposes, with a large rotunda at the end of the pier. The latter can be used for various purposes, including summer band concerts.

Street railway cars will be looped at the shore end of the passenger pier. Provision is also made for a line of street cars on the second floor of the passenger pier, on one side of the central roadway, looping at the western end of the recreation pier, and returning on the opposite side. This contemplates additional street car tracks in Ontario street, St. Clair street and Chicago avenue, or other available thoroughfares. The estimates are for handling a street car capacity of about 14,000 seats per hour.

Later this capacity for handling passengers may be increased about 30,000 passengers per hour by constructing an elevated moving sidewalk from about Franklin street, in the alley between Illinois and Ohio streets, to the eastern end of the passenger pier, such moving sidewalk to connect with the elevated railway system in Franklin street, and with the surface car lines in Clark and State streets and other intersections.

CHICAGO TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition having invited official Chicago to be represented there, in particular with a view of showing the municipal small parks side of municipal development, the City Council, at a meeting held November 13th, adopted a resolution, presented by Aldermen Geiger and Beilfuss, accepting the invitation, and requesting the Mayor to appoint a Commission to have charge "of formulating and putting into execution plans for said small park exhibit at said exposition." In accordance with the resolution, Mayor Harrison appointed a Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, composed as follows:

Alderman Ellis Geiger, Chairman; Alderman A. W. Beilfuss, Chairman of the Special Park Commission; Mr. O. F. Mayer, of the Special Park Commission; Dr. C. Volini, of the West Park Commission; Mr. William H. Rehm, of the Lincoln Park Commission; Mr. Peter Reinberg, President of the Board of Education; Mr. Wm. F. Dummer, of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund; Miss Marie Reus Hofer, of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Thomas W. Allison, of the Woman's City Club; Mr. Edward De Groot, of the City Club of Chicago; Mr. Harold F. McCormick, of the Chicago Playground Association; Rev. Emil G. Hirsch, and Mrs. Charles M. Walker.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, California, will open February 20, 1915, and close December 4, 1915. The site is a natural amphitheater

within the residential section of the city, covering 635 acres, fronting on San Francisco Bay, overlooking the Golden Gate. There will be fourteen main exhibit palaces, costing about \$8,000,000. The entire expenditure prior to opening is estimated at \$50,000,000. Private persons, the City of San Francisco, and the State of California will provide the whole amount; no aid of the United States government was asked.

ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1914.

Issued by

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

Approved: John E. Owens, County Judge

January 26th—First day to file petitions with City Clerk or Town Clerk of Cicero for February Primary.

February 3rd—Registration for February Primary.

February 4th—Last day to file petitions with City Clerk or Town Clerk for February Primary.

February 4th and 5th—Canvass of Precincts by Clerks of Election.

February 6th—Last day to file petitions under Public Policy Act for April Election.

February 7th—Revision of Primary Registration.

February 24th—Primary for nomination of Aldermen in Chicago, and Town Officers in Cicero.

March 13th—Last day to file Independent petitions for April Election with City Clerk.

March 17th—Registration for the April Election.

March 18th and 19th—Canvass of Precincts by Clerks of Election.

March 21st—Revision of the Registry.

March 23rd—Last day to file Independent petitions with Town Clerk of Cicero for April Election.

April 7th—April Election—Aldermen in Chicago and Town Officers in Cicero.

July 11th—First day to file petitions with Secretary of State and County Clerk for September Primary.

July 31st—Last day to file petitions with Secretary of State and County Clerk for September Primary.

August 5th—Last day to file withdrawals with Secretary of State, account September Primary.

August 10th—First day to file petitions with City Clerk for September Primary.

August 19th—Registration for September Primary.

August 20th—Canvass of Precincts by Clerks of Election.

August 20th—Last day to file petitions with City Clerk for the September Primary.

August 20th—Last day to file withdrawals with City or County Clerk for September Primary.

August 22nd—Revision of Registry for September Primary.

September 4th—Last day to file petitions under Public Policy Act for November Election.

September 9th—Primary for November 3rd Election.

October 3rd—Last day to file Independent petitions with Secretary of State or County Clerk for November 3rd Election.

October 3rd—First day of Registration for November 3rd Election.

October 13th—Second day of Registration for November 3rd Election.

October 14th and 15th—Canvass of Precincts by Clerks of Election.

October 17th—Revision of Registry.

November 3rd—Election for State, County and City Offices.

LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED APRIL 7th, 1914.

* One Alderman in each of the 35 Wards of Chicago.

* One Alderman (to fill vacancy) in the 20th Ward of Chicago.

* Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, Town Clerk, and one Trustee in the Town of Cicero.

(Chicago Aldermanic Primary, February 24, 1914.)

List of Officers to be Elected November 3, 1914

(In territory wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Board of Election Commissioners.)

State Treasurer.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Clerk of Supreme Court.

* Trustees University of Illinois (three to be elected).

United States Senator.

Representatives in Congress—at Large (two to be elected).

Representatives in Congress—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th Districts.

State Senator—1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st Districts.

Representatives in General Assembly—three from each of the following districts—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st Districts.

Sheriff.

County Treasurer.

County Clerk.

Judge of the County Court.

Judge of the Probate Court.

Clerk of the Probate Court.

Clerk of the Criminal Court.

* Clerk of the Appellate Court.

County Superintendent of Schools.

* Members Board of Assessors (two to be elected).

* Member Board of Review.

* Sanitary District Trustees (three to be elected).

President, Board of County Commissioners.

County Commissioners from Chicago (ten to be elected).

County Commissioners from Country District (five to be elected).

* Associate Judges Municipal Court of Chicago (ten to be elected).

(Fall Primary, September 9, 1914.)

* Women may vote for offices which are marked with a star (*).

BOARD OF EDUCATION.**President—PETER REINBERG.****Vice-President—John W. Eckhart.****Secretary—Lewis E. Larson.**

	Term Expires.
Angus Roy Shannon, Attorney, Board of Education.	
Richard S. Folsom, General Counsel.	
Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, 800 S. Halsted St. (Hull House).....	1916
Dr. Peter C. Clemensen, 6156 Evans Ave.....	1916
Mr. Michael J. Collins, 1553 Railway Exchange Bldg.....	1916
Mr. John W. Eckhart, 311 N. Carpenter St.....	1914
Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, 3734 W. 26th St.....	1914
Mr. Thomas Kelly, 3622 S. Western Ave.....	1915
Mr. Harry A. Lipsky, 1214 S. Halsted St.....	1914
Mr. Jacob M. Loeb, R. 1737, 175 W. Jackson.....	1914
Mrs. John MacMahon, 5426 East View Park.....	1914
Mr. John A. Metz, 6406 Emerald Ave.....	1914
Mr. Ralph C. Otis, 1352 Astor St.....	1916
Mr. Charles S. Peterson, 531 Plymouth Place.....	1915
Mr. Peter Reinberg, 5440 N. Robey St.....	1916
Mr. William Rothman, R. 1340, 38 S. Dearborn St.....	1915
Mr. Robert J. Roulston, 436 W. 61st Place.....	1915
Mr. Julius F. Smietanka, R. 610, 69 W. Washington St.....	1915
Mr. John J. Sonstebly, R. 605, 19 S. La Salle St.....	1915
Mr. Axel A. Strom, 140 S. Dearborn St.....	1914
Dean Walter T. Sumner, 117 N. Peoria St.....	1915
Mrs. Florence Vosbrink, 4846 Forestville Ave.....	1916
Dr. Otto F. Warning, R. 908, 8 N. State St.....	1916

Regular meetings of the Board are held on alternate Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

Regular Committee Meetings

Meetings of the Committee on School Management are held on alternate Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are held on alternate Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Finance are held on alternate Wednesday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914

Committee on School Management—Mrs. MacMahon, Chairman; Mr. Smietanka, Dean Sumner, Mr. Loeb, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Vosbrink, Mrs. Britton, Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Clemensen, Mr. Otis. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Collins, Chairman; Mr. Rothmann, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Roulston, Mr. Sonstebly, Dr. Warning, Mr. Metz, Mr. Strom, Mr. Holpuch, Mr. Eckhart. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Finance—Mr. Peterson, Chairman; Mr. Kelly, Mr. Sonstebly, Mr. Rothmann, Dean Sumner, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Vosbrink, Dr. Clemensen; Chairman Committee on School Management, Chairman Committee on Buildings and Grounds. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Leases—Mr. Lipsky, Chairman; Mr. Smietanka, Mr. Collins, Mr. Eckhart, Mr. Strom. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Rules—Mr. Loeb, Chairman; Mr. Otis, Dr. Warning, Mr. Metz; Heads of Departments, advisory. President, ex-officio.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1913-1914

	Term Expires.
Antonio Lagorio, President	1915
Max Henius	1914
Philip M. Ksycki	1914
Samuel Despres	1915
Charles C. Breyer	1914
Malcolm McDowell	1915
James J. Healy	1916
Frank J. Pokorney	1916
T. Frank O'Connell	1916

Harry G. Wilson, Secretary to the Board.

STANDING COMMITTEES 1913-1914

Library—Messrs. Despres, Henius and Healy.

Administration—Messrs. Henius, McDowell and Pokorney.

Branches—Messrs. McDowell, Henius and O'Connell.

Delivery Stations—Messrs. Ksycki, Breyer and Pokorney.

Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Breyer, Despres and O'Connell.

Finance—Messrs. Healy, McDowell and Breyer.

By-Laws—Messrs. O'Connell, Despres and Ksycki.

Library Service

Librarian, Henry E. Legler; Assistant Librarian, Carl B. Roden.

Chiefs of Divisions—Caroline Bernhardt, Order Division; Bessie Goldberg, Catalogue Division; Benjamin M. Smith, Evening Division; William A. Purer, Delivery Stations Division; Carrie L. Elliott, Reference Division; Llyan G. Morawski, Registry Division; J. Ritchie Patterson, Bindery Division; Faith E. Smith, Instruction Division; Reidar Arentz, Periodicals Division; John F. Phelan, Branches Division.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(632 Dearborn Ave.)

Officers:

President—CLARENCE A. BURLEY.

Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt.

Treasurer—Orson Smith.

Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, ex-officio; Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt, Edward F. Swift, Seymour Morris, George Merryweather, William H. Fuller, Joy Morton, Charles F. Gunther, John H. Spoor and Edward L. Ryerson.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, Stanley Field, Edward E. Ayer, Arthur B. Jones, Watson F. Blair, George Manierre, Walter J. Chalmer, Cyrus McCormick, George F. Porter, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick J. V. Skiff, Albert A. Sprague II.

Officers—STANLEY FIELD, President; Martin A. Ryerson, Vice-President; Watson F. Blair, Secretary and Vice-President; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director; D. C. Davies, Assistant Secretary and Auditor.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

Officers—President (vacancy); George E. Adams, First Vice-President; Horace H. Martin, Second Vice-President; Jesse L. Moss, Secretary and Financial Agent; W. N. C. Carlton, Librarian.

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, Frederic I. Carpenter, Franklin H. Head, David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor, Moses J. Wentworth, John P. Wilson and John P. Wilson, Jr.

On December 1, 1913, the Library contained 351,519 books, pamphlets, etc. From January 1 to December 1, 1913, the number of readers was 64,703, and the number of books used was 107,022.

The Library is free to all for purpose of consultation, study and research, but it is a reference library solely, none of its volumes being available for circulation outside the Library Building.

Its hours of opening are from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on all week days and holidays, except January 1st, May 30th, July 4th, Thanksgiving Day and December 25th.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

Officers—MARVIN HUGHETT, President; Thomas D. Jones, First Vice-President; Robert Forsyth, Second Vice-President; Leonard A. Busby, Secretary; William J. Lauderback, Treasurer; Clement W. Andrews, Librarian.

Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Albert A. Sprague II, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter S. Grosseup, Marvin Hughett, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson.

Directors, Ex-Officio—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and John E. Traeger, City Comptroller of Chicago.

Committees—On Finance, John J. Mitchell, Chauncey Keep, Marvin Hughett; on Administration, Leonard A. Busby, Frederick H. Rawson; on Buildings and Grounds, John M. Clark, Robert Forsyth, Thomas D. Jones; on Books, Frank S. Johnson, Thomas D. Jones, Robert Forsyth.

GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO.

SOUTH PARK SYSTEM

Officers—JOHN BARTON PAYNE, President; Joseph Donnersberger, Auditor; George M. Reynolds, Treasurer; John F. Neil, Secretary; J. F. Foster, General Superintendent; R. Redfield, Attorney; H. C. Carbaugh, Superintendent of Employment.

Commissioners—Joseph Donnersberger, Edward Tilden, John Barton Payne, Charles L. Hutchinson, Albert Mohr.

The expenditure for park purposes of the South Park Commission for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1913, was \$2,649,100.41.

Offices—In Washington Park, near 57th Street and Cottage Grove avenue.

WEST PARK SYSTEM.

Officers—WM. F. GROWER, President; James C. Denvir, Auditor; Edward Mullen, Treasurer; Timothy Cruise, Secretary; Frederick F. Papenbrook, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant; A. C. Schrader, Superintendent and Engineer; Jacob C. Le Bosky, Attorney; Jens Jensen, Consulting Landscape Architect; Arthur J. Stiles, Captain of Police.

Commissioners—John Anda, James C. Denvir, William F. Grower, Michael Kolassa, Edward Mullen, Peter J. O'Brien, Dr. C. Volini.

Offices—Union Park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM

Officers—TIMOTHY J. O'BRYNE, President; Leo Austrian, Vice-President; Bernard Jung, Auditor; George D. Crowley, Secretary and Acting Superintendent; Francis O'Shaughnessy, Attorney; Frederick H. Rawson, Treasurer.

Commissioners—Timothy J. O'Bryne, Leo Austrian, Bernard Jung, Daniel F. Rice, William H. Rehm, Bertram M. Winston, Amos Pettibone.

Statuary and Monuments in Parks and Other Public Places

In Lincoln Park—Abraham Lincoln, bronze, by St. Gaudens; General Grant, bronze, by L. T. Rebisso; the Signal of Peace, bronze, by C. L. Dallin, presented by Lambert Tree; Chevalier de La Salle, stone, by Jacque Lalaine; Hans Christian Anderson, bronze, by Gilert; Benjamin Franklin, bronze, by R. M. Parke; Guiseppi Garibaldi, bronze, by Pieter Ghirardi, erected by the Italians of Chicago under the auspices of the Legion; Wm. Shakespeare, bronze, by Ordway Partridge, bequest of Samuel Johnson; Indian Group, bronze, by John Boyle (this is in four panels—the Peace Pipe, the Corn Dance, Forestry and the Hunt), gift of Martin Ryerson to the memory of the Ottawa Nation of Indians, his early friends; Schiller, stone, by Hugo Delargus; Beethoven, bronze, by Gilert; Linea, stone, by Otto Meiyer; Fountain, bronze, by St. Gaudens; Goethe, bronze, by Hermann Hahn.

In South Parks—Washington, stone, by Daniel Chester French, Washington Park; General Logan, bronze, by St. Gaudens, Grant Park; McKinley, cement, Chas. J. Mulligan, McKinley Park; Drexel Fountain, bronze, cast in Berlin and presented by Drexel Brothers, Philadelphia, in Washington Park; the Rosenberg Fountain, bronze, by Franz Machtel, presented by Joseph Rosenberg; Michael Reese, stone, by A. M. Park, presented to Michael Reese Hospital by Joseph Rosenberg; the Massacre of 1812, bronze, by Carl Rohl-Smith, presented to the Historical Society by George M. Pullman, at Calumet and 18th street; Douglas Monument, stone, by Leonard W. Volk, at 35th and Lake streets; Lions, bronze, by Kemyo, at entrance of Art Institute.

In Humboldt Park—Lion, plaster, World's Fair model, by Waggen; two Bulls, plaster, World's Fair model; eight Gates Pottery Vases; Franz Reuter, bronze, by Gegossen von Ch. Lens, Nurnberg; A. Von Humboldt, bronze, by

F. Garling, Aktien-Gesellschaft; Vorm Gladenbeekuu Sohn Fountain; Kosciusko, bronze, by Casimir Chodzinski, gift of Winslow Brothers; Home, white marble, formerly called Miner and Child, by Chas. T. Mulligan, at entrance to California avenue and Division street; Leif Erickson, by Asbor Joranson.

In Union Park—Carter H. Harrison, stone, by W. Grant Stephenson, on road through the park; Policemen's Monument, bronze, by J. Gilbert, erected after the Haymarket riot, with the legend, "In the Name of the People I Command Peace."

In Douglas Park—Karel Havlicek, stone, by Joseph Strachovsky, architecture by Anthony F. Rusy, dedicated by American Bohemians to the State of Illinois.

In Garfield Park—America, two statues in pottery, part of the World's Fair group of The Nations, presented by Sir Henry Doulton to West Park Commissioners, 1893; The Railsplitter (Lincoln), bronze, by Mulligan; Buffaloes, from World's Fair models, by Kemys; Robert Burns, bronze, by W. Grant Stephenson, presented by the Caledonian Society; Marble Figures, by Lorado Taft, in the conservatory; Gates Pottery Vases at the entrance; Terminals, in plaster, entrance to Rose Garden.

In Independence Square—Fountain, one statue in cement, at Indiana and Douglas boulevards, sculpture by Charles J. Mulligan, architecture by R. Bruce Watson, design suggested by Chas. Lichtenberger, president of West Park Board, 1901-1902, dedicated to American Youth and the Spirit of Independence in the Declaration of Independence, 1776.

In Graceland Cemetery—Grief, stone, by N. V. Walker, on the Watson lot; Eternal Silence, bronze, by Lorado Taft, on the Graves lot; Memory, bronze, by Daniel Chester French, on the Marshall Field lot; Monument, marble, on W. W. Kimball lot.

In Waldheim Cemetery—Monument to Anarchists, bronze, by Weinert, gift of the Pioneer and Support Association.

Commercial—Statue representing Progress Lighting the Way for Commerce, bronze, by J. Massey Rhind, on the top of the Montgomery Ward Building, Figures and shield on doorway, by Phillip Martini.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

(Offices, 7th Floor Karpen Building.)

Board of Trustees—Fred D. Breit, Edward Kane, Wallace G. Clark, George W. Paullin, James M. Dailey, Charles E. Reading, Paul A. Hazard, Thomas A. Smyth, Thomas M. Sullivan.

Officers:

President—THOMAS A. SMYTH.

Clerk—John McGillen.

Treasurer—John A. McCormick.

Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.

Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.

Consulting Engineer—Lyman E. Cooley.

Electrical Engineer—Edward B. Ellicott.

Real Estate Agent—Michael J. O'Donoghue.

Comptroller—Edward R. Mahoney.

Marshall—John F. O'Neill.

Purchasing Agent—John J. Gaynor.

The Sanitary District of Chicago is a municipal corporation, organized under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889. Its affairs are administered by a board of trustees elected by the voters resident in the district. The first board of trustees was elected December 12, 1889, by a

vote of the people, and entered upon the discharge of their duties as such trustees in January, 1890.

Th original district included all the city north of Eighty-seventh street except Norwood Park and Rogers Park and about 42 square miles of adjacent territory on the west. Its total area was 185 square miles. Legislation was passed later by the General Assembly of Illinois which annexed to the old district all of Chicago south of Eighty-seventh street, 78.60 square miles on the north of the city known as North Shore District, and on the south 94.50 square miles, known as the Calumet District, making the area as follows:

City of Chicago.....	190.638	square miles
Country	167.462	“ “

Total of	358.100	“ “
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The law provides that “The Corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes, and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed five per centum of the valuation of taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.”

ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Preliminary Report of Special Committee of the City Council

The Select Committee of the City Council, appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted October 14, 1912, to consider the social evil, submitted on May 5, 1913, the following preliminary report, and on motion of the chairman, Alderman Emerson, it was ordered published:

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago:

Your Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted October 14, 1912, presents herewith its preliminary report. Said resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, The social evil is a problem of such importance that we, as city representatives, should investigate and report our findings and recommendations thereon, in an efficient manner; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the City Council of Chicago, that a committee of nine be appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, consisting of representatives of this body from the three divisions of the city, three from the South Division, three from the West Division and three from the North Division, to take up the investigation of the social evil in a thorough and systematic manner, in all its phases, causes and cures, and based upon the findings of such investigation, make recommendation to this body as to its elimination or segregation, or otherwise as may be deemed most advisable by this Committee; and that the Committee make its report to this body as soon as it conveniently can do so, after thoroughly investigating the subject.

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution, His Honor, the Mayor, appointed the following committee: Ald. Emerson, Chairman; Ald. Sitts, Beilfuss, Mayer, Donahoe, Burns, Reading, Hey and Haderlein.

Acting according to the above resolutions, this Committee of Aldermen instituted an inquiry into the conditions of the City of Chicago in regard to the social evil, and especially to that form of it which is commercialized.

We present the following findings as a result of this inquiry:

At the outset, we had the advantage of the report of the Vice Commission of 1911, and also the report of the Civil Service Commission police investigation of the same year. We did not, therefore, find it either a duty or a requirement to employ investigators for close and scientific research relating to the existence of these evils.

But we found that there existed an awakened interest in the subject. This interest was manifested in the expressed desire for “something to be done” to repress or lessen the alarming prevalence of the worst forms of the trade in vice and the terrible train of evil consequences which attend them.

The committee, therefore, undertook to hear opinions from citizens on the subject, and accordingly opened its first inquiry in the committee room of the City Hall. We announced that opportunity would be given to all citizens to state their opinions and present facts and arguments. We found an instant response to this announcement, which attracted great numbers, so that it became necessary to ask the Mayor to grant the use of the City Council Chamber for the hearings.

We directed many questions as follows:

1. The extent of the evil in the red light districts.
2. The extent of the evil outside of the red light districts.
3. The chief contributing causes of the evil.
4. The dangers incident to dance halls and other public places.
5. The spread of vice from one district to another.
6. The prevalence of diseases incident to vice.
7. The measures suggested to abate, lessen or prevent these evils.

We found, on the statements of many citizens and specialists of every class, that reports of the Vice Commission had not been exaggerated on any one of these phases of evil. There was no attempt on the part of any of the speakers to minimize them. They were admitted on all hands to be so numerous as almost to defy exaggeration.

But when remedies were proposed, there was a decided and sharp exchange of opinion. The question which arose at the outset was whether these evils could be restrained and the physical diseases incident to them could be checked by means of a well directed regulation of houses of ill fame, confining them within a restricted zone.

Some members of the committee were inclined to favor this idea, on the ground that if the trade in vice could be restricted within certain limits, it could also be controlled, its criminal aspects checked and its physical consequences reduced, by sanitary measures and medical inspection.

Arguments in favor of these views were presented by well informed citizens and through able attorneys, and the subject of segregation became the central issue of the controversy.

On the other side of the question an overwhelming testimony was presented. The committee found themselves facing a veritable crowd of witnesses against any form of regulation, and of segregation in particular. Eminent clergy (Catholic, Jew and Protestant), lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens generally, including prominent women, spoke eloquently against the toleration and segregation of the social evil. In some cases, persons came from different cities to testify as to the failure of segregation elsewhere, and the success of repressive laws.

After sitting through several public hearings, the committee found themselves in the presence of a great mass of testimony, which called for much patient work to arrange and consider in order. When this had been done, and the whole of it carefully weighed, members of the committee decided that the following are the chief causes of the social evil:

The inquiry of the committee was directed to vice in its commercialized form, but incidentally it became apparent that back of this there exists serious and deplorable conditions of domestic infelicity. The essence of home life is virtue and family life. Where these are absent, whether in the midst of poverty or plenty, there is a fertile breeding spot for vice. Sometimes poverty strikes a hard blow at all decencies, and neither sanitary nor social provisions exist.

There is a very large proportion of homes in which the knowledge of right and wrong is never inculcated—that the rule of the household is without the direction of parental authority or interest. There are many homes where domestic infelicities are not caused by poverty—where there is little or no sense of responsibility of parentage and where ideals of knowledge allied to virtue have no existence. Many young men come from such homes, without a sense of chivalry, born of respect for the honor of womanhood, and many girls come into the period of womanhood without a single right idea of the mission and dangers incident to their sex.

Among the numerous direct causes of commercial prostitution, our study suggests the following:

- 1st. Lack of home care and parental training.
- 2d. Hasty marriages and divorce.
- 3d. Immoral public dance halls, amusements, including the so-called pleasure boats leaving and entering the Chicago harbor, obscene literature, pictures and songs.
- 4th. The open house of ill-fame, as a market place for vice, together with the panderer and the procurer.
- 5th. Young girls thrown prematurely into the world of labor and of service, without experience, and on wages insufficient to sustain them.
- 6th. The double standard of morals.
- 7th. The segregation and toleration of vice resorts.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing, your committee submits the following recommendations:

1. That constant repression of the social evil with a view to its total annihilation and the immediate elimination of all segregated vice resorts. Your committee gives the following reasons for its conclusions regarding segregation:

- A. That commercialized vice has no rights that ought to be respected and conserved.

- B. That a red light or segregated district means a recognition of commercialized vice and implies a permitted or legalized vice traffic.

- C. That the existence of such a district furnishes an open market for the white slave traffic.

- D. That segregation does not segregate, nor does regulation regulate. Abundant evidence was furnished that all efforts in Chicago or elsewhere to restrict the business within a given zone have always resulted in its spreading to other districts, the recognized district becoming a feeder for other neighborhoods.

2. The appointment of a morals committee by the Mayor and the City Council was considered by the committee. However, we believe that full opportunity should be given to the Department of Police to work out the provisions of the ordinance relative to the inspection of moral conditions. We believe that this branch of the Department of Police, properly organized and directed, will prove to be a most effective means of checking the growth of the social evil.

We find it to be a fact that flats or apartments in various parts of Chicago are being used for assignation purposes. And we further find that these flats or apartments were in existence before the 22d street district was closed last fall. The committee is not able to learn the location, or to what extent these flats or apartments exist, but we believe and recommend accordingly that the Department of Police make a special effort to locate and tabulate these flats and apartments, the keepers and inmates of the same, and then proceed systematically to drive them out of Chicago, or out of this business.

3. A recommendation to the Board of Education to furnish education to parents on the primary facts of sex life, necessary to instruct their children.

4. A housing commission to consider means and suggest to the city authorities and also to private philanthropists acquisition of vacant and the building of sanitary tenement houses suitable for civilized homes for the people. And also the condemnation of some of the hovels in which such people are now living.

5. A marriage law providing that public notice of several days shall be necessary before the issuance of a marriage certificate.

6. A commission to study the wage question in relation to vice.

7. Employers to be required to protect their employes, especially young girls.

8. The assistance and co-operation of the people of Chicago with the Department of Police, in order to effectually prevent the continuation of flats, residences and hotels now being used for assignation purposes.

The committee believes that if these agencies are employed and faithfully maintained, an effectual check upon commercialized vice will follow and the general moral tone and physical well being of all the people will be greatly augmented.

The committee being without power to cause the attendance of witnesses by subpoena, was obliged to rely entirely upon the voluntary actions of those persons that came before us and offered their assistance toward securing the information upon which this report is based; accordingly, the committee desires

to acknowledge its gratitude for the public service rendered by those who participated in the various discussions at the meetings of the committee.

This report is not as full and complete as the committee would prefer to have it. It was our intention to secure data and other information relative to the social evil in its various phases, which we understand has been gathered in other cities of this country, and especially in New York City, and our report has been somewhat delayed with the expectation that this information would be available to us, but in view of the fact that the information desired cannot be secured for some time, we deemed it advisable to make this preliminary report and ask that the same be published, and action on same be deferred until such time as we can secure the information desired for our final report, and that the committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN R. EMERSON,
Chairman.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

Chief Justice—HARRY OLSON.

Associate Justices—

Frederick L. Fake, Jr. (R.)
Henry C. Beitler (R.)
Charles N. Goodnow (R.)
Frank H. Graham (D.)
Oscar M. Torrison (R.)
Hosea W. Wells (R.)
Sheridan E. Fry (R.)
Joseph Z. Uhler (R.)
*Joseph E. Ryan (D.)
Hugh R. Stewart (R.)
Thomas F. Scully (D.)
Jacob W. Hopkins (D.)
John R. Caverly (D.)
Charles A. Williams (D.)
Joseph A. Sabath (D.)

Harry P. Dolan (D.)
James C. Martin (D.)
John J. Rooney (D.)
John R. Newcomer (R.)
David Sullivan (D.)
John K. Prindiville (D.)
Harry M. Fisher (D.)
John A. Mahoney (D.)
John Courtney (D.)
Edward T. Wade (D.)
Joseph P. Rafferty (D.)
Joseph S. LaBuy (D.)
John J. Sullivan (D.)
William N. Gemmill (R.)
Hugh J. Kearns (D.)

Administrative Staff—

Attorney—J. Kent Green.
Executive Assistant—Walter V. Haight.
Assistant—Roy E. Miller.

Executive Staff of the Court—

Clerk—Frank P. Danish.
Bailliff—Anton J. Cermak.

Clerk's Office—

Chief Deputy Clerk—John S. Derpa.
Asst. Chief Deputy Clerk, Civil Dep't—Robert W. McKinlay.
Asst. Chief Deputy Clerk, Criminal Dep't—Charles H. Krimbill.

Bailliff's Office—

Chief Deputy Bailliff—George H. Woods.
Assistant Chief Bailliff—Isaac A. Doff.

* Elected to succeed John Eberhardt, deceased.

Court Districts

The city is, for convenience, divided into two districts. The First District comprises practically all that part of the city north of Seventy-first street and west of Cottage Grove avenue; the Second District comprises that part of the city south of Seventy-first street and east of Cottage Grove avenue.

First District—In the First District are located twenty-four branch civil courts on the 8th, 9th and 11th floors of the City Hall. In these civil branches, nine of the judges hear jury cases. Judges from other counties sit from time to time in the civil branches of the court, trying both jury and non-jury cases.

There are fourteen criminal branches of the court in the First District, presided over by ten judges, located as follows:

Criminal Court Branch 1.....	Criminal Court Building
Criminal Court Branch 2.....	Criminal Court Building
Harrison Street Branch 2.....	625 S. Clark street
Desplaines Street Branch.....	120 N. Desplaines street
Maxwell Street Branch.....	Morgan and Maxwell streets
Hyde Park Branch	5233 Lake avenue
West Chicago Avenue Branch.....	1123 West Chicago avenue
Shakespeare Avenue Branch.....	2138 N. California avenue
East Chicago Avenue Branch.....	113 West Chicago avenue
Sheffield Avenue Branch.....	2742 Sheffield avenue
Englewood Branch.....	6347 Wentworth avenue
Thirty-fifth Street Branch.....	740 W. Thrity-fifth street
Branch 3.....	806 City Hall
Domestic Relations Branch.....	902 City Hall

Second District—In the Second District, one branch court disposes of both civil and criminal litigation in the district. It is located at No. 8855-7 Exchange avenue. Jury trials are held in the Second District as necessity demands.

The Municipal Court of Chicago has jurisdiction in all actions when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000. In criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus. In criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases. In civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for the recovery of personal property valued at less than \$1,000; actions of forcible retainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act creating the Municipal Court. In quasi-criminal actions. In proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; and proceedings involving use of search warrants.

PROGRESS OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS OF CHICAGO.

New Year's Address of Mayor Harrison to the People of Chicago

According to an example of his personal setting, Mayor Harrison, on New Year's Day, delivered an enlightening address to the people of Chicago, of which the following is a copy in full. It sets forth in clear order the leading facts of administration and execution in the different departments of the City Government as they were at that date.

By CARTER H. HARRISON.

The year 1913 has been one of large accomplishment for the City of Chicago, but one of greater preparations. Many substantial improvements have been effected during the last twelve months and the progress that has been made in removing obstacles that beset other contemplated improvements is an assurance of the work that will be accomplished during 1914.

Some of the obstacles that Chicago has found in her path, and has labored to remove, have been natural; others that have developed have been little short of sinister, but, against all, headway has been made.

The uncertainty due to the amendment of the Juul Law made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court, restricted the operation of the municipal government in the early part of the year, and forced the temporary abandonment of many plans. As a result of the temporary relief granted by the legislature, the credit of the city has been restored and today is in a healthful condition.

The first essential of a city is Transportation, and to this subject much attention has been devoted in the year that is closing. In my annual message to the City Council in the fore part of the year I said:

"The present interurban transportation facilities of Chicago are quite inadequate for the proper accommodation of the public. Existing conditions are uncomfortable, insanitary and immoral. * * * *

"Present methods of routing and operation are contributory causes of the first class to the tangle of congestion which the companies urge as their excuse for not putting additional service at the disposal of the public. A little harmony of action, a concerted attack upon the problem, a will and a determination to right a wretched condition would soon bring order and decided relief. There should be some recognition of the rights of the public, there should be a little common sense, a touch of generosity and a bit of human feeling, if you will, on the part of the corporation managers. In place of the present system of loops and switchbacks in the congested districts, there should be a routing through this district of the cars from each section into the territory of another; the looping and switching back should be accomplished in less crowded territory."

In the final months of the year the elevated railroads of Chicago have inaugurated through routes with universal transfer privileges, making it possible to go from one end of Chicago to another without a change of cars, and from any section to any other, where the elevated roads run, without a double fare.

The merger of the street car companies has been followed by the passage of an ordinance, which will become effective next month, providing for the unified operation of street cars, through routes on the surface lines, the elimination of switchbacks in the loop district and universal transfers, bringing about the so long strived for condition of "One City—One Fare."

The new year will see the beginning of the construction of Chicago's outer harbor, contracts having been let for the construction for the sub-structure of Pier No. 2 in Harbor District No. 1. This statement, to those who have followed the long battle of the city through the last year, means the surmounting of obstacles that at times seemed to develop faster than they could be cleared away. The work of building the superstructure of the pier will proceed as soon as the sub-structure is far enough advanced to permit, and it is hoped that the work will be pushed to completion before the end of the next twelve months.

The development of the Lake Front has been brought to a stage where, by a

decision of the Secretary of War, it is necessary to have action by the City Council before proceeding further. He states that he is heartily in sympathy with the project for park development along the Lake Front and that an ordinance to be passed by the City Council should approve the park plans and indicate what area should be reserved for harbor purposes. The Law Department has this matter in preparation at the present time.

Before proceeding with the widening of Michigan boulevard, in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, a new ordinance must be passed by the City Council. This ordinance is being drafted, the preliminary work on this improvement is well advanced, and actual work on condemnation will be begun as soon as the ordinance has been passed, to connect the north side and south side boulevards.

Condemnation proceedings for the widening of Twelfth street will be begun during the early months of the year. The preliminary work has been completed and the assessment is ready for spreading.

The Public Utilities Commission claims jurisdiction over public utilities in Chicago, dating from January 1st. Chicago will fight for the privileges of Home Rule which it has always guarded zealously. It is hardly possible that the city will submit to be stripped of its powers to govern itself, and, on the theory it will be successful in its fight to regain Home Rule, the Law Department is at work upon an ordinance providing for a Union Depot and freight terminal which will be reported to the Council when the Committee on Railway Terminals has approved of the necessary provisions.

In this manner the city will be prepared in the event it becomes necessary for the railroads to deal with it on the subject rather than with the Commission now claiming jurisdiction. In the event the State Commission shall assure jurisdiction, Chicago will be in a position to present a concrete statement of the demands it insists upon as indispensable to a proper settlement of the terminal question.

The last year has found Chicago active in those matters that make for the health, safety and comfort of the people of the city, and progress along these lines has been steady and by long strides.

Public Morals Improved

There has been a marked improvement in public morals. The Police Department, under the reorganization that has been effected, by diligent and unremitting effort, has eliminated the great majority of disorderly houses and has suppressed gambling entirely. The addition of policewomen to the department has made possible the constant and direct supervision of dance halls and other features of the life of a large city that heretofore have been difficult to handle intelligently and sympathetically. More police are needed. Despite the fact that unnecessary special details in the department have been abolished and that very man is doing active police duty, the force is inadequate to guard efficiently every portion of the city.

It will be noted that this year "the annual crime wave" has not manifested itself, and I attribute this to the changes detailed above and others of a similar nature. The Commission on Unemployment, by its work, is doing much to prevent Chicago from becoming a comfortable place for the individuals out of work, and with no desire for it, that, in former years, headed for this city with the first chill blast, and took advantage of the city's charitably inclined citizens and the municipal lodging houses. Now this class, through the Commission on Unemployment, is offered work with the alternative of being arrested for vagrancy.

The City Better Lighted

The lighting of Chicago has a direct and beneficent influence upon its morals. In the last year 4,000 flaming arc lights have been installed, bringing the total in operation to 17,437; in addition to these, 5,373 tungsten lights have been placed in service. Residents of the districts lighted with the tungsten service express the greatest satisfaction with the character of the lighting obtained. Progress in the city lighting will continue through the new year. Chicago today may point with pride to the lighting of its streets.

All the subways under elevated tracks will be equipped for lighting either

at the expense of the city or the elevated companies, and, where electric lights cannot be installed in outlying districts, at the present time, gas and gasoline lamps are doing away with the city's dark spots. In this connection it is proper to mention that, following an investigation by the City Electrician, a new rate ordinance was adopted which will save \$500,000 a year to the users of electricity. An investigation of conditions further resulted in an agreement by the street railway companies to spend \$1,000,000 in eliminating the evil resulting from electrolysis.

A new ordinance affecting the telephone rates has reduced the revenue of the telephone company \$900,000 a year and made corresponding savings to telephone users.

The visitor to our city, in addition to being able to see his way about may find it now without a guide. Twelve thousand attractive street signs are being installed and by February 15th the streets of the entire city will be designated at every street intersection.

The convenience of the public has been further cared for by the installation of one hundred and sixteen bubbling drinking fountains, which number will be increased during the year as rapidly as possible.

Particular attention will be paid to the installation of these fountains with the idea of placing one in front of, or close to, every school building. Last year the Board of Education paid \$1,837,310.07 for new building sites and additions, so the installation of these fountains will be no small item.

More Bridges Built

The facilities for crossing the river from one section of the city to another are entirely inadequate and new bridges are being constructed with all the dispatch possible.

In the last twelve months ten new bridges have been built and will all be in operation within sixty days. Four more are under way and plans have been completed for five additional bridges. Bridges at La Salle street Franklin street and Monroe street are imperatively demanded. Work along the river has included the removal of center piers and the reconstruction of docks for the purpose of restoring the Chicago River, free from all obstructions, for the purposes of navigation.

All of the departments of the city government have been standardized in the last year and the efficiency of each has been increased. This phase of city business will be discussed later in more detail.

The activities of the Health Department have kept pace with the progress of the science of sanitation and results have been excellent. The Building Department has improved the character of structures and exercises a constant supervision over safety appliances. The Department of Public Works has succeeded in raising the water supply equipment to a standard never before attained, to the consequent benefit of small consumers and the industries that center here.

Street repairs, street cleaning and the removal of waste have been standardized. The streets of Chicago are in better condition than they ever were. Last year 106¾ miles of paving were done and the city now maintains its own asphalt plant for repairs. Sidewalk grades have been corrected and sidewalk space reclaimed; the downtown district receiving especial attention in this work.

The City has acquired through condemnation a tract of land south of and adjacent to the Bridewell containing about thirty-five acres, on which it is proposed to erect a contagious disease hospital, a water pumping station, fire-proof warehouse, a store, shops, foundry and garage (heat, power and light to be furnished by one central plant), that will lessen overhead charge and greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

The efforts of the Chicago Reduction Company to force the City to submit to a contract that might more properly be styled a "hold-up," for the removal of its garbage, has led to the appointment of a Commission—known as the Waste Commission—which now is making a study of the entire subject of garbage disposal. In the meantime, while awaiting the report of this Commission, the City should acquire sites in different sections upon which to erect the style of plant recommended by the Commission. A temporary method of disposing of the garbage has been placed in operation, under the supervision of the Health Com-

missioner. Proceedings are in progress in the County Court for the condemnation of the plant of the Reduction Company.

City Council Praised.

The City Council deserves commendation for its work during the year. Legislation of the most important character affecting transportation, navigation, lighting, power and telephone has come before this body during the year, in which extortionary interests, exerting powerful influence, have opposed the public welfare, as represented by municipal authorities, and in all cases steady progress has been made in reclaiming for the public valuable considerations heretofore forfeited. Members have devoted days and nights to the consideration of the questions before the Council and have labored arduously and unremittingly for the interests of the City and of the people.

Work Done by the Law Department.

A minute report of the daily work of the Law Department would show it all to be of great importance and benefit to the citizens and taxpayers as well as to the various officials and departments of this city, yet such a report would be so extended that this report will treat specifically only those matters of greatest importance.

Thousands of opinions have been rendered by this office dealing with nearly every subject of municipal law. All of the vital questions to which the attention of municipal authorities is now directly have been closely examined and exhaustively studied by the department, and opinions have been rendered upon the questions arising from a consideration of the subjects of which a few are municipal harbors, subways, gas, electric light, telephones, transportation, garbage disposal, finances, municipal bonds, elections, the civil service law and pension funds.

More important ordinances involving greater questions and larger interests have been prepared during the past year than ever before. The preparation of these ordinances has required prolonged conferences with the various committees of the City Council, and have been drafted with a view to most securely protect the people's interests.

The Chicago Telephone Company's rate ordinance reduced the revenue of that Company about \$900,000 a year, and provided that a telephone bureau could be established for the maintenance of which that Company is required to pay the City a sum equal to one-half of one mill on each dollar of the company's gross receipts. This ordinance was passed May 25, 1913, and accepted by the company June 16, 1913.

At the same time the above ordinance was passed an ordinance creating a telephone bureau was passed. This ordinance provides for the receiving and investigating of complaints and the enforcement of all ordinances affecting telephone service and rates in the City of Chicago. The bureau is located in the City Hall and has already been of great service to telephone users.

During the early part of the past year a large amount of time was devoted to State legislation. Every bill introduced in the House and Senate during the last session of the Legislature was read, and a careful study was made of all bills affecting the City. The most imperative remedial legislation required by the City was the amendment of the Juul law because of the opinion of the Supreme Court which put such an interpretation on that law that the City was unable to meet its necessary expenses. An exhaustive report of this work was presented in July, and appears in the Council Proceedings of July 30, 1913, pages 1853 to 1871, inclusive. This report shows with considerable detail the work performed by the Corporation Counsel's staff at the last session of the Legislature.

Among the bills which were passed are the following:

The amendment to the Juul law which rehabilitates the City's financial condition.

The outer harbor act, under which the City is now able to proceed with the construction of a harbor.

The act extending the terms of City officers and aldermen to four years.

The forest preserve act, which will enable the City to acquire and conserve forest lands within the County.

The case of Haskins and Sells v. City of Chicago has been decided in favor of the City. This suit was brought to recover about \$280,000, claimed to be due from the City to Haskins and Sells for work done by them in overhauling and revising the City's special assessment books and accounts.

Track elevation cases have been rigorously defended with most encouraging results and may be properly referred to as cases resulting in direct financial saving to the City.

In these cases that have been tried, the aggregate amount sued for was \$853,000, and the total amount of judgments on the same was \$74,700. Judgment has been made final for \$14,200 in cases in which the amount sued for was \$553,000 and the amount of judgment obtained \$15,200. In the other cases in which judgments have been entered the City has taken appeals.

In case of Metropolis Theater Company v. City of Chicago, the City's ordinance imposing a graduating license fee for theaters, based upon the price of admission, with a maximum fee of \$1,000, was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. This suit originated in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and was a bill for injunction to restrain the enforcement of this ordinance and contesting its validity. The ordinance was sustained by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, on appeal, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

A bill to restrain the City from enforcing the theater ventilation ordinance, which requires that 12,000 cubic feet of air per person per hour shall be supplied in theaters, is now being contested, and if the City is successful in sustaining this ordinance, it will thereafter be possible for our people to attend any place of public amusement with the assurance that they are not breathing any foul, germ-laden atmosphere, but that fresh air is being constantly supplied.

In Shaynin v. City of Chicago, the ordinance prohibiting museums of anatomy was sustained by the Supreme Court.

In City of Chicago v. Shaw Taxicab Company, an ordinance requiring the attachment of devices to automobiles for the purpose of protecting the streets and preventing the escape of smoke, steam, gases and noise, was sustained by the Supreme Court.

A determined effort has been made to bring to trial the cases which involve the enforcement of ordinances relating to sanitary and safe construction of buildings and operation of businesses. The case of City of Chicago v. Mandel Brothers is one of this character, and involves an ordinance concerning sub-basements used as retail salesrooms by department stores.

On January 4, 1913; April 16, 1913, and June 20, 1913, decrees were entered in the Circuit Court, confirming the agreements for the establishment of boundary lines between shore owners and the South Park Commissioners and for the release of riparian rights of such shore owners to the commissioners of the shore lands bordering on Lake Michigan between East 53d street and East 56th street. At the April term, 1913, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the agreement establishing a boundary line and forever settling the dispute as to riparian rights between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the South Park Commissioners as to the lands between 12th street and the Chicago Beach Hotel tract was finally affirmed upon writ of error. In October, 1913, the Lake Shore Reclamation suits, involving the reclaimed lands which were the subject-matter of the boundary line suits above referred to, were upon stipulation dismissed so that at the present date the public is in control of the Lake Front from Grant Park to Jackson Park, with the single exception of the Chicago Hotel Beach tract, and negotiations were renewed December 12, 1913, with the attorneys representing the owners of that tract looking to a settlement of the riparian rights and the boundary line questions of that tract.

Upon the application of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company for an amendatory ordinance, this department made an investigation of the same and found that this company sought to use all streets and alleys east of South Canal street between 23d and 29th streets without paying the City compensation therefor. This ordinance was redrafted so as to provide for the payment to the City of \$54,270 by the company, and this amount has since been paid.

Suits commenced by the prosecuting attorney on complaints forwarded by various departments follow:

Health department	1,883
Building Department	485
Fire Prevention Bureau	509
Smoke Department	141
City Sealer	107
Boards of Examining Plumbers	47
Police Department:	
Miscellaneous (licenses, etc.)	631
Saloon (1 o'clock closing order)	47
Censor Bureau	16
Vehicle cases	348
Dog cases	963
Sanitary District	15
Miscellaneous complaints	456
Total	5,648

There still remains undisposed of and pending in court 520 cases.

The total number of cases disposed of by City Attorney from December 18, 1912, to and including December 18, 1913, by jury trial in which judgment was entered, by settlement and dismissal, in Superior, Circuit, Municipal, Appellate and Supreme Courts follows:

In Superior Court	88
In Circuit Court	48
In Municipal Court	97
In Appellate Court	11
In Supreme Court	6
Total	253

For the year commencing January 1, 1913, to December 20, 1913, 1,553 fires were investigated and complete reports made thereof and filed in the office of the fire attorney. Investigation is confined to such fires as are reported by the department or others as being suspicious or the cause thereof unknown. In these cases the parties interested are brought to the office and carefully questioned as to the origin of the fires and whether or not there was a motive for causing the same.

The department has examined 497 persons concerning fires and has caused the arrest of forty-five. Twenty were held to the Grand Jury by the examining magistrate. Eight were convicted and the remaining cases are pending in the Criminal Court.

Department of Finance.

The most significant undertaking by the Department of Finance during the last year was the over-the-counter sale of 4 per cent. gold bonds at par and accrued interest. While this is a new venture for our city, sales of this kind have proved successful in other cities, with the co-operation, however, of the press, financial interests, clubs and civic organizations. Up to date, there has been disposed of about \$700,000 of these bonds at par, and when the many obstacles to be overcome are considered and the fact that the city was compelled to make the venture at a time when securities in general and the bond market in particular were demoralized, the sale of these bonds to the extent of \$700,000, must be looked upon as proving the wisdom of this method of disposing of city bonds.

Many more bonds could have been disposed of had they been of smaller denominations. The ordinance prescribes the issuance of the bonds in denominations of \$1,000 each. A bond of the denomination of \$100, \$200 or \$500, would appeal to the saving bank depositor, where a thousand dollar bond would be beyond his reach.

During the year the City retired \$2,557,500 of outstanding bonds. There were also retired before maturity World's fair, Sewerage, Water Loan and other

bonds, amounting to \$190,500. These bonds were purchased at a discount, creating a saving thereby in the principal of \$4,665.62, and a saving in the interest of \$47,814.99.

The supervision by the Comptroller's office of the accounting of public utilities which pay compensation to the City has resulted in substantial gains to our revenue. Accounting work in connection with the revision of the electric light rates of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the accounting work in connection with the traction merger, the appraisal of the Automatic Telephone plant and the appraisal of the plant of the Chicago Reduction Company, was performed by the staff of this office.

The good work in the past few years in connection with the handling of special assessment securities has been continued, and of the paper maturing during the current year there has not been one dollar in default either in principal or interest. This feature of special assessments is an important factor in bringing about a resulting decrease in the price paid by property owners for public improvements.

In line with growing sentiment among large corporations and business houses that semi-monthly payments of employees are preferable to monthly payments, the Mayor introduced an order to the City Council to take effect January 1, 1914, directing the payment of all City employes semi-monthly.

The Municipal Pension Fund, created by an act of the Legislature July 1, 1911, has now to its credit \$245,479.54, of which \$220,000 is invested in 4 per cent. municipal bonds.

An important recommendation by the Comptroller's office that is now under consideration is the establishment of a Board of Estimate and Control, the members of this Board to consist of the Mayor, the City Comptroller, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and possibly several aldermen, and the object being to make a study of the needs of the different departments so as to apportion equitably the City's revenue.

The law of 1911, permitting the use of the City's surplus funds in the purchase of anticipation tax warrants, has resulted in an immense saving in interest. There is today invested in tax warrants \$9,190,000. The saving in this item alone, had the City been compelled to market its tax warrants at the prevailing rate of interest, is about \$200,000.

The City has on deposit in 71 banks throughout the City the sum of \$20,000, 000 drawing from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and it was with difficulty that the banks were induced to increase their interest above 2 per cent. some years ago. The suggestion is made that the legislature be requested to pass a law permitting the investment of surplus moneys in the City of Chicago bonds paying 4 per cent. interest. This suggestion is one that merits the most thoughtful consideration.

Department of Health.

The City's financial complications during the latter part of 1912 and early part of 1913 prevented giving to the Department of Health the increase in its appropriations imperatively necessary to secure not only the development of its activities sufficient to cover adequately the natural growth of population, but also prevented any material improvement in the organization of the department.

There has been no material increase in the force for a number of years, although the responsibilities of the department have been greatly increased both by legislation enacted by the City Council and by the development of public opinion on the subject of sanitation and preventive medicine. In spite of these drawbacks, the Department has been able to make quite substantial progress in many ways during the year 1913.

The total deaths for the year 1913 for all causes (December estimated) were 35,586 against 34,034 for 1912. This will give the city a total death rate of 15.18 for this year as against 14.08 for 1912. The fluctuations in the gross death rate of a city cannot, however, be taken alone as a true index of the development of that city in the direction of improved control of matters affecting the public health. There are too many factors entering into the problem, such as the economic and occupational status of citizens, the nationality of new elements in the population, and conditions affecting the occurrence in the City of certain

diseases not directly dependent upon the City itself, to permit the gross death rate to be taken as the sole measure of the City's healthfulness.

That the health of the City has greatly improved is indicated by a study of the figures. The rates for such preventable diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria, tuberculosis and pneumonia, and diarrheal diseases of infants have, however, increased.

Thirty-eight hundred and fifty-four people died of tuberculosis and 4,854 of pneumonia. In other words, the total of these two diseases alone aggregated 8,708, or 24 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

Unquestionably there is no one thing that can be done that would be as effective in reducing this enormous percentage of deaths as bringing about a better understanding on the part of the general public of the conditions which contribute to the occurrence of these diseases and a better control by the City of the conditions which contribute to their spread.

Comparing the work of the department for the first eleven months of this year with the first eleven months of 1912, there has been a very substantial, in some instances a very large, increase in the amount of work performed without any enlargement of the force or increase in the amount of money expended. For instance, there was an increase of about 30 per cent. in the number of premises visited and placarded by the health officers in the bureau of medical inspection, and an increase of about 22 per cent. in the number of visits made by school nurses.

The system of taking water samples has been very considerably improved and extended, and we are now taking samples regularly, not only from all the pumping stations, but also from the cribs.

The enforcement of the new milk ordinance could not be effectively commenced until the spring of 1913. Since that time the work of enforcing this ordinance as well as the other general food ordinances has proceeded very vigorously and results show a substantial improvement in conditions existing in places where the milk is produced and sold and in the other establishments concerned with the manufacture, handling and sale of foods.

The figures showing the work of the Bureau of Sanitation indicate very clearly that the work of this bureau in recent years has produced the results desired. There has been an especially large development in the amount of work done by the ventilation division, the number of inspections made in the first eleven months of 1913 being over four times greater and the number of notices served being over eight times greater than the number for the same period of 1912.

The bureau of medical inspection requires quite extensive reorganization and expansion in the direction of the work for the reduction of infant mortality. As a proof of this the fact may be cited that in the wards which had the benefit of the department's infant welfare activities during the summer of 1913; in other words, the most congested wards in the city, the baby death rate during the summer months was distinctly lower than that of many of the better residential sections.

Naturally there is an intimate relation between the Health Department and the Building Department. Without the constant and most intelligent supervision of buildings the work of the Health Department would be seriously interfered with.

Building Activities and Inspection.

The aggregate cost of buildings for which permits were issued and plans approved during the first four months of 1913 amounted to \$31,591,400, as against \$19,865,400 covering the same period for 1912. However, beginning with the month of May there was a decided dropping off in the aggregate cost of buildings for which permits were issued. In May of 1912 there were permits issued for new buildings at an aggregate cost of \$10,373,200, and in May of 1913 the cost of buildings for which permits had been issued was \$8,925,500. June, July and August also showed a loss over the same months of 1912, so that at the close of the first eight months of the year the aggregate cost of buildings for which permits had been issued for 1913 amounted to \$59,679,500, as against \$59,364,800 covering the same period of 1912.

A reference back to the first four months of the year shows a net gain for 1913 of nearly \$12,000,000. This gain almost disappeared during the following

four months, but beginning with the month of September of this year building operations presented a great improvement, and from that time each month held its own as compared with the same month for 1912. However, during the past several weeks there has been a decided falling off in the issuance of permits for new buildings. Permits have been issued for a very few downtown steel structures. Little activity has been shown in this direction since September 1, 1911, at which time the height limit of this class of buildings was placed at two hundred feet.

Annual inspection was made of 5,701 buildings up to December 1, 1913. There has been collected as fees covering these inspections \$14,538. Ninety-four theaters were constructed during the year; of these 59 have been finished and opened to the public; total seating capacity, 45,000.

The Code provides for the annual inspection of all existing billboards, signboards and illuminated roof signs. The department set a force of nine men at work August 1st inspecting all signs of this nature within the limits of the City. They have inspected over 11,000 billboards, signboards and illuminated roof signs. There is an annual inspection fee of \$1 for every twenty-five running feet of signboard or fraction part thereof, and of \$50 for every illuminated roof sign coming within the provisions of section 710 of the billboard ordinances. The amount to be realized from the annual inspection of these signs for the year 1913 will be approximately \$18,000.

A reference to the annual report of 1911 will show the entire annual inspection fee from billboards, signboards and illuminated roof signs amounted to \$1,100 as against approximately \$18,000 for this year. The inspectors assigned to building inspection made 130,310 reports during the first eleven months of the year, the number far surpassing the record of any previous year.

The gross earnings of the department from all sources for the first eleven months of the year amounted to \$170,012.31; expenses covering the same period amounted to \$130,741.23; showing a net profit to the department for the first eleven months of \$39,271.08.

Department of Public Works.

All of the Bureaus of the Department of Public Works report increased efficiency and improvements for the year, and this condition is particularly true of the Bureaus of Water and Engineering.

The gross collections of the Bureau of Water for the year reached a total of \$6,024,408.38, which it is estimated will aggregate \$6,675,000 on December 31st, an increase over 1912 of \$250,734.52.

The total expenditures for the year will amount to about \$325,064.81, as against \$349,721.24 for 1912.

The expenditures for salaries and wages, including horse and cart hire, will amount to approximately \$275,597, or about \$10,000 less than for 1912.

As compared with 1912, this year's net results indicate an increase of 3.9 per cent. in collections and a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in salaries and wage expenditures.

The gross pumpage of water during the year amounts to 209,941,140,000 gallons, which is equivalent to an average of 575,180,000 gallons per 24 hours. This is at the rate of about 245 gallons per capita per day. This shows a considerable increase per capita consumption over the previous year and an increase in the total pumpage of 8,156,330,000 gallons. The maximum daily pumpage occurred on June 30, when 668,000,000 gallons were pumped in 24 hours. The pressure has been well maintained during the year, but few complaints have been received, indicating that the equipment has been raised to a high standard of efficiency.

There were 78 miles of new water mains laid, of which 73 miles were pipes 12 inches and less in diameter; 800 new hydrants were set; 15,847 new taps were placed, and 116 drinking fountains have been established. The number of meters in service at the present time is 17,000. The approximate net cost of maintenance per meter has been reduced from \$4.45 to \$3.95. The net cost of installation of meters has also been considerably reduced.

A considerable portion of the construction work for the water system has been done by city day labor and the results have been satisfactory. At Lake

View pumping station the temporary boiler house and discharge pipe system, including an extensive vault built of reinforced concrete, have been completed. Three twenty-five million-gallon pumping engines have been erected and two of these are in regular operation. The foundation, including extensive caisson work for the new boiler house at Lake View station, have been well advanced, and the contract has been let for the structural steel for this building. Four twenty-five-million turbine driven centrifugal pumps for auxiliary service have been erected, one each at 14th street, Springfield avenue, Central Park avenue and Harrison street pumping stations.

Contracts have been let for two additional twenty-five million-gallon engines for the Roseland pumping station. A contract has been let for a new boiler at Harrison street pumping station. The foundations have been built by the City.

Borings have been made along the lines of proposed water tunnels both in the lake and on land along Wilson avenue and along 35th street. Work on Wilson avenue water tunnel has been commenced by the building of a shore shaft by day labor on Wilson avenue near the lake. A water tunnel eight feet in diameter and about 1,200 feet long was constructed at Chicago avenue pumping station during 1912-13. An eight-foot brick lined tunnel was also built by day labor in Clarendon avenue from the Lake View pumping station to the Wilson avenue shaft.

The following new bridges have been opened to traffic during 1913:

Washington street bridge opened May 26th.

Fixed bridge over the north branch of the Chicago River at 40th avenue; opened August 31st.

Fixed bridge over the north branch of the Chicago River at 48th avenue; opened October 1st.

Double-leaf bascule bridge at Grand avenue.

Fixed bridges at Central Park avenue and Foster avenue are about ready to be put in service. A fixed bridge at Wilson avenue is also nearly completed and will be ready for pedestrians before the end of the year. Fixed bridges at Kedzie avenue and at 56th avenue are being rapidly completed and will be put in service January 15 and March 1, 1914, respectively. Work on the fixed bridge at Forest Glen avenue is progressing satisfactorily, and this bridge will be opened to traffic March 15, 1914. Work on sub-structure of the Irving Park bridge is also being rapidly pushed to completion. The sub-structure of the 35th street bridge has been completed, and the superstructure is being erected. The sub-structure for Chicago avenue bridge has been completed on the west side of the river. The sub-structure for 92d street bridge has been completed, and the superstructure is being erected.

Contract has been let for the work on a temporary bridge and a swing bridge at Indiana avenue over the Calumet River. Contract has been let for a temporary bridge at Madison street and work just commenced. Plans have been completed for the following permanent bridges: Lake street, Madison street, Belmont avenue, Webster avenue and Michigan avenue. Plans are under way for a new and wider 12th street viaduct.

Much interest has centered in the bureau of streets on account of the question of a contract for the final disposition of garbage and miscellaneous wastes. This problem is now in the hands of a "City Waste Commission," where an effort is being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the important question. The bureau has been under the eye of investigating boards and various commissions to find ways and means of bettering the service in its various branches. A technical board, composed of members of the bureau of streets and engineers from the efficiency division of the Civil Service Commission has spent considerable time and thought in planning for the coming year.

Undoubtedly the most important achievement during the year has been the standardizing of street cleaning, the City now being divided into uniform street cleaning districts. Schedules have been prepared so that the entire city is now cleaned on a unit basis. Heretofore the bureau has been handicapped because of lack of moneys to purchase modern equipment with which to handle the immense problems confronting us.

The following is a brief summary of the work performed during the year the latter half of the month of December being estimated:

Pure Garbage Collected.—During 1913, 106,700 tons of pure garbage were col-

lected and removed from 33 wards, at an approximate cost of \$386,100, or \$3.60 per ton.

Ashes and Refuse.—1,520,000 cubic yards of ashes or 279,200 loads, were collected and hauled to dumps provided for that purpose, at an approximate cost of \$920,510, or 60.5 cents per cubic yard.

Street and Alley Cleaning.—3,306,051,700 yards of streets and alleys were cleaned, necessitating the removal of 809,135 cubic yards or 212,711 loads of street dirt at an approximate cost of \$1,209,600, or 36.5 cents per 1,000 square yards.

In the performance of the work of the various branches, the unit cost for each class has been lowered an appreciable amount, showing more efficient service. The cost of removal of pure garbage, per ton, is \$3.60, as compared with \$3.94 for 1912. The removal of ashes and refuse, 60.5 cents per cubic yard, as compared with 63.9 cents for 1912. Street and alley cleaning 36½ cents per 1,000 square yards, as compared with 37.7 cents for 1912.

Good work has been accomplished in the wheel tax division. All permanent pavements have been repaired and all repair work has been done by day labor and the cost has been below any contract prices for similar work heretofore done. The greatest advance made has been the installation of the Municipal asphalt plant. The principal work done in this connection has been the resurfacing with asphalt of Michigan avenue from Randolph street to Ohio street and this work has been the means of expediting traffic 20 per cent. over the old granite block pavement.

Charged Against the Vehicle Tax.

Pavement.	Yardage.	Cost.	Cost per square yard.
Macadam, 1,717,365 square yards		\$188,854.56	\$0.096
Oiling, 6,310,081 square yards		142,502.39	.0225
Brick, 49,243 square yards		57,846.96	1.17½
Country roads, 327,544 square yards		45,000.00	.073
Granite, 50,802 square yards		30,640.80	.6031
Creosote, 49 square yards		28.33	.58
Asphalt, 146,968 square yards		131,726.56	1.116
Resurfacing asphalt, 24,038 square yards		20,918.93	.87

No matter how well our streets are maintained we are always confronted with the fact that they must be opened for various reasons, such as installation of new mains for public utility corporations, service to new buildings and repair of leaks. Repairs this year have been made in an A. No. 1 condition, and repair gangs are within five days of the opening gangs.

The following is a statement of the number of permits issued from January 1, 1913, to December 1, 1913:

Individuals	2,221
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company	19,325
Chicago City Railway Company	872
Chicago Railways Company	370
Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company	84
Southern Street Railway Company	14
General Electric Railway Company	1
Inspection	159
Use of street	1,395
Commonwealth Edison Company—openings	883
Commonwealth Edison Company—poles	293
Chicago Telephone Company—openings and poles	4,777
Cosmopolitan Electric Company—openings	10
Cosmopolitan Electric Company—poles	50
Various Corporations	204
Unimproved streets	5,350
Miscellaneous	2,004
Driveways	44

Manure vaults	84
Cement sidewalk contractors	195
Chicago Tunnel Company—openings.....	14
Chicago Tunnel Company—poles.....	44
Departments	7,733
	46,126

The total expenditures of all operation for the Bureau of Sewers were approximately \$520,000, of which about \$290,000 was spent for cleaning sewers and catch basins.

The work was done as follows:

By the cleaning division—

Lineal feet of sewers flushed	4,700,000
Lineal feet of sewers scraped	390,000
Number of catch basins cleaned	40,500
Inlets opened and complaints attended to.....	45,000

By the repair division—

Iron manhole and catch basin lids replaced.....	24,000
Wooden lids manufactured and placed	700
Iron covers replaced	550
Inlet grates and boxes placed	100
Inlet grates replaced	220
Manhole and catch basins repaired	2,700
Manholes and catch basins built	30
Lineal feet of sewers built or repaired.....	4,500

By the house drain division—

The construction of 13,300 drains was inspected.

The fees received for this were about..... \$49,000.00

Under direction of the bureau of maps an ordinance was prepared, acting in conjunction with the Council Committee on Streets Nomenclature, which eliminated all duplication in street names. This ordinance was passed April 14th, and is now effective.

A new division of surveys was organized, the prime purpose of which was to determine the encroachment on public lands by the railroad companies. A capital account was created, and this division is now making all the surveys required by any department of the City.

Department of Police

The year 1913 marked a new era in the history of the Department of Police of this City. December 30, 1912, the City Council passed an ordinance for the reorganization of this department. By this ordinance the department is divided into two bureaus, under the control and direction of the General Superintendent of Police, namely: The active bureau, composed of men and women engaged in actual police duty, under the immediate supervision of the first deputy superintendent of police; and the clerical, mechanical and inspection bureau, under the supervision of the second deputy superintendent of police. The result has been a marked betterment of moral conditions all over the city.

Under the reorganization ordinance the detective division is made a separate branch of the service, and in conformity with the provisions of the ordinance, on November 10, 1913, after a competitive Civil Service examination, four hundred patrolmen were promoted to the rank of second class detective sergeant, and distributed to the detective bureau and the various precincts to take the place of plain clothes patrolmen who had been heretofore assigned to do detective duty. These men are directly in charge of the chief of detectives and the commanding officers of the precincts to which they are assigned, and at each station, outside of the detective bureau, they work under the immediate supervision of a first class detective sergeant, which rank was also created by the ordinance.

This method of performing detective duty, without a doubt, is a vast im-

provement over the old system, and although in effect only a few weeks, the results already obtained are highly satisfactory.

Particular attention has been devoted to the elimination of gambling. Every conceivable legal means has been adopted to fight this evil. Gambling in Chicago at the present time has been almost entirely eliminated.

Crime and vice in Chicago during the current year have been reduced to the minimum. As the history of criminology will show that criminals work spasmodically, constant vigilance on the part of police officers is always necessary to prevent a wave of crime.

The strength of the mounted squadron has been only slightly increased during the year, but notwithstanding this fact, the work of the squadron has been extended to outlying districts where the efforts of the mounted officers have been of great assistance. The street traffic problem has become one of the most perplexing questions which this department has to face. The foot and mounted traffic officers in the downtown district are taxed to their utmost to keep traffic moving and protect the lives of pedestrians.

The vehicle bureau, consisting of twenty-one officers, up to December 1, 1913, made 7,110 arrests; the fines in these cases amounting to \$10,533.

The work done by the ambulance division during the year has shown an increase of about 18 per cent over other years. The number of cases treated and cared for at the police emergency hospitals at the 2d 27th and 38th precincts, has shown the necessity for these hospitals. Three additional hospitals of this character should be established in different portions of the city, as they save the ambulances from long runs and are often the means of saving lives of injured persons by enabling them to receive immediate medical attention.

Another departure in police methods during the year was the appointment to the department of policewomen. These women have been of great assistance in supervising dance halls, small parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches, and in securing evidence in cases where it would be impossible for a policeman to make progress.

Chicago needs a larger police force in order properly to protect its citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that the city has shown a wonderful growth within the past five years, the number of police officers has not been increased. Five hundred additional patrolmen should be assigned to the force.

Department of Electricity.

The Department of Electricity has placed in service in the last twelve months a total of 4,401 flaming arc lamps, making 17,437 arc lamps now in service. In the downtown district 439 of these lights have been mounted on the new ornamental posts. The wiring has been placed under ground wherever it was possible, to give permanent construction and conform to modern engineering standards.

Efforts have been made by this department to obtain an extension to the lighting contract with the Sanitary District, but all efforts have failed, due to the position taken by the engineering committee of the Sanitary District in refusing to extend the contract under the present rate for electrical energy.

A total of 3,556 tungsten lights are now in service, and additional 1,517 will soon be ready to be cut in, making a total of 5,373 lamps of this type. In the tungsten lighting an economy was introduced by using the old gas lamp posts.

At the present time there are 12,036 gas lamps in service, notwithstanding the fact that 5,011 have been replaced by electric lights. A total of 1,307 gas lamps were installed during the year to give adequate lighting in outlying districts.

Approximately 110,000 electrical inspections have been made, covering the installation of about 2,000,000 incandescent lamps. The examination of applicants for licenses as moving picture operators and the keeping of records for the board of examiners has also been transferred to this bureau. Revenue from this bureau for 1913 will approximate \$215,000.

An appropriation of \$54,000 became available July 1st, and on July 15th a contract was entered into for the installation of 12,000 street signs. The work of installing these signs was delayed by the numerous changes made in street

names after the contract was awarded. There have been installed 5,890 bracket signs, 850 concrete foundations and 62 posts to date, and at the present rate of progress the installation will be completed by February 15, 1914.

A comprehensive series of investigations has been carried on to determine whether or not the surface and elevated railways and the Chicago Tunnel Company have complied with the 1912 electrolysis ordinance. As a result of these investigations, suits were started against all of these companies for non-compliance.

The report on the rates of the Commonwealth Edison Company was completed and formed the basis of an ordinance passed November 26th, providing a reduction in retail lighting rates. On the basis of this ordinance, the total reduction to light and power users of Chicago will amount to over \$500,000, in addition to voluntary reductions made by the company.

Pursuant to the ordinance of May 26, 1913, the telephone bureau was instituted on August 1st, for the purpose of handling telephone complaints, looking into the reasonableness of rules issued by the telephone companies, collecting and compiling data and seeing that ordinances relating to telephone service and rates are not being violated. Approximately 300 complaints have been investigated and adjusted, and certain matters involving ordinances are now under investigation.

The Sanitary District will undoubtedly complete its contract with the City during 1914, and a fund of \$400,000 for extension of the municipal lighting system by the department has been requested in our estimate.

The Public Utilities Commission will acquire jurisdiction in establishing and enforcing standards of quality and service after January 1, 1914. It will be many months, perhaps years, before it can complete arrangements for doing the work now done by the bureau of gas. For that reason it is recommended that the activities of the bureau be continued.

The consent of the Gas Company may be necessary in order to continue the testing of meters as now conducted. This work costs the company about \$5,500 per year.

City Collector's Receipts

The gross receipts of the City Collector for the year 1913 show an increase of nearly \$1,200,000. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 225,000. The receipts from the wheel tax collections amounted to \$677,431.58, an increase over the previous year of \$80,673.71.

The records kept in the office show a decrease of about 2 per cent. in horse-drawn vehicle and an increase of about 35 per cent. in automobiles.

The number of warrants issued for collection up to December 1st was \$75,000, of which about \$72,000 have been collected, representing a sum of \$5,917,283. The uncollected balance is less than one-third of 1 per cent. on the total.

The City Collector recommends the adoption of a plan under consideration providing that the wheel tax tag be of such design that it may be displayed at the front of all automobiles in a manner that will make it easy to detect violations.

Rules Governing Salaries.

The great advance in civil service administration noted in the report of the Civil Service Commission of January 15, 1913, has been followed by further standardization of duties and salaries.

The ordinance of the City Council regarding uniform salaries passed July 15, 1912, was strictly adhered to in the preparation of the 1913 budget. This ordinance has been supplemented by the following rules regarding salary advancements within civil service groups, adopted by the finance committee December 15, 1913, as a result of the recommendations of the commission.

1. No advancement of salaries shall be made other than upon a basis of seniority and efficiency as established by the records of the Civil Service Commission.
2. No advancement of salaries shall be provided for in the budget of 1914, except where the eligibility as established by the rules and records of the Civil Service Commission shall have obtained prior to February 1.
3. No advancement from group to group shall be made where the service in the

department or bureau has been less than three months immediately preceding the request.

4. No advancement of salaries shall be made where the average net efficiency mark for the six months immediately preceding the request has been less than 75 per cent.
5. No transfers of salary funds shall be permitted after the passage of the annual appropriation, but where emergencies are shown to exist, special appropriation shall be made by the City Council in accordance with the statute.

The volume of work of both main and efficiency divisions shows a steady increase. A noticeable fact is the close co-operation and harmony which has existed between this department and all others of the city government.

The number of examinations held up to and including December 13th was 217, as against a total of 183 for the entire year of 1912. The year 1913 as over 1912 will show an increase of substantially 20 per cent. In like manner the number of applicants for promotional examinations will have increased nearly 25 per cent., the number on November 30th being 12,070, as against 10,307 last year. The number of applicants who have so far passed the examinations completed as of December 8th are 2,330.

The number of examinations medical only were 26; physical only, 30; combined and physical, 28. The number of persons examined medically, including laborers, was 9,570; physically, 7,082. The number rejected was 2,410, 2,069 of which were applicants for other than the labor service.

The gradual installation of the ordinance for the reorganization of the police department has required a number of examinations for positions in that department created by the ordinance, particularly second deputy superintendent of police, department inspector, manager of properties, and inspector of moral conditions. In the examination for second class detective sergeant an oral test was given and 1,367 men were examined orally in one day by four boards with a supervising board.

Resulting from an order adopted by the City Council there was appointed a committee designated as the technical board (streets), consisting of three ranking officers of the bureau of streets and three members of the efficiency division staff. Under the direction of this board and with the co-operation of the commissioner of public works and the Civil Service Commission, schedules for uniform service throughout the City for street and alley cleaning and garbage and refuse removal were prepared and installed. The activities of the technical board and the efficiency division extended to a study of equipment, facilities and methods of the bureau of streets, and on October 13, 1913, as a result thereof, the commissioner of public works and the Civil Service Commission submitted a report to the Mayor and the City Council in accordance with the order of April 2, 1913. The report contains 49 recommendations for improved service throughout the City, many of which are already in force or are awaiting council action as to appropriations.

An investigation, in charge of a committee of the City Council and the Civil Service Commission, is being conducted into the various departments of the City government. The commission consists of Alderman Holding, chairman, and Alderman Richert and the Civil Service Commission as members, the Civil Service Commission, however, having but one vote on any contested question. Public hearings and executive sessions have been held and Richard T. Fox secured as an expert on street work. The expectation is that a preliminary report will be ready within a few days.

The efficiency division acts as a co-ordinating force within the City government and through loyal support and assistance has been able to make some headway. It might here be pertinently suggested that the time is now ripe to consider the question of a permanent department of the City government separate and apart from the Civil Service Commission acting under the direct supervision of the Mayor, charged not only with a check upon individual and group efficiency as applied to employes, but to the elimination of waste and the co-ordination of the activities of all other departments.

Work of the Fire Department.

During the year 1913 the Fire Department responded to 14,722 alarms approximately, and the number of actual fires approximated 10,091. These figures are based on the actual number for the first ten months of the year and estimates for the two last. There were few or no fires of very serious magnitude during that time.

During the year 42 horses were purchased at an average price of \$278 per horse. Other additions to the equipment include 50,000 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cotton rubber lined fire hose and 70 length of suction hose. Two motor-driven combination chemical engines and hose wagons, three chiefs' cars and two "Christie" tractors were contracted for, but have not, as yet, been delivered. This equipment will materially increase the efficiency of the department, and, at the same time, reduce expense.

The bureau of fire prevention and public safety during the year made approximately 9,000 original inspections of various premises. The greater number of these premises were violating the ordinances in allowing rubbish to accumulate, carelessly handling gasoline or benzine, obstructing passageways to exits and fire escapes, lack of proper lighting systems, absence of counter-balance extensions to the ground, insufficient exits and stairways, lack of fire apparatus, especially in halls, theaters, moving picture shows and in buildings where great numbers of persons were employed.

Approximately 600 complaints were received by this bureau from the boiler inspection department, regarding insufficient or lack of proper protection of boilers and breechings. The complaints were attended to and corrections made in almost every instance after written notices had been served.

Harbor Work Delayed

The Harbor and Subway Commission was delayed in its preparations for the construction of a harbor by the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that legislation was necessary to clear title to property to be used in this connection. It was not until this cloud was removed by action of the Legislature that the Commission was able to proceed with the work for which a \$5,000,000 bond issue had been voted.

During this waiting period the Harbor and Subway Commission completed plans for active construction work. July 28th, the City Council, by ordinance, re-defined the plans for beginning outer pier construction in Harbor District No. 1, and instructed the Harbor and Subway Commission to proceed with the work.

Meanwhile, negotiations were begun, and completed, for an amicable adjustment of disputed shore titles, by the purchase, for \$300,000, of the harbor site between the mouth of the Chicago River, on the south, and Indiana street, on the north. The City received deeds of purchase, from the Chicago Dock and Canal Company, of this strip of shore property. The City then requested a renewal of its construction permit from the federal government.

Before the new government permit was received, it became necessary to secure from the Chicago Dock and Canal Company its formal surrender of an original government permit, to James A. Pugh, for construction of three piers just north of the mouth of the Chicago River. The Harbor and Subway Commission secured this surrender of the Pugh permit, and in conjunction with the Commissioner of Public Works, secured an amended government permit to the City to proceed with the construction of outer piers No. 1 and No. 2, in Harbor District No. 1.

Preliminary borings were made, and the specifications for contract work on the sub-structure of Pier No. 2 were completed in August, and bids advertised for, and the contract for the work was let two weeks ago.

The Harbor and Subway Commission is now preparing specifications for contract work on the superstructure of Pier No. 2, and it is proposed to advertise the same, and award contract, in ample time to permit the beginning of active work collaterally with the progressive completion of the sub-structure. It is confidently believed that the construction season of 1914 will see the sub-structure of the City's first outer harbor pier completed, and substantial progress made, in addition, on the superstructure.

The Harbor and Subway Commission's activities, in connection with the preliminaries of passenger subway building in Chicago, were limited during the year 1913 to a share in the work of ordinance framing, including practically continuous conferences on technical issues arising during the drafting of such ordinances.

In December, 1912, the Local Transportation Committee adopted tentative subway routes, on a comprehensive plan, as recommended by the Harbor and Subway Commission, and requested the Corporation Counsel to draw up an ordinance. Simultaneously, the committee voted to resume merger negotiations, with existing companies, which had been broken off six months before.

Comprehensive Subway Project.

On June 30, 1913, the Mayor sent a special communication to the City Council, recommending the submission of alternate subway construction plans, to a public referendum in April, 1914, and accompanied the message with separate drafts of ordinances recommended. The first ordinance embraced a comprehensive, rapid transit subway system, as outlined by the Harbor and Subway Commission, and the second ordinance was for a limited downtown subway system, to be used exclusively by the elevated roads. In September the Mayor again called the City Council's attention to the urgent need of passing the ordinances necessary for submission of alternate subway plans to the voters.

It was finally agreed by the transportation committee, and the Council, that the alternate subway plans should go on the April, 1914, ballot, and on November 3, 1913, the Council passed the first "Comprehensive" subway ordinance, authorizing the Harbor and Subway Commission to prepare specifications, and advertise for bids from private capital. It was also decided that the alternate subway plans should number three, instead of two, and that separate ordinances should be drafted as follows: (1) A comprehensive, rapid transit subway system. (2) A limited downtown subway system for the elevated roads, and (3) a limited downtown subway system for the surface roads.

Through the joint efforts of the Corporation Counsel's office and the Outer Harbor and Subway Commission, the City's proposal to go into partnership with private capital in the construction of a comprehensive system of rapid transit subways has been put into legal form. The plans and general specifications for such rapid transit subways have been adopted by the Harbor and Subway Commission. Proposals for comprehensive subway building are to be opened January 5, 1914.

Concerning School Affairs.

Intimate correlation, in objective at least, of the Board's Education and Administration Departments is imperative to carry out most effectively provisions of law, the science of education and the wishes of the City's people.

The accomplished merging of education and administration is the result of several years of effort, the fruits of which have been realized emphatically in the current year of school affairs.

A business policy, far-reaching as a preventative of shortage in supplies and of annoyance to both the Education and Administration Departments, is being consummated as this report is written.

Reference is made to (a) standard lists for all supplies and materials used in the schools, buildings and grounds, (b) classification of those supplies into thirty-one trade lists and (c) awarding of yearly contracts for the calendar year 1914.

There had been justifiable complaints of shortage and the probability exists that the board had not been purchasing to the best possible advantage, but only because its purchases were in too small quantities and were hurried to meet emergency demands. System was the only correctant needed, and that now has been applied.

Chicago has come to a realization of its long neglected opportunity of having the most beautiful and adequate school grounds of any city in the world. School yards in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston and other congested cities exist only in connection with new and outlying schools. "Yards" in those cities are

largely yards on school house roofs or in limited paved courts in districts with no unoccupied land. Those cities have from 5,000 to 20,000 more people to the square mile than has Chicago. This city's policy, therefore, must be not only to profit by the mistakes of the eastern cities, but to make attractive the schools' present open spaces and reserve for many years ahead vacant areas. This city may make such provision; many of the more congested urban communities cannot.

During the year \$1,837,310.07 was paid for new sites and additions to old sites. Further, during the year eighteen new sites and twenty-three additions to old sites were ordered to be acquired.

During the year 1913 six new school buildings and twelve additions to school buildings, each containing an assembly hall and a gymnasium, and providing accommodations for a total of 12,950 pupils, were completed at an aggregate cost of \$3,349,000.

School buildings under contract during the year 1913 and not yet completed, include ten new school buildings and six additions to school buildings, each to contain an assembly hall and a gymnasium, and to provide accommodations for 14,350 pupils at an approximate cost of \$3,720,000.

Effort was made during the year to tread more closely to the so-called "common branches" in the schools, instead of injecting into the courses of study special subjects which encroached too far, perhaps, upon the time available for fundamentals. Progress and adoption of new methods of application are welcomed, but they should be restricted in elementary education to a point not beyond the capacity and requirements of children as a mass. Special schools, promoted to train the young along specific lines, are growing in numbers and scope; our own high schools and special courses of higher study are admirably equipped to train those beyond the compulsory education age.

Commercial, vocational and industrial training ideas have been definitely shaped, and without intruding upon the other accepted standards and necessary fundamentals of public education.

The commercial education course was completely revised during the year, the text books changed, a supervisor of commercial work appointed, equipment added and the commercial idea made both practical and cultural and to harmonize with the general curriculum of the high schools.

Enlarged basis responsibilities, growth of bureau functions, and multiplication of detail have added largely to the number and volume of responsibilities of the board as individuals and a body. Complete revision of the rules thus is necessary. New rules are being compiled for the administration department and will be offered through the Committee on Rules for the board's consideration.

Board of Local Improvements.

The approximate amount of paving done during the year 1913 by the Board of Local Improvements is as follows: Total by special assessment and private contract 106¾ miles.

Asphalt	36	miles of streets
Brick	17¼	miles of streets
Creosoted blocks	8¾	miles of streets
Granite blocks	1¾	miles of streets
Macadam	1¼	miles of streets
Asphaltic concrete	9	miles of streets
Asphaltic macadam	5	miles of streets

Total	79	miles of streets
	11¼	miles of alleys

By special assessment, total.....90¼ miles of streets and alleys

The aggregate cost of this work is approximately \$3,500,000. There has also been constructed by private contract 16½ miles of streets and alleys.

Under the supervision of the Board of Local Improvements there have been built during the current year 58 miles of sewers at a cost of \$940,000 and 4,350 house drains at a cost of \$47,500.

An important work of the year has been the commencement of the Albany

avenue system of relief sewers. This contract will amount to over \$400,000. The outlet sewer is nine feet in diameter and drains a large district on the West Side that is densely settled and where the present sewerage facilities are quite inadequate.

The proceedings in connection with the Boulevard Link have been advanced to filing the petition in court. Because certain property not required for the improvement was included in the ordinance therefor and other property that should be included was omitted therefrom, the Supreme Court rendered an opinion on December 17th declaring the proceedings invalid and new proceedings therefor will have to be instituted. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$7,000,000.

Assessment has been spread for the widening of 12th street between South Michigan avenue and South Ashland avenue. The board is now preparing notices for mailing to persons who paid general taxes on the property assessed for said improvement and writing the roll which will be filed in court about February 1, 1914. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$2,939,163.66.

A summary of the other work of the Special Assessment Division follows:

	Number.
Improvement estimates prepared	1,079
Public hearings held for various improvements amounting to \$10,442,079.90 ..	1,040
Ordinances prepared and passed by the City Council	1,563
Petitions filed in court for various improvements	1,319
Rolls reduced to cost of work, amounting to \$4,139,290.05	850
Improvements abandoned, amounting to \$1,800,384.21	190
Improvements stayed by majority protest, amounting to \$405,356.95	52

Assessment Rol's Filed in Court for Confirmation.

	Amount.
Paving—various kinds	\$6,847,256.57
Underground improvements—various kinds	2,093,430.43
Sidewalks—various kinds	810,296.90
Openings and widenings	196,468.75
Total	\$9,947,462.65

Summary of the work of the sidewalk bureau for the year 1913 shows that 197 miles of cement walk were built at a cost of \$827,400 and 29 miles of cinder walk built at a cost of \$55,100. Special attention is called to the work being done on the rehabilitation of sidewalks in the downtown district. This work is progressing with uniform rapidity.

Small Parks and Playgrounds.

The Special Park Commission has jurisdiction over sixty parks, nineteen playgrounds, three bathing beaches, one swimming pool and city forestry. As steadily as the work of the Commission is growing, it cannot keep pace with the great and rapidly growing interest in the park and playground movement, and the continually increasing demands of the public from all sections of the city for breathing spots and recreation centers.

The Gage Farm Nursery has been put in a condition it is now self-sustaining, and by the growth of the nursery stock and the yearly addition of new seeds and seedlings, it is becoming a very valuable asset of the City. Eleven thousand new trees, 50,000 new shrubs and 5,000 perennial flowers were propagated this year, making an approximate total of 50,000 trees, 150,000 shrubs and 20,000 perennial flowers now developing in the nursery. This stock is conservatively estimated at a value of \$27,000. The farm yielded 1,632 bushels of oats and about 2,000 bushels of corn, valued at approximately \$2,000. In a few years several hundred thousand trees will be available for street planting.

Two new playgrounds were added during the year, the Corkery, at 43d avenue and 25th street, and the Fiske, at 62d street and Ingleside avenue.

The total attendance for the year was 3,100,000, an increase of 200,000 over last year.

Three public bathing beaches and one outdoor swimming pool were operated by the commission during the year. The citizens of Chicago have awakened to the possibilities of lake bathing, and the demand for proper accommodation has exceeded the supply. A bath house was built at the foot of Ohio street at a cost of about \$3,500. This beach immediately became very popular and though completed rather late in the season, its capacity was overtaxed on nearly all the warm days. The total bathing attendance of the beaches and pool was 350,000, an increase of 57,000 over last year. Not one life was lost or a serious accident reported.

At the request of the Mayor, a committee composed of the Chairman and Secretary of the Special Park Commission, the Chairman of the Bathing Beach Committee and the City Architect made an exhaustive study of the principal public bathing beaches in the east, and made recommendations for the establishment of a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date beach on the north shore. During the year 778 feet of beach property with riparian rights was purchased, between Montrose and Wilson avenues, and east of Clarendon avenue. Pursuant to these recommendations, preliminary plans have been drawn for the erection of this beach, which promises to be at once the largest and most practical bathing beach in the country, accommodating over 8,000 bathers at one time and allowing space for many thousand spectators.

Railway Track Elevation

During the year 1913 the work of track elevation within the city limits was carried on by the following railroads:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway,
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway,
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad,
Belt Railway Company of Chicago,
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway,
Chicago & Alton Railroad,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway,
Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad,
Wabash Railroad,
Central Terminal Railroad.

Ordinances have been recommended for passage by the Select Committee on Track Elevation and are now pending before the City Council, for the elevation of about 19.0 miles of tracks and the elimination of 51 grade crossings of the following railroads:

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, on 89th street, from So. Morgan street to So. Ashland avenue.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Milwaukee Division—from Irving Park boulevard to LeClaire avenue.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Mayfair Cut-off Branch—from Irving Park boulevard to Foster avenue.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Wisconsin Division—from Kostner avenue to Central avenue.

Track elevation will be carried on during the year 1914 by the following railroads:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, and Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad.

Work of Bureau of Maps •

Under direction of The Bureau of Maps an ordinance was prepared, acting in conjunction with the Council Committee on Street Nomenclature, which eliminated all duplication in street names. This ordinance was passed April 14th, and is now effective.

A new Division of Surveys was organized, the prime purpose of which is to

determine the encroachments on public lands by the railroad companies. A capital account was created, and this division is now making all the surveys required by any department of the city.

Amount of Compensation

The revenue derived by the city as compensation for the various privileges handed in the Bureau of Compensation during the first eleven months of 1913 follows:

Switch tracks	\$ 50,366.44
Bay windows	9,541.87
Canopies	8,230.94
Scales	4,251.00
Use of streets, alleys and docks	26,728.26
Sub-sidewalk and alley space	45,140.50
Vacations of streets and alleys	213,431.64
Bridges over streets and alleys	27,280.67
Bulkheads, platforms, etc.....	3,604.03
Miscellaneous	5,763.79
Sidewalk openings	5,602.50
Fruit and bootblack stands	14,943.29
Signs	55.15
Fish nets	6.00

Total\$414,946.08

This amount, with the addition of the revenue to be derived for the month of December, should increase the total to approximately \$450,000.

At the present time the bureau is working on a readjustment of the rates charged for other privileges, such as switch tracks, etc., with a view to making recommendations to the Compensation Committee of the Council, in the hope of deriving additional revenue for the city from that source during the year of 1914.

The Department of Local Transportation submits the following report of its work:

Number of cars owned by The Chicago Elevated Railways Company—

Northwestern Elevated	348 cars
South Side	399 “
Metropolitan	487 “
Chicago & Oak Park	186 “

Total.....1420 cars

The Chicago Elevated Railways Company is placing a number of these cars in the shops and will vestibule and widen the platforms, and plans have been made to turn out about twenty cars per month. One hundred and twenty new cars have been ordered, first delivery to be in March, 1914. Since the establishment of through routes on the elevated roads, twenty trains have been added, principally in rush hours. Milage has been increased 4,054 miles per day. Previous to the establishment of through routes the elevated roads carried about 500,000 passengers per day. At the present time they are carrying 40,000 more, making a total of 540,000 passengers per day.

Street car accidents—

561 injured boarding cars
663 injured alighting
91 collision of cars
722 collision with wagons
363 collision with autos
46 collision with motorcycles
1,044 struck by cars
27 caught between cars
348 falling off cars in motion
323 miscellaneous

Total: 4,158

In July, 1913, this department was instrumental in bringing both surface companies into court for over-crowding on Halsted street.

The department recommended that a certain number of cars be added to the service there, especially during the rush hours. This would have necessitated fourteen additional runs. The companies added six runs and refused to place the other eight runs; consequently the law suit resulted. The court decided against the city and the matter is now with the Law Department of the city.

The unified operating agreement will be in operation February 1, 1914. Transfers may then be procured in the downtown district, from Twelfth street to Chicago avenue and west to Halsted street.

The Oil Inspector during the year inspected a total of 837,530 barrels, and the net receipts were \$36,588.42 for eleven months. The month of December will increase the amount to about 918,530 barrels, and the net receipts of the office to \$40,090.02, which is a net gain in the number of barrels inspected in 1913 over the year 1912 of 72,322 barrels and a net gain of \$4,270.61, which makes an average increase of 6,000 barrels each month and a net gain in the receipts for each month of over \$350 a month.

In the year 1910, there were 669,511 barrels inspected; in 1911, 721,122 barrels; in 1912, 846,208 barrels, and in 1913 the number of barrels will be about 918,530 barrels—or a gain in the three years under the present administration of 477,327 barrels and a net gain in receipts of \$28,639.62.

The past year has been a busy one in the Department of Weights and Measures, and a number of new measures have been put in force which tend toward greater efficiency. The Legislature passed a Weights and Measures law prepared by this department with the assistance of the Corporation Counsel's office; this law was a revision of the State Weights and Measures Law. This gives to the City and County Sealers within the state statutory backing in enforcing their ordinances that they did not have before. It also establishes a statutory number of pounds per bushel for about seventy-five articles, and gives the Sealer the right to impound for evidence any faulty or incorrect scale or measure or any short weight articles or any that he has reasonable grounds to believe is faulty or short in weight. It also gives the court the right to order any faulty or incorrect scale or measure destroyed upon conviction.

The Department of Supplies during the year issued to business firms about 35,000 orders and about 4,500 stock orders, at an approximate total of \$775,000, an average of 130 orders being issued each business day. The Purchasing Agent has secured from two to ten bids on all purchases made by this department.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers during the year 1913 reports as follows:

183 persons took the examination as Master Plumber
 48 passed
 286 persons took the examination as Journeyman Plumber
 82 passed

The receipts of the Board—

45 original master certificates issued	\$2,250
939 Master renewals	9,390
79 original Journeyman certificates	79
1,829 Journeyman renewals	1,829

Total.....\$13,548

Sixty-six suits were instituted against persons operating as Master Plumbers in violation of the law during the year 1913. The vigorous prosecution of such persons in the past has had a tendency to keep unauthorized persons out of the plumbing business.

The receipts of the Board of Examining Engineers for the year 1913 amount to \$17,126, an increase of 3% over 1912. The disbursements amount to \$12,947.23, an increase of \$118.91. The receipts exceed the disbursements by \$4,178.77.

Applicants were examined for engineers' licenses and 197 applicants were examined for water tenders' licenses. Of the above number, 435 applicants received engineers' licenses and 89 applicants received water tenders' licenses.

The inspectors visited 3,618 steam plants during the year. The Boiler Inspection Department made upwards of 14,400 inspections, producing a revenue of \$62,333 for eleven months of last year. The expense of maintaining the de-

partment was \$39,174. This is a slight increase in revenue and a decrease in expenses over the same period last year, which was the banner year of the department, a net revenue of more than \$22,000 having been realized.

It would be impossible to comment upon the work done at the House of Correction without first calling attention to the great change in the population of the institution during the year, for that change has required an additional amount of work in caring for the larger number of inmates, and the curtailing of expenditures in order to keep within the amount of the appropriations made at the beginning of the year when the change in population was not considered.

Up to December 20th of last year there had been 11,132 commitments; to the same day this year there have been 14,667. During the entire year 1912 there were 570 emergency cases sent to the hospital; this year, so far, there have been 1,289. The number of prisoners in the institution December 17, 1912, was 1,545; the number on the same day this year was 2,191. The daily average population during 1912 was 1,664; up to December 1st this year the daily average population was 1,883. That has been increased, up to date, to over 1,900.

The reason for the increase in the population and number of commitments may be assigned to various causes.

A greater diligence has been used by the police department in bringing before the courts classes of cases that had not heretofore been given attention; for instance, in early in the year the sensation made by the so-called auto bandits caused a clean-up in the city of all suspicious characters, many of whom were sent to the House of Correction.

The reorganization of the police department, together with the demands made for a clean-up in several police districts of the city, has resulted in the commitment of an added number to the House of Correction.

All of the industries in the institution have been carried on with their usual activity. No permanent improvement by way of new buildings has been made, except an addition to the bakery, in which was installed a new oven to add to the capacity. Much improvement, however, has been made by way of repairs and renewals in practically all of the buildings and equipment.

HOW PAVING ASSESSMENTS ARE PAID.

Four several questions are often asked at this bureau relating to paving assessments, and the following answers are given:

1. Pavements in Chicago are paid for by special assessments levied on the property benefited by the improvement. There are direct assessments against property abutting on the improvement, and indirect assessments against property on streets intersecting the improvement for a distance of half a block in each direction from the street improved. Where the assessment is very large, or more particularly where it is for a downtown street, the city sometimes pays a part of the cost as a public benefit.

2. Paving assessments are usually divided in five installments, payable annually. Some are divided in two installments, and in cases of very small improvements, they are occasionally payable in one installment.

3. A public hearing is held on all proposed paving, at which the property owners have opportunity of expressing their wishes, but in case the Board of Local Improvements deems it necessary, an improvement may be ordered even when opposed by the property owners. In such cases owners can file a petition signed by a majority of the frontage, which will stay the proceedings one year, after which time it goes on in the regular course. However, improvements are often abandoned at public hearings at the wish of the property owners.

4. The cost of paving intersections is included in the assessment for the street in connection with which they are paved. The cost of the new sewers is paid by special assessments, but sewer adjustment work incidental to street paving is included in the paving assessment. The traction companies pave the space occupied by their right-of-way, which is sixteen feet for a double track and eight feet for a single track.

CHICAGO PASSENGER TERMINALS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Terminal:

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is the only occupant of this Terminal. Located—N. Clinton, W. Madison and N. Canal streets.

Union Passenger Terminal:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Located—Adams and Canal streets.

Harrison Street, or Grand Central, Passenger Terminal:

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Chicago Great Western Railroad Company. Located—Fifth avenue and Harrison street.

La Salle Street Passenger Terminal:

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company; Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company. Located—La Salle and Van Buren street.

Dearborn Street Passenger Terminal:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; Grand Trunk Railway System; Wabash Railroad Company; Erie Railroad Company; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway of Indiana, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. Located—Dearborn and Polk streets.

Central Passenger Terminal:

Illinois Central Railroad Company; Michigan Central Railroad Company; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Located—Michigan avenue and Twelfth street.

CENTENARY OF "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

At a meeting, February 2d, of the City Council, Alderman Richert, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report, which was deferred and ordered published:

Chicago, February 2, 1914.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in City Council Assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred communication from His Honor, the Mayor, presenting request from the Mayor of Baltimore for the appointment of delegates to represent the City of Chicago at the National Centenary of the Writing of the Star Spangled Banner (referred Dec. 29, 1913), having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report and recommend the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to appoint as delegates to represent the City of Chicago at the National Centenary of the Writing of the Star Spangled Banner, to be held in Baltimore September 6th to 15th, 1914, such number of public spirited citizens of the City of Chicago as he may deem advisable and desirable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN A. RICHERT,
Chairman.

MEANING OF THE TERM "GOING CONCERN."

The term "going concern," by its frequent use in and about the City Hall during the past year, is made familiar to many people, but it is not probable that any one has more than a hazy idea as to what exactly it means. Colonel Henry A. Allen, consulting engineer, and appraiser for the City of Chicago of the Chicago Reduction Company, himself says that there is no well defined and generally accepted definition of the term "going concern," and that there is no consensus of opinion as to the methods proper to be used in the establishment of its value. Premising so much, in his report to Mayor Harrison, he proceeds to indicate what meaning he understands the doubtful term to have. His are the following paragraphs:

"Going concern, applied to private business, is often considered to mean 'established,' 'doing business,' 'wheels moving,' or 'going round.'"

"In giving value in an appraisal to 'going concern,' reference must be had to the stability of the enterprise, because without stability or surety, the going concern value will be speculative, and hence of uncertain or no value. A business may be established, but owing to failure of outside contract fulfillment, uncertainty of supplies, or other conditions, be deprived of important and necessary trade resources.

"Such a case would be a saw-mill situated in the midst of a large forest region, and, which, due to destroying forest fires, has been deprived of its source of timber supply.

"In the case of The Chicago Reduction Company, on August 31st, 1913, the contract upon which the 'going concern' value as such existed, expired. Hence, that which brought the company into existence, permitted it to exist, enabled profits to be made, and gave it a positive going concern value, ceased. With the expiration of the contract in question the going concern as an intangible value automatically became nil.

"As an illustration, about three blocks away from the present garbage reduction plant of the City of Philadelphia is an abandoned reduction plant which was put out of business by the contract for garbage disposal of said city having been obtained by the company controlling the present plant."

TRACTION RENEWAL FUND DEPLETED.

Alleged Improper Method of Accounting Proved.

The following communication from the Mayor, together with the accompanying opinion of Acting Corporation Counsel Beckwith, was referred to the Committee on Local Transportation. The question presented is still in debate between the Committee and the railway officials.

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, March 17, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen:—On February 24, 1913, the Comptroller referred to the Law Department the question of the legality of the action of the Board of Supervising Engineers in charging to the Traction Depreciation and Renewal Fund, provided for by clause 2, Section 16 of the ordinance of February 11, 1907, to the Chicago Railways Company, certain amounts representing so-called depreciation charges.

The charges are said to represent hypothetical depreciation in the electrical power stations of the Chicago Railways Company which would have occurred were they now in existence and use and furnishing electrical energy for the company and such charges have been transposed (such stations to a great extent, being now out of existence) to cover a similar depreciation in the property of the Commonwealth Edison Company which furnishes electrical energy to the Chicago Railways Company.

The total amount of these charges is computed by the City Expert Account-

ant at \$800,000 up to the present time, of which \$360,194 is the amount charged during 1912.

By this method of accounting it is obvious that the traction renewal and depreciation fund is being depleted while at the same time no corresponding renewals to the street railway property are being made nor is the depreciation fund being credited with proper amounts, a course of procedure which will undoubtedly result in a permanent impairment of the depreciation fund and disable that fund from performing its proper function of rehabilitating the railroad property on its being taken over by the city.

A more detailed explanation of the methods by which this improvident result will be brought about is contained in the opinion of the Law Department, which I submit herewith to your honorable body.

I submit the entire matter to your honorable body for reference to your Committee on Local Transportation to the end that measures may be adopted to correct this highly improper method of accounting under the ordinance on the part of the Board of Supervising Engineers and for such safeguards to the city's interest as the situation demands.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

The following communication was transmitted with the foregoing communication:

Law Department,
Chicago, March 6, 1913.

Hon. John E. Traeger, City Comptroller:

Dear Sir:—We have your communication relative to the charging by the Board of Supervising Engineers to the Traction Renewal Fund the sums representing the depreciation of the Commonwealth Edison Company in billing the Chicago Railways Company for current consumed by the latter company.

You ask whether or not such sum or sums may be legally charged to the renewal or depreciation fund in the manner set forth in the letter of Expert Accountant Willard, attached to your communication. The Board in disposing of this charge in this manner bases its action on Section 2 of the "Traction Settlement" ordinance of February 11, 1907, which provides as follows:

"The expressions 'property of the company' or 'street railway system of the company' or equivalent expressions as hereinafter used, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning shall be deemed to denote all the property from time to time possessed or used by the company in and about the street railway business conducted under the provisions of this ordinance, including all franchises, rights and privileges of every nature enjoyed or exercised or capable of being enjoyed or exercised in connection therewith, irrespective of the nature or extent of the company's interest therein, and a similar construction shall be given to expressions relating to particular classes or species of the company's property."

This paragraph cannot be found in the ordinance of February 11, 1907, to the Chicago City Railway Company nor in the ordinance of March 30, 1908, to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, so that it is difficult to see how the action of the board is warranted with respect to these latter companies.

Taking up the question of whether the charges properly made with respect to the Chicago Railways Company. Section 16, sub-head No. 2, of the ordinance of February 11, 1907, provides as follows:

"On or before the fifth (5th) day of each and every month of each and every year that the company continues to operate said street railway system after the expiration of said three (3) year period of 'Immediate Rehabilitation,' the company shall deposit with one or more of the said depositaries in a separate fund, appropriately designed, a sum equal to eight (8) per cent of the gross receipts of said street railways and property for preceding month, which shall constitute a reserve fund, for taking care of Renewals and Depreciation of said street railways and property; and out of the said fund the Board of Supervising Engineers shall from time to time authorize the payment by the company of such amounts as are necessary to pay for renewals of the said street railways and property, the portion of said fund remaining unexpended to continue in said fund as a provision for the depreciation of said street railways and property and shall be dis-

posed of as hereinafter provided. No payments shall be made by said company out of said fund, except on the written certificate of the Board of Supervising Engineers, for renewals, which are hereby defined to be the replacement of any principal part of said street railways or of their equipment or appurtenances; and the Board of Supervising Engineers shall determine by classifications made from time to time what particular items of expenditure shall be considered as Renewals and what particular items of expenditure shall be considered as Maintenance and Repairs under the provisions of this ordinance."

Mr. Willard's letters state that—

"This charge to the fund is based on the assumption that in drawing the ordinance the 8% renewal fund included an amount to renew the generating stations which the railways at that time owed and operated but which since have been scrapped with the exception of less than enough to supply 20,000 k. w."

There has been no renewal by the company of the property thus thrown out of use and existence and of course there can be no depreciation of property already scrapped. The two objects of the fund as shown by the language used in Section 16, sub-head No. 2, supra, are:

1st. To pay for renewals to street railway property; and

2d. To retain the remaining fund, after the payment of renewals, to provide for a depreciation of street railway property.

Renewals, it will be noted, are defined to be "the replacement of any principal part of said street railways or other equipment or appurtenances." The Board is given power to determine by classification what particular items of expenditures shall be considered as renewals, but it is doubtful whether this power can be construed as conferring absolute authority or uncontrolled discretion on the Board to designate a renewal something which in the nature of things has passed out of existence and been scrapped and has not been renewed, thus doing violation to the plain meaning of the language employed in the section.

It seems to be the theory of the Board that the depreciation in the present instance is applicable to the depreciation of the property of the Edison Company because this property is used in and about maintaining the electrical energy of the railways company.

In other words, the Board transposes or substitutes a depreciation which would have taken place in the railways company's property (if it were in existence) to and for a like depreciation of the Edison Company's property, which performs the service the railways company's property would have performed. The flaw in this reasoning is that it defeats the purposes of the ordinance creating and maintaining a permanent fund for depreciation.

In the present instance, no property which the city can purchase either by recapture or at the expiration of the ordinance term is either renewed nor a fund provided for putting the property in good condition against the time of its taking over by the city. The Edison Company's renewal or depreciation fund is doubtless maintained by that company and the argument may be advanced that a charge for depreciation of the Edison Company's property in its service is included in and a part of the rate charged the railways company, and that it is immaterial that an amount covering depreciation is charged to the Traction Depreciation Fund as representing the depreciation in the Edison Company's property, as such a charge would have to be made to the Traction Depreciation Fund were the railways company's property in existence and performing the service. But it must be borne in mind that in the latter instance the railways property would either be renewed or provision made by a depreciation fund so that on the taking over by the city either it would be in first class condition or could be made so by the depreciation fund.

As it is now, however, under the present system of charging herein considered, at the time of the taking over by the city, none of this depreciated property of the railways company comes to the city and the withdrawals made from time to time from the depreciation fund have merely kept up the Edison Company's property.

To be sure, the city's divisible net (55%) is increased but that fact does not strike me as so important as the fact that the depreciation fund is debited with improper items of charge and thus diminished in an unauthorized manner and for unwarranted purposes and such, as in my opinion, could not have been

contemplated by the framers of the ordinance, the language whereof indicates no such intention.

The fund in question is to be used, I think, either for definite renewals of property or for the accumulations of a fund to take care of depreciation so that the city at the time of purchase may be able to take over the railway property in comparatively perfect condition, or in the alternative of its not being in perfect condition, for a fund in the hands of the company applicable and adequate to place the property in perfect condition. Charging amounts for the depreciation of the Edison Company's property to this renewal or depreciation fund in no way has a tendency to effectuate what I conceive to be the true purpose of this fund, notwithstanding the property of the Edison Company may be depreciated or require renewal by reason of its being used in supplying energy to the railways company. If it does so depreciate or require renewal, I can see no reason why such depreciation or renewal should not be taken care of by the Edison Company through methods which it may deem proper, but can see every reason why such renewal or depreciation should not be taken from the receipts of the street railway and am consequently of the opinion that this cannot be legally done.

As to the charging to the renewal fund amounts in connection with the Chicago City Railway and Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company, in connection with the use of electrical energy from the Edison Company there seems to be no warrant for such a course in the ordinance.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN W. BECKWITH,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

TAX RATE FOR THE YEAR 1912 IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Township	State	County	City	Schools	Sanitary	Park	Town	Shore	Lincoln	Total
			a	b				Pro-	Pro-	Rate
								tection	Board	
South Chicago.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.38	....	....	....	4.40
West Chicago.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.69	....	....	....	4.71
Hyde Park.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.38	....	....	....	4.40
North Chicago.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.41	0.12	0.01	0.07	4.63
Lake.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.38	....	....	....	4.40
Lake View.....	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.49	0.11	....	0.07	4.69
Jefferson: Area not in Park District.	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	....	....	....	....	4.02
Jefferson: Irving Park District. . . .	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.19	....	....	....	4.21
Jefferson: Northwest Park District .	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.13	....	....	....	4.15
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.17	....	....	....	4.19
Calumet: Area not in Park District c	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	....	0.05	....	....	4.07
Calumet: Calumet Park District c .	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.66	0.05	....	....	4.73
Calumet: Fernwood Park District c	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.49	0.05	....	....	4.56
Calumet: Ridge Park District c. . .	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.44	0.05	....	....	4.51
Evanston: Ridge Park District c. . .	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.27	....	....	....	4.29
Evanston: North Shore Park District c	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	0.34	....	....	....	4.36
Norwood Park c.	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	....	0.06	....	....	4.08
Maine c.	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.49	....	....	....	....	4.02
Niles c.	0.38	0.52	1.24	1.39	0.40	....	0.12	....	....	4.14

: Tax Rates apply to the \$100.00 assessed valuation, which is one-third of the actual or full value.

a Includes city corporate, interest, sinking funds, tuberculosis sanitarium and public library.

b Includes Educational and Building Purposes.

c Part of Township within city limits.

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1911 BY TOWNS.

TOWNSHIP:	Rate in 1912*	Taxes levied in 1912.	Rate in 1911*	Taxes levied in 1911
South Chicago.....	4.40	\$16,690,593.66	5.04	\$18,623,347.20
West Chicago.....	4.71	9,703,828.98	5.37	10,956,421.36
Hyde Park.....	4.40	4,957,698.28	5.04	5,515,508.53
North Chicago.....	4.63	3,114,389.78	5.19	3,882,648.81
Lake.....	4.40	3,137,431.18	5.04	3,537,751.24
Lake View.....	4.69	3,005,056.01	5.33	3,320,325.21
Jefferson: Total.....	.....	1,147,872.74	.....	1,225,128.74
Jefferson: Area not in Park District.....	4.02	276,207.97	4.56	385,436.87
Jefferson: Irving Park District.....	4.21	290,041.26	4.72	305,318.20
Jefferson: Northwest Park District.....	4.15	494,445.53	4.63	534,373.67
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District.....	4.19	87,177.98	.....	.....
Calumet: (Part) Total.....	.....	271,311.62	.....	284,720.99
Calumet: Area not in Park District c.....	4.07	106,492.93	4.64	107,398.60
Calumet: Calumet Park District c.....	4.73	64,324.64	5.02	69,690.75
Calumet: Fernwood Park District c.....	4.56	41,235.58	5.27	42,040.21
Calumet: Ridge Park District c.....	4.51	59,258.47	5.17	65,591.43
Evanston: (Part) Total c.....	.....	233,568.43	.....	235,953.78
Evanston: Ridge Park District c.....	4.29	47,292.36	4.93	52,572.88
Evanston: North Shore Park District c.....	4.36	186,276.07	4.92	183,380.90
Norwood Park c.....	4.08	11,260.80	4.62	12,442.17
Maine c.....	4.23	6,027.38	4.77	7,471.10
Niles c.....	4.14	931.95	4.64	995.19
Average Rate for entire city and total taxes levied..	4.496	\$42,779,970.81	5.131	\$47,602,714.32

* The variation of the tax rate in the different towns within the city is caused by the variation of the rate for park purposes. The rates as fixed in 1909 and for each subsequent year are based upon an assessed valuation of the actual or full value. In 1908 and prior years rates were based on an assessed valuation of one-fifth of the actual full value.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, BY TOWNS, FOR 1912.

Beginning with the year 1909, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature increasing the assessed valuation of property from one-fifth to one-third of the full value, the assessed valuation of property for tax purposes, herewith given, as assessed by the Board of Assessors, then reviewed by the Board of Review and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is one-third of the assessed actual, or full value.

Town	Real Estate	Personal Property	Railroads	Capital Stock	Grand Totals
South Chicago.....	\$237,715,648	\$109,664,815	\$ 7,050,187	\$ 24,901,024	\$379,331,674
West Chicago.....	162,026,847	30,898,233	11,714,794	1,386,219	206,026,093
Hyde Park.....	87,225,128	16,989,012	8,279,185	181,636	112,674,961
North Chicago.....	44,638,534	16,381,734	2,031,690	4,213,480	67,265,438
Lake.....	50,493,105	11,484,533	8,994,548	333,068	71,305,254
Lake View.....	54,423,090	7,514,502	1,955,128	180,969	64,073,689
Jefferson.....	24,916,139	1,404,695	1,390,686	43,636	27,755,156
Calumet (part).....	4,322,766	698,545	1,155,577	17,799	6,194,687
Evanston (part).....	4,517,299	412,104	110,787	334,583	5,374,773
Norwood Park (part).....	227,005	15,158	32,837	1,000	276,000
Maine (part).....	124,147	9,727	16,061	.....	149,935
Niles (part).....	22,511	.....	.....	.....	22,511
Total 1912.....	\$670,652,219	\$195,473,058	\$ 42,731,480	\$ 31,593,414	\$940,450,171
Total 1911.....	663,376,027	187,168,194	40,793,191	36,410,080	927,747,492
Total 1910.....	603,022,875	179,243,879	37,363,934	29,363,848	848,994,536
Total 1909.....	586,253,655	175,219,881	37,354,520	34,322,841	833,150,897

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY
OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1912 AND 1911.

MUNICIPAL:	Rate in 1912	Taxes levied in 1912	Rate in 1911	Taxes levied in 1911
City Corporate (includes interest and sinking funds).....	1.10	\$10,344,951.88	1.42*	\$13,174,014.38
Tuberculosis Sanitarium.	0.10	940,450.17	0.04	371,999.00
Public Schools, Educational.	1.05	9,874,726.79	1.05	9,741,348.66
Public Schools, Buildings.	0.34	3,197,530.58	0.39	3,618,215.22
Public Library.	0.04	376,180.07	0.04	371,999.00
Total for Municipal Purposes.	2.63	\$24,733,839.49	2.94	\$27,275,776.26
PARKS:				
South Parks.	0.38	2,140,585.18	0.48	2,635,807.33
West Parks.	0.69	1,421,580.04	0.81	1,652,644.56
North Parks, total.		688,413.31		732,679.18
North Chicago (including Lake Shore Protection).....	0.49	329,600.65	0.51	381,531.96
Lake View.	0.56	358,812.66	0.66	411,147.21
Jefferson: Irving Park District.	0.19	13,089.75	0.16	10,349.77
Jefferson: Northwest Park District.	0.13	15,488.66	0.07	8,079.08
Jefferson: Old Portage Park District.	0.17	3,537.05		
Evanston: North Shore Park District.	0.34	14,526.12	0.32	11,927.21
Evanston: Ridge Ave. Park District.	0.27	2,976.44	0.33	3,519.08
Calumet: Ridge Park District.	0.44	5,781.31	0.53	6,724.07
Calumet: Calumet Park District.	0.66	8,975.53	0.38	5,375.40
Calumet: Fernwood Park District.	0.49	4,431.01	0.63	5,025.68
Total for Park Purposes.		\$4,319,384.40		\$5,132,091.36
TOWN TAXES:				
North Chicago.....	0.12	80,718.53	0.12	89,772.23
Lake View.	0.11	70,481.06	0.11	68,524.53
Calumet (part).	0.05	3,097.34	0.08	4,615.45
Evanston (part).			0.04	1,917.46
Maine (part).			0.21	328.91
Norwood Park (part).	0.06	165.60	0.06	161.59
Niles (part).	0.21	27.01	0.08	17.16
Total for Town Purposes.		\$ 154,489.54		\$ 165,337.33
State Purposes.....	0.38	3,573,710.65	0.35	3,247,116.22
County Purposes.....	0.52	4,890,340.89	0.56	5,195,385.96
Sanitary District Purposes.	0.49	4,608,205.83	0.71	6,587,007.19
Grand Total of Taxes Levied.	Aver. rate 4.496	\$42,279,970.81	Aver. rate 5.131	\$47,602,714.32

MAYOR HARRISON INTERVIEWED.

Visited by a Representative of the "New York World," He Talks on City Policies as Shaped by Himself

More interesting perhaps than any formal message to the City Council, was Mayor Harrison's informal talk with a representative of the "New York World," as it appeared in a recent number of that newspaper. The object of the Annual Message is to give directly to the City Council, and indirectly to the public, a comprehensive statement of what the city has accomplished in the preceding twelve months, and likewise what things in the executive's mind should in the immediate future be done or attempted. Much depends upon the mental characteristics of the particular Mayor whether or no his message makes attractive reading; but in most cases, the personal element is not prominently evident. In this interview with the representative of the New York paper the personal quality is conspicuously manifest—as witness the following paragraphs:

Something for New York to Learn

"New York needs advice on the way to handle public service corporations more than on any other thing. I do not think that New York has yet waked up to the fact that the city is greater than its servants, whether they be rapid transit corporations or gas or electric light or telephone companies. The public conscience has not been aroused, as it has been in Chicago, to the point where the people insist upon getting proper compensation in exchange for the valuable franchises they grant.

"Now in Chicago we do not give a single thing to anybody for nothing. For every franchise we require fair compensation. We get \$25 for extending the privilege of the use of a canopy over a sidewalk just as surely as we get \$150,000 from a public service corporation that wants the use of our streets.

"We have a regular Committee on Compensation in our City Council. When an ordinance is presented it is naturally referred to one of several committees, such as the Committee on Streets and Alleys, etc. These various committees consider the general character of the ordinance and make whatever amendments may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the citizens; but while this is being done, the Committee on Compensation is deciding just what Chicago shall receive in return. When granting a franchise to a public service corporation a big city should always insist upon a full partnership, and when new contracts are entered into and old franchises are extended, the opportunity should be taken to rectify the errors of the past. There was a time when Chicago gave franchises and valuable concessions for nothing, but she doesn't do it now. We get 55 per cent. of the net receipts of all the traction companies and the money is put aside—the fund now amounts to millions of dollars—for the city's growing transportation needs.

"A few years ago Chicago was up to a certain point, so far as public utilities were concerned, in the position of Philadelphia and New York—'corrupt and contented.' This largely was the condition here and is the condition in other cities today. In 1895 the traction question came to the front here, and it reached its culmination in 1898, shortly after I was elected. The entire traction service of the city was involved, and the welfare of unborn generations was at stake. The traction company was trying to force a sixty-year franchise on the city, on terms that are now regarded as absolutely impossible from a municipal standpoint, but which at that time were considered by many people to be legitimate. In fighting the traction companies and their contracts in the City Council it became absolutely necessary for me to make a personal appeal to the people. I could at one time hardly count upon enough votes to sustain a veto, much less to defeat the traction ordinance.

"I went to the people. I went into the wards and called mass meetings and made the Aldermen face their constituents. At those meetings I would take the people's end of the question and ask the Aldermen to explain to the people why they were in favor of voting the ordinance. We passed resolutions against it; we made it a public question. Later on we had the matter again

before the people, and I demanded that before any ordinance became effective it should be submitted to the people. All this kept the public informed, and it had the result of awakening their interest, and since then they have kept in closer and closer touch with public matters. Just to give you an idea of the result of forcing the traction companies to come to time, I may mention that they are now paying the City of Chicago \$2,000,000 a year; we are getting better service than we ever had, and no honest interest was hurt."

The traction settlement in Chicago was effected under the administration of Mayor Busse, who served from 1907 to 1911, Mr. Harrison's elections not having been consecutive.

Some Other Things of General Interest

Here the representative of the New York World, Mr. Henry N. Hall, asked Mayor Harrison about theater ticket scalping, the tango nuisance, the red light and gambling evils, and police graft and protection.

"Well, as to theater scalping," said the Mayor, "we have put a stop to that. We have an ordinance that forbids theater ticket scalping on the streets, but does not reach ticket scalping indoors by regular theater ticket agencies or brokers. It is almost impossible to draft an ordinance that would cover that and be constitutional, so we have gotten around the difficulty in another way. We have put the fear of God into the hearts of the theaters themselves. The license fee used to be \$500 a year. This we increased to \$1,000, and, of course, as we expected, there was a big legal fight. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld Chicago's right to increase their license fees, and so I just called in the managers of the theaters and told them that if they did not stop their traffic in theater tickets we would at once increase their amusement license to an even higher figure. It was up to them to stop the combination that existed between the ticket offices and the scalpers, and if they didn't do it their licenses would cost a great deal more than a thousand dollars.

"They all threw up their hands and said that they would help. Since then the largest ticket scalper in town has gone into bankruptcy. Now it is 'first come, first served' in all Chicago's theaters, and every one has the full pick of all the unsold seats to choose from. The only people we had to contend with on the theater ticket scalping proposition were those who through affectation or ostentation preferred to pay for the luxury of ordering their tickets through a broker, people who considered it beneath them to go to the ticket office and buy their seats the same as everybody else. They got no sympathy from me.

"Then, of course, the tango started here, and we stopped that."

"How did you stop it, Mr. Mayor?" I asked. The Mayor looked surprised at so simple a question, and said:

"How? Why, we simply stopped it."

But I had come to Chicago to find out how those things had been done, and so I asked for details. The Mayor said:

"Why, if a hotel arranged to give a tango tea or a dance in the hall of the hotel or the banquet room, we simply notified them that before they could give a public dance they would have to have an amusement license, and we also vouchsafed the intimation that if they applied for an amusement license it would be refused.

Commercialization of Vice

"But something of far more importance to Chicago and to the whole country is the experiment we are making for the abolition of the commercialization of vice. About a year ago, in October, 1912, the State's Attorney, who is the highest legal officer of the county, gave orders that the segregated district, which had been in existence for a great many years, should be closed up. He called upon the Mayor for the assistance of the Police Department of Chicago. I, myself, had always believed in segregation, and I was not at all convinced that the contemplated step was the best. But as the experiment was going to be tried, I determined that it should be an honest experiment and that we would see what the result would be.

"So I gave directions to the police to go to the limit in carrying out the State's Attorney's orders. When he retired from office (I am sorry to say that he has since died) we kept up the work, and we have broken up the seg-

regated district entirely. There is not a house open there now. Formerly there was a district on the west side, one on the north side, one in South Chicago (an outlying district of the city), and the regular red light district on the South Side. We had for years been gradually tightening the lines, trying to force it all into one district, taking it off the street car routes and as far as possible away from residences and schools.

"We had gradually broken up all the smaller districts and forced everything into one section, and when action was taken by the State's Attorney we went right through with it, keeping the Police Department and special investigators on the job all the time. As I said before, I had always believed that segregation was the better thing, but Chicago is making an honest experiment. If it works out well we shall have set a grand example to the rest of the world, and if doesn't work out well, there is plenty of time to go back to the old method.

"The problem is as old as humanity, but never had the commercialization of vice reached the development it had here, and that, at least, we have checked. Of course, the argument is always advanced that by breaking up a segregated district you drive this form of vice to the homes of the families and distribute it throughout all sections of the city. But I never yet knew of a city where vice was confined to the segregated district.

Solving the Graft Problem

As an illustration of the way Mayor Harrison calls people to account, it is on record that in one day he revoked seventeen perfectly good saloon licenses for violation of his order to keep women out of saloons. Then we got to talking of conditions in the Police Department and the manner in which Chicago has solved the graft problem. The Mayor said:

"Two years ago there was a gambling scandal in Chicago in connection with the Gotch-Hackenschmidt wrestling match. The big crowd of men who gathered round the ring on the day of this match, which was a great event for the South Side, fell in with some tinhorn gamblers who got into the district and started gambling games. It was quite clear that this must have been done—it could only have been done—with the knowledge and connivance of some members of the Police Department. I called on the Civil Service Commission to make an investigation of the Police Department, and gradually the scope of the inquiry was widened till it resulted in the dismissal or resignation of six or eight of the most prominent men in the Police Department and about 150 other officers.

"In cleaning out the department I told the Civil Service Commission to go as far as possible from the rank and file—the men who could say that they were only obeying orders or closing their eyes to the acts of their superiors—and to get after the big fellows on whom the responsibility rested. In that way we got the men higher up, and when some of the most prominent inspectors and captains, to say nothing of lieutenants and sergeants, had been dismissed we started in to reorganize the Police Department.

"Formerly in Chicago we had inspectors who were in charge of a division. Each division was divided into districts under a captain, and the districts were in turn divided into precincts, at the head of each of which was a lieutenant. When anything went wrong the lieutenant in whose precinct it happened would pass the buck to the captain and the captain would pass the buck to the inspector, who in turn would pass it back again to the lieutenant. There wasn't any direct responsibility. So we began by doing away with the position of inspector and made the captains directly responsible for their own districts. We are gradually working toward a system where there will be no police station without a captain in charge, and this will do away with a number of the smaller stations that make supervision more difficult. Then we simultaneously introduced a radical reform providing for the constant inspection of the force itself by civilian officials."

The Chief Requisite in Public Life

The interviewer asked Mayor Harrison what qualities he thought the ideal Mayor of a great American city ought to have.

"The first requisite," replied the Mayor, "that any man in any public

office ought to have is absolute honesty. That is the great essential. Then it would necessarily follow that the man should have an ordinary degree of intelligence, good plain common sense. He should devote time to the judgment of matters that come before him and never make up his mind in a hurry. I have always found that I can gain a great deal more by taking matters under consideration and thinking them over for a day or two before giving a final answer. Another thing, and this is of very decided importance, is never to do anything on the basis of friendship for any man. Service to the public is the only thing that should be considered. The very minute a Mayor begins to do things—even little trivial things—for friendship, he gets into trouble.

The Final Note

The Mayor closed the interview by saying again, in changed words, that this city is bigger than any corporation. "Years ago Chicago was in bondage to great public service corporations, each of which had again and again inflated its total of securities and each of which charged the consumer rates far in excess of what would have provided a handsome return on the amount of money invested—I mean actually invested in hard cash. Street car fares, telephone rates, gas charges and electric lighting charges were exorbitant. The city was getting no returns in cash or in profits. Now, however, that the public is awake and has found out its power, everything is changed. We are getting better service—indeed, we will take nothing but the best; we are getting compensation for the franchises we grant, and we have established finally for all time that Chicago is greater than any corporation or person to which it grants rights."

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Superior Court Rooms, Eighth Floor, Court House.

Judges—

William H. McSurely (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1917.
 Theodore Brentano (R.), term expires 1915.
 Richard E. Burke (D.), term expires 1917.
 William Fennimore Cooper (D.), term expires 1917.
 Thomas C. Clark (D.), term expires 1917.
 William E. Dever (D.), term expires 1917.
 Joseph H. Fitch (D.), term expires 1917.
 Martin M. Gridley (R.), term expires 1916.
 Marcus A. Kavanagh (R.), term expires 1917.
 Charles A. McDonald (R.), term expires 1916.
 John M. O'Connor (D.), term expires 1915.
 Albert C. Barnes (R.), term expires 1917.
 Henry V. Freeman (R.), term expires 1917.
 Charles M. Foell (R.), term expires 1917.
 Hugo Pam (R.), term expires 1917.
 M. L. McKinley (D.), term expires 1917.
 Dennis E. Sullivan (D.), term expires 1917.
 Clarence M. Goodwin (D.), term expires 1917.
 Extra judges on tenth floor.
 Clerk—Richard J. McGrath.
 Chief Deputy Clerk—Silas F. Leachman.

Masters in Chancery—Of the Superior Court of Cook County—

Charles C. Stillwell, appointed by Judge Cooper.
 John S. Humer, appointed by Judge McDonald.
 C. Arch Williams, appointed by Judge McSurely.
 Sidney S. Pollack, appointed by Judge Sullivan.

Wirt E. Humphrey, appointed by Judge Brentano.
 James I. Ennis, appointed by Judge Fitch.
 Charles J. Trainor, appointed by Judge Dever.
 Martin J. Isaacs, appointed by Judge Burke.
 James V. O'Donnell, appointed by Judge Kavanagh.
 David F. Matchett, appointed by Judge Barnes.
 Edward F. Dunne, Jr., appointed by Judge Goodwin.
 Frank Hamlin, appointed by Judge Foell.
 Charles T. Mason, appointed by Judge Pam.
 James Turnock, appointed by Judge Clark.
 Charles P. Abbey, appointed by Judge Smith.
 Joseph Weissenbach, appointed by Judge Freeman.
 Leo J. Doyle, appointed by Judge Gridley.
 Michael E. Maher, appointed by Judge McKinley.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Court Rooms, Seventh Floor, Court House.

Judges—

Adelor J. Petit (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1915.
 Merritt W. Pinekney (R.), term expires 1915.
 Frank Baker (D.), term expires 1915.
 Jesse A. Baldwin (R.), term expires 1915.
 John Gibbons (R.), term expires 1915.
 Charles M. Walker (D.), term expires 1915.
 Lockwood Honore (D.), term expires 1915.
 George Kersten (D.), term expires 1915.
 Edward O. Brown (D.), term expires 1917.
 Kickham Scanlan (R.), term expires 1915.
 Frederick A. Smith (R.), term expires 1915.
 John P. McGoorty (D.), term expires 1917.
 Richard S. Tuthill (R.), term expires 1915.
 Thomas G. Windes (D.), term expires 1915.
 Clerk—John W. Rainey.
 Chief Deputy Clerk—William J. Graham.

Masters in Chancery—Of the Circuit Court of Cook County—

Sigmund Zeisler, appointed by Judge Walker.
 William A. Doyle, appointed by Judge Windes.
 Stillman Jameison, appointed by Judge Gibbons.
 Frederick Sass, appointed by Judge Smith.
 Granville W. Browning, appointed by Judge Honore.
 Ralph W. Condee, appointed by Judge Petit.
 Dennis W. Sullivan, appointed by Judge Kersten.
 John W. Ellis, appointed by Judge Pinekney.
 George Mills Rogers, appointed by Judge Baker.
 Fortin Q. Ball, appointed by Judge Baldwin.
 Albert W. Brickwood, appointed by Judge Scanlan.
 Rich S. Folsom, appointed by Judge Brown.
 Horatio L. Wait, appointed by Judge Tuthill.
 Roswell B. Mason, appointed by Judge McGoorty.

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Richard J. Finnegan, President; William A. Amberg, Secretary; Joseph H. Barnett; Roswell B. Mason, Clerk.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

Judge—**MERRITT W. PINCKNEY.**

Chief Probation Officer—Joel D. Hunter.

Police Sergeant in Charge—Martin F. Rogers.

The Circuit Court Judges choose one of their own number each year to do the work of the Juvenile Court. Judge Pinckney has been selected for five successive years.

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over all dependent and delinquent boys under seventeen years of age and all dependent and delinquent girls under eighteen years of age. No matter what the charge is against the child, the case must first be heard in the Juvenile Court. If it is deemed advisable, a delinquent boy or girl may be held over for the grand jury, but this was done only six times last year. The Juvenile Court also commits truants to the Parental School or places them on probation. Children brought before this court may either be placed on probation, committed to institutions or placed in families other than their own. The work of the court is growing each year so that in the fiscal year from December 1, 1912, to December 1, 1913, there were 4,695 dependent and delinquent children brought before the court. In order to properly handle these cases seventy-six county probation officers and forty-nine police officers are detailed to Juvenile duty in the different police precincts and for the various dependent and delinquent institutions.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT.

Floor 9 City Hall.

Judge—**JOSEPH Z. UHLER.**

State's Attorney—Eugene C. O'Reilly.

Minute Clerk—Alex. Basenski.

Warrent Clerk—John J. Gardner.

Social Secretary—Carolyn Grimsby.

The Domestic Relations Court is a branch of the Municipal Court, and was established on April 3, 1911. The following classes of cases are heard in this court: Wife and child abandonment, parents' failure to support children, contributing to the delinquency of children, actions in bastardy, violation of the truancy laws and selling liquor to minors.

COOK COUNTY COURT.

Judge of the County Court—**JOHN E. OWENS.**

The past year Judge Owens had a vast increase in the amount of work transacted in the County Court. More especially in the insane and support branches, an increase of over 200 per cent. of patients who voluntarily requested an order from the County Judge to be sent to some State Institution for treatment. There was also an average of one adoption a day, by which orders the County of Cook, in the majority of these cases, was relieved of the support of said children. The common law suits have increased to an enormous extent in the past two years and it has been the aim of Judge Owens, to give the attorneys of this county a continuous law calendar, and in the past year this aim has been carried out as nearly as possible. The following are some of the larger matters that this court has heard and determined:

Number of Insane cases heard	2,593
“ “ Voluntary Patients sent to State Institutions upon orders of County Judge	107
“ “ Common Law Suits	837
“ “ Adoptions	357
“ “ Basterdy Settlements	73
“ “ Inheritance Tax Cases.....	597
“ “ Cases heard, determined and ordered entered therein by Judge Owens in Inheritance Tax cases, the State was able to collect	\$1,637,000
“ “ Petitions and order for “No Tax” in Inheritance Tax Cases	45
“ “ Inheritance Tax Appeals	24
“ “ Support Cases	922
Amount collected and disbursed in support cases through the office of the Clerk of the County Court on County Court orders.....	\$94,286
Number of Contempt commitments to county jail for failure to comply with County Court judgments for support.....	138
“ “ Contempt attachments issued for failure to comply with County Court support judgments.....	640
“ “ Support cases dismissed on hearing	46
“ “ Cases dismissed for want of prosecution.....	27
“ “ Persons committed to State asylums as charges on Cook County—feeble-minded, deaf, dumb and blind.....	84
“ “ Condemnation Suits	45
“ “ Insolvent Debtors	22
“ “ Petitions to organize park districts.....	7

There were number of matters which came before the County Judge upon complaint of the Board of Election Commissioners, as follows:

Number of Complaints for alleged violations of Election Laws.....	52
“ “ Cases held to Grand Jury for violation of Election Law..	4
“ “ Sent to jail for violation of Election Laws.....	6
“ “ Cases of attempted illegal voting; defendant sent to House of Correction in default of payment	1
“ “ Orders to file new bonds	68

The report of the State's Attorney and other officials were presented to and approved by the court. All the cemetery associations in Cook County gave an itemized statement as to the funds, securities and investments in the perpetual care fund, which law has never been enforced before. Another new law was passed by the last Legislature giving the power to the County Judge to appoint arbitrators under the Employer's Liability Act, and there has been about eighty cases presented to this court for arbitration, the majority of which have been heard and adjusted.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's Attorney for Cook County—MACLAY HOYNE.

Chief Assistant—Frank Johnston, Jr.

Assistants—Michael F. Sullivan, Edwin J. Raber, John T. Fleming, C. C. Case, Jr., Bernard J. Mahoney, Marvin E. Barnhart, Hayden N. Bell, Henry A. Berger, Stephen A. Malato, William W. Witty, Dwight McKay, James C. O'Brien, Francis W. Hineckley, P. J. Murphy, William H. Duval, John K. Murphy, Ernest Langtry, John Prystalski, Robert E. Hogan, James Gwin, George C. Bliss, Thomas J. Finn, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Irwin N. Walker, Eugene O'Reilly, John P. Moran, Edward E. Wilson, James C. Dooley, Joseph E. Smejkal, Abel G. Kretske, John F. Higgins, Joseph R. Fahy, Joseph Conerty, Morris Schaeffer, Elliott Evans, Richard Prendergast, John R. Herron.

Secretary to the State's Attorney—Edward J. Fleming.

Duties of State's Attorney

(Hurd's Revised Statutes of Illinois.)

To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county, in which the people of the state or county may be concerned.

To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the state or his county, or any school district or road district in his county; also to prosecute all suits in his county against any railroad or transportation companies which may be prosecuted in the name of the People of the State of Illinois.

To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity.

To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county or against any county or state officer, in his official capacity, within his county.

To attend the examination of all persons brought before any judge on habeas corpus, when the prosecution is in his county.

To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before a court of record, when in his power to do so.

To give his opinion, without fee or reward, to any county officer and to justices of the peace, in his county, upon any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter, in which the people of the county may be concerned.

To assist the attorney-general whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal or writ of error from his county to the Supreme Court, to which it is the duty of the attorney-general to attend, he shall, a reasonable time before the trial of such appeal or writ of error, furnish the attorney-general with a brief, showing the nature of the case and the questions involved.

To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to the custody thereof.

To perform such other and further duties as may, from time to time, be enjoined on him by law.

To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent taxpayers for judgments to sell real estate, and see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.

SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY.

Sheriff—MICHAEL ZIMMER.

Assistant Sheriff—William H. Ehemann.

Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.

Jailer—W. T. Davies.

Custodian County Building—Robert E. Burke.

Custodian Criminal Court Building—Jacob Pomaranc.

Chief Bailiff Civil Courts—Charles S. Brannon.

Chief Bailiff Criminal Court—John C. Ryan.

The Sheriff is elected for the term of four years. It is his duty to execute the orders of the County Courts; he is entrusted with the execution of the laws

and the preservation of the peace, and maintenance of peace and good order within the county. He may arrest offenders on sight; is the keeper of the jail, and has custody of prisoners.

Business in the various departments of the Sheriff's Office grows from year to year in an increasing ratio. Sheriff Zimmer during his first year in office, for one item, collected in fees \$58,514.56, or \$5,000 more than his predecessor received in the preceding twelve months. Under all the heads of official transactions the showing he made after the first year was equally creditable. During his third year he surpassed all previous years as to the amount of work performed and money earned for the county, by a large percentage.

The following is the remarkable data furnished by the different courts and services in their order for 1913:

The number of persons committed to—

Joliet Penitentiary	279
Chester Penitentiary	9
Reformatory	96
County Jail	311
House of Correction	681
Fees earned in the above service.....	\$13,760.00
Fees earned in court attendance	77,576.65
Writs received from the Circuit Court	6,315
Persons served	5,530
Miles traveled in serving	110,600
Amount of fees earned	\$11,462.00
Writs received from the Superior Court.....	6,430
Persons served	5,506
Miles traveled in serving	111,320
Fees earned	\$11,564.00
Writs received from the County Court	1,491
Persons served	1,398
Miles traveled in serving	27,960
Amount of fees earned	\$ 2,840.00
Writs received from the Municipal Court	11,025
Persons served	9,774
Miles traveled in serving	195,480
Amount of fees earned	\$20,173.50
Number of subpoenas issued	27,561
Persons served	23,467
Miles traveled in serving	470,128
Amount of fees earned	\$52,288.20
Number of attachments ordered by civil courts.....	1,504
Persons served	1,100
Miles traveled in serving	66,772
Amount of fees earned	\$ 2,516.11

Grand Totals—Civil Courts

Writs received	17,209
Persons served	15,327
Not found	1,878
Miles traveled	329,051
Amount of fees earned	\$38,739.00

Insane and Juvenile Courts

Number of arrests made	1,460
Cases tried	1,258
Sent to Jefferson	215
Sent to Elgin	164
Sent to Kankakee	546
Sent to Geneva	54
Sent to St. Charles	136
Sent to Watertown	54
Sent to Bartonville	46

Miles traveled	95,172
Fees earned	\$23,296.00
Number of writs for jurors received.....	27,561
Persons served	23,467
Not found	384
Miles traveled	470,028
Fees earned	\$52,988.20
Writs received from the Criminal Court.....	44,904
Persons served	41,639
Not found	3,275
Miles traveled	476,405
Fees earned	\$87,911.25

The above report, besides having practical value as distinctly telling of the activities of the judicial and criminal systems of Cook County, suggests many matters of great human interest.

During the past year Sheriff Zimmer has earned in fees for Cook County \$346,197.09. Considering this large amount of earnings of the Sheriff, it will be interesting to know that the salary paid him, by law, cannot be more than that paid to a Circuit Court Judge, which is \$10,000 per annum. The Sheriff's salary, then, is necessarily less than that amount, and he has no share in the fees collected by his office. New York County pays its Sheriff \$12,000 per annum, and allows him half of the fees collected.

The Sheriff of Cook County is obliged to furnish a \$100,000 bond, which holds him liable for any act committed during his term, and for a period of sixteen years after the expiration of his term of office. The re-election of Sheriffs in Illinois is forbidden by statute.

COOK COUNTY CORONER.

Coroner—PETER M. HOFFMAN.

Chief Deputy Coroner—David R. Jones.

Assistant Physicians—H. G. W. Reinhardt, Joseph Springer, Wm. E. Burmeister, E. R. LeCount.

Deputies—Matt. Conrad, S. L. Davis, David J. Gillespie, M. P. Hartney, A. Herrmann, Geo. L. Hitzman, C. F. Kennedy, Wm. Osborne, Henry Spears, Michael Walsh, Geo. A. Webster.

Chemist—Wm. D. McNally.

Assistant Chemist—Lewis W. Boelio.

The Coroner is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives an annual salary of \$9,000. He is commissioned by the Governor upon the certification of the County Clerk of his election, filing of bond and taking the oath of office. He is required to give bond in the sum of \$15,000. The most important function of the Coroner is to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have come to their deaths by violence, casualty, or any undue means, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause and manner of death. The following extracts from the revised statutes of Illinois define the principal powers and duties of the Coroner:

"Each Coroner shall be conservator of the peace in his county, and, in the performance of his duties as such, shall have the same powers as the sheriff."

"When it appears from the papers in a case that the sheriff or his

deputy is a party thereto, or from affidavit filed that he is interested therein, or is of kin, or partial to or prejudiced against either party, the summons, execution, or other process may be directed to the coroner, who shall perform all the duties in relation thereto, and attend to the suit in like manner as if he were the sheriff; and the interests, consanguinity, partiality, or prejudice of the sheriff shall not be cause for a change of venue."

"Where the office of the sheriff is vacant, the coroner of the county shall perform all the duties required by law to be performed by the sheriff, and have the same powers, and be liable to the same penalties and proceedings, as if he were sheriff, until another sheriff is elected or appointed and qualified."

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

President—ALEXANDER A. McCORMICK.

A. M. Anderson	Joseph M. Fitzgerald	Harley B. Mitchell.
Peter Bartzen	John J. Gard	Daniel Moriarity
Ellsworth M. Board	Daniel J. Harris	Albert Nowak
Bartley Burg	Stanley Kuflewski	Frank Ragen
Avery Coonley	John E. Maloney	

Secretary to the President—Andrew H. Yount.

Clerk of the County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer.

Superintendent of Public Service—Robert E. Kenyon.

County Physician—Dr. H. I. Davis.

County Agent—Joseph Meyer.

Warden County Hospital—W. O. Chapman.

Superintendent Oak Forest Institutions—James Mullenbach.

Business Manager Dunning Tuberculosis Hospital—Ada Belle McCleery.

County Architect—Richard E. Schmidt.

Chief Probation Officer Juvenile Court—Joel D. Hunter.

Superintendent Juvenile Detention Home—Delphia M. Culver.

County Surveyor—George C. Waterman.

COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President—ROBERT CATHERWOOD.

Secretary—Anna E. Nichols.

W. Francis Corby.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Recorder of Deeds and Official Abstract Maker—JOSEPH F. CONNERY.

Chief Deputy Recorder—John P. Dougherty.

Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Connery.

Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.

Examiners—A. H. Tyrell, Edgar Parnell, James F. Fardy.

The Recorder of Deeds keeps a copy in full of deeds, mortgages and various legal papers which the law requires shall be recorded in order to make them valid.

The Registrar of Titles is an attorney employed by the Recorder.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Members—W. H. WEBER, Chairman; Frank W. Koreleski, Secretary; Adam Wolf, Michael K. Sheridan, David M. Pfaelzer.

The Board of Assessors is composed of five members elected by the people. They determine the taxes to be paid on real estate and personal property, being guided by the statutes as to the rate of taxation.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members—Frederick W. Blocki, Thomas J. Webb, Roy O. West.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.

The Board of Review is composed of three members, elected by the people. It is their duty to revise and correct the valuations fixed by the Assessors, according to their judgment, after hearing and considering the complaints of taxpayers. Their decision is final.

PROBATE COURT.

Probate Court Judge—DANIEL H. GREGG.

The Judge of the Probate Court has charge of inheritance cases and others of a kindred character. He appoints administrators and guardians.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

County Superintendent of Schools—EDWARD J. TOBIN.

The County Superintendent of Schools examines applicants who wish to become teachers, and issues certificates to such as pass the required examinations. He also visits each school of the county, outside of Chicago, at least once each year, and advises the school officers with reference to their schools. All facts of general interest to the public, pertaining to schools, he reports to the County Board once in two years.

COUNTY TREASURER.

County Treasurer—WILLIAM L. O'CONNELL.

Assistant Treasurer—Marcus Jacobowsky.

Chief Clerk—Otto Rexses.

The County Treasurer holds and pays out the funds of the county, and acts as County Collector.

COUNTY CLERK.**County Clerk—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.**

Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—A. F. Gorman.
Marriage License Clerk—Louis C. Legner.
Vital Statistics—Chris Jensen.
Redemptions—Archibald Van Winkle.
Cashier—Jerry S. Meyer.
Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Tax Extension—Martin J. O'Brien.
Map Department—M. J. Browne.
Election Department—Daniel Herlihy.

The County Clerk is the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and edits and publishes their proceedings. He extends all general taxes and keeps the record of all property within the county sold for non-payment of taxes. By virtue of his office as Clerk, he also is County Comptroller.

COUNTY COMPTROLLER.**County Comptroller—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.**

Deputy Comptroller—Frank S. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—M. J. O'Connor.

The duties of the County Comptroller are those which relate to the financial affairs of the county. He devises plans for the raising and distribution of the revenue of the county, and at the same time maintain the public credit. He prepares and issues warrants on the treasury for all appropriations used by the Board of County Commissioners.

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS.**Governor**

EDWARD F. DUNNE, Chicago.

Lieutenant-Governor

BARRETT O'HARA, Chicago.

Secretary of State

HARRY WOODS, Chicago.

Auditor of Public Accounts

JAMES J. BRADY, Chicago.

Treasurer

WILLIAM RYAN, JR., Danville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

FRANCIS G. BLAIR, Charleston.

Attorney-General

PATRICK J. LUCEY, Streator.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

J. M'CANN DAVIS, Springfield.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected November 5, 1912, and hold office for four years, except the Treasurer, who holds office for two years. All are Democrats.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected November 8, 1910, for a term of four years. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose term of office is six years, was elected November 3, 1908. Both are Republicans.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**Term Six Years.**

(Elected November 5, 1912. All Democrats.)

John R. Trevett, Champaign.

Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago.

Florence Elinor Watson, Iola.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

James Hamilton Lewis, Chicago, Democrat.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

First District.....Martin B. Madden, 3829 Michigan Ave., Rep.
 Second District.....James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill Ave., Rep.
 Third District.....George E. Gorman, 9557 Longwood Blvd., Dem.
 Fourth District.....James T. McDermott, 4524 Union Ave., Dem.
 Fifth District.....Adolph J. Sabath, 2006 S. Ashland Ave., Dem.
 Sixth District.....James McAndrews, 1866 S. Avers Ave., Dem.
 Seventh District.....Frank Buchanan, 2502 N. Central Park Ave., Dem.
 Eighth District.....Thomas Gallagher, 522 S. Sangamon St., Dem.
 Ninth District.....Fred A. Britten, 327 Belden Ave., Rep.
 Tenth District.....Charles M. Thompson, 847 Montrose Ave., Prog.

TERM CENTER OF POPULATION EXPLAINED.

(From a Recent U. S. Census Bulletin.)

On the basis of the Thirteenth Census returns the center of population and the meridian point for continental United States have been determined for April 15, 1910. In these calculations no account is taken of the territory and population of Alaska and of other non-contiguous territory.

The center is often understood to be the point of intersection of a north and south line which divides the population equally, with an east and west line which likewise divides it equally. This point of intersection is, in a certain sense, a center of population; it is here, however, designated the median point to distinguish it from the point technically defined as the center.

The character of these two points may be made clear through a physical analogy. The center of population may be said to represent the center of gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity; and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population," as used in this bulletin. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account, and the location of the units of population are considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east or west of the median meridian. Extensive changes in the geographic distribution of the population may take place without affecting the median point, whereas the center of population responds to the slightest population change in any section of the country.

At the Thirteenth Census the center of population was in the following position:

Latitude	39° 10' 12" N.
Longitude	86° 32' 20" W.

This point is in southern Indiana, in the western part of Bloomington City, Monroe County.

During the last decade, 1900 to 1910, the center of population moved west 43' 26", approximately 39 miles, while its northward movement was only 36", or approximately seven-tenths of a mile. The westward movement from 1900 to 1910 was nearly three times as great as that from 1890 to 1900, but was less than that for any decade between 1840 and 1890.

The closeness with which the center of population throughout its westward movement has clung to the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude is remarkable. The total westward movement since 1790 is 557 miles.

ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

A belated bulletin of the U. S. Census Bureau has these particulars regarding the population of Cook County and the State of Illinois, at the time of taking the Federal Census of 1910:

Color and Nativity.—Of the total population of Illinois, 2,600,555, or 46.1 per cent., are native whites of native parentage; 1,723,847, or 30.6 per cent., are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 1,202,560, or 21.3 per cent., are foreign-born whites; and 109,049, or 1.9 per cent., are negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 47.1, 31.1, 20, and 1.8, respectively, only slight changes in the composition of the population having taken place during the decade. In most of the 102 counties, the proportion of foreign-born whites is small, being less than 5 per cent. in 40 counties, and exceeding 25 per cent. in only 6. More than two-thirds of the foreign-born whites are in Cook County, in which both

this class and the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constitute a larger proportion of the total population than in any other county (35 and 41.5 per cent., respectively).

Of the urban population, 32.3 per cent. are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 68.4 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 36.5 and 21.1 per cent., respectively. The percentage of foreign-born whites is 28.7 in the urban population and 9.5 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 2.5 in the urban and 1.1 in the rural.

Sex.—In the total population of the state there are 2,911,674 males and 2,726,917 females, or 106.8 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 105.3 to 100. Among native whites the ratio is 101.5 to 100, and among foreign-born whites 127.3 to 100. In the urban population there are 104.9 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 109.9.

State of Birth.—Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—76.8 per cent. were born in Illinois and 23.2 per cent. outside the state; of the native white population, 22.1 per cent. were born outside the state, and of the native negro, 66.8 per cent. Persons born outside the state constitute a much larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign Nationalities.—Of the foreign-born white population of Illinois, persons born in Germany represent 26.5 per cent.; Austria, 13.6; Russia, 12.4; Sweden, 9.6; Ireland, 7.8; Italy, 6; England, 5; Canada, 3.7; Hungary, 3.3; Norway, 2.7; all other countries, 9.2 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 34.7 per cent.; Ireland, 11.3; Austria, 9.6; Sweden, 7.9; Russia, 7.8; England, 5.8; Italy, 4; Canada, 3.7; Norway, 2.3; Scotland, 1.8; Hungary, 1.8; Denmark, 1.1; Holland, 1.1.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS.

A recent U. S. Census Bulletin gives the number of dwellings in Illinois as 1,006,848, and the total number of families 1,264,717, there being 125.6 families to each 100 dwellings. The average number of persons per dwelling is 5.6, and the average number per family 4.5.

In this same bulletin is the following: In the population 15 years of age and over, 39.3 per cent. of the males are single and 30.4 per cent. of the females. The percentage married is 55.2 for males and 58.6 for females, and the percentage widowed 4.2 and 10.1, respectively. That the percentage single is so much smaller for women than for men is due partly to the excess of males in the total population and partly to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 8 per cent. of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 0.6 per cent. of the males, and 46.2 per cent. of the females from 20 to 24 years of age are married, as compared with 20.3 per cent. of the males. That there is a larger proportion of widows than of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Population of the City

U. S. Census—

1880.....	503,185
1890.....	1,099,850
1900.....	1,698,575
1910.....	2,185,283

Present estimated population Dec. 31, 1913.....2,393,325.

Basis of estimate: Rate of increase shown by Federal Census of 1910 over 1900 Census.

Present estimated population of territory directly tributary, 2,983,336, June 30, 1913, which includes territory within 50-mile radius of Chicago.

Industrial Statistics (Estimated)

Number of Factories (1912)	10,699
Capital Invested (1912)	\$1,275,055,392
Number of Employes (1912)	398,188
Amount of Salaries and Wages for year ending Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$ 285,980,081
Value of Output of Factories for year ending Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$1,543,298,586

Other Statistics

Mileage of Street Railways	914.00
Mileage of Pavements	1,800.73
Mileage of Cement Sidewalks	4,486.10
Mileage of Sewer System	2,037.10
Mileage of Water Mains	2,425.00
Mileage of Elevated Railways	155.50

Educational Institutions

(Number, character and attendance.)

The City of Chicago has 263 Elementary Public Schools and 21 Public High Schools having 6,921 teachers and a total enrollment on March 31, 1913, of 300,706 pupils; 1 Public Normal School with 37 instructors and 591 students; 6 Universities and Colleges having 1,065 instructors and 14,508 students; 5 Theological Schools having 81 instructors and 766 students; 9 Law Schools with 276 instructors and 2,279 students; 6 Medical Schools having 697 instructors and 2,077 students; 3 Dental Schools with 87 instructors and 908 students, and 3 Schools of Pharmacy having 31 instructors and 927 students.

Various Items

Assessed Real Value of Property (1912)	\$ 2,821,350,513
Assessed Value as Equalized (1912)	940,450,171
Total Annual Tax Rate per \$1,000 for year 1912	13.488
Capital and Surplus of Banks for the year ending June 30, 1913.	155,820,664
Bank Deposits for the quarter ending June 30, 1913.....	946,006,164
Bank Clearings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$15,380,650,565
Number of Building Permits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912.	11,210
Amount of Building Permits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912.	\$ 88,048,500
Amount of Real Estate Transfers for year ending Dec. 31, 1912.	152,486,559
Post Office Receipts for the ending Dec. 31, 1912.....	21,625,146
Exports by Lake for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912.....	5,694,070
Imports for the year ending June 30, 1913.....	32,537,279

Statistics of Buildings in Chicago

	1910	1890	1870
Wood	169,539	112,827	47,155
Brick	130,461	37,609	3,550
Total No. of Buildings.....	300,000	150,436	50,705
Number of Stories—			
One Story	111,104	50,501	37,136
Two Story	138,750	68,448	10,141
Three Story	41,250	24,822	2,535
Four Story	5,396	4,999	535
Five Story	1,575	1,092	223
Six Story	1,025	375	135
Seven Story	410	120	....
Eight Story	315	45	....
Nine Story	25	15	....
Ten Story	37	11	....
Eleven Story	12	2	....
Twelve Story	26	2	....
Thirteen Story	20	1	....
Fourteen Story	11	1	....
Fifteen Story	3	..	....
Sixteen Story	10	1	....
Seventeen Story	11	..	....
Eighteen Story	6	1	....
Nineteen Story	3	..	....
Twenty Story	7	..	....
Twenty-one Story	2	..	....
Twenty-two Story	2	..	....
Total No. of Buildings.....	300,000	150,000	50,705

No. of Buildings used as Dwellings Containing Specified No. of Families:

No. of Families.	Dwellings. 1910	Dwellings. 1890	Dwellings. 1870
1 Family	116,327	77,190	32,840
2 Families	75,462	28,823	6,470
3 Families	30,263	11,073	2,255
4 Families	12,029	6,222	2,166
5 Families	5,478	2,223	560
6 Families	3,449	1,366	329
7 to 9 Families	2,702	812	....
10 and over	1,034	162	....
Total No. of Buildings used as Dwellings.....	246,744	127,871	44,620

	1910	1890	1870
Value of Lots and Lands in Chicago....	\$1,012,791,723	\$608,828,260	\$124,200,415
Value of Improvements in Lots and Lands	796,276,902	243,941,010	99,443,185
Average value of Lots (size 30x125)...	1,084	631	708
Average value of Buildings.....	2,654	1,621	1,961

AREA OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO ACCORDING TO USE.
For the Years 1911, 1890, 1870 and 1850.

	1911			1890			1870			1850		
	Area of City in Acres	Area of City in Sq. Miles	Percent of Total Area	Area of City in Acres	Area of City in Sq. Miles	Percent of Total Area	Area of City in Sq. Miles	Area of City in Acres	Percent of Total Area	Area of City in Sq. Miles	Area of City in Acres	Percent of Total Area
DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:												
COMMUNICATION:												
Waterways	4,215	6.58	3.38	3,290	5.14	2.85	385	170	1.69	0.61	170	1.90
Streets and Alleys	26,368	41.20	21.19	20,721	32.38	17.94	4,725	1,630	20.70	7.38	1,630	18.18
Steam Railroads	6,904	10.79	5.55	4,501	7.03	3.90	1,373	50	6.02	2.14	50	0.56
TOTAL COMMUNICATION ..	37,487	58.57	30.12	28,512	44.55	24.69	6,483	1,850	28.41	10.13	1,850	20.64
OTHER USES												
Dwellings	30,138	47.09	24.22	11,008	17.20	9.53	3,481	465	16.83	6.00	465	5.19
Manufacturing	9,672	15.11	7.77	6,146	9.60	5.32	1,330	135	5.83	2.08	135	1.50
Administration	3,252	5.08	2.61	1,722	2.70	1.49	525	33	2.30	0.82	33	0.37
Public Safety	100	0.16	0.08	75	0.12	0.07	14	2	0.06	0.02	2	0.02
Education and Churches ..	850	1.33	0.68	375	0.59	0.33	125	28	0.55	0.20	28	0.31
Recreation	4,500	7.03	3.62	2,735	4.27	2.36	1,096	50	4.80	1.71	50	0.56
Cemeteries	1,115	1.74	0.90	805	1.26	0.69	.....	65	.....	.....	65	0.10
Vacant	37,334	58.34	30.00	64,142	100.21	55.52	9,409	6,338	41.22	14.70	6,338	70.69
TOTAL	124,448	194.45	100.00	115,520	180.50	100.00	22,823	8,966	100.00	35.66	8,966	100.00

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE

1831-1860

- 1831—Chicago's mail was delivered by the postmaster in person at the old Kinzie House, at the foot of Pine street and on the north side of the river.
- 1832—The Government's business was conducted in a log cabin 29x45 feet, on South Water street, near the southwest corner of Franklin.
- 1836—The postoffice was moved to No. 7 Clark street. The receipts for the year were \$2,148.29.
- 1837—Chicago became a distributing postoffice, and a daily mail to the East was established.
- 1838—Postoffice moved to Saloon building, No. 37 Clark street, southeast corner of Lake.
- 1844—Forty-four weekly mails were received and dispatched from the Chicago office. The office was moved to No. 50 Clark street, between Lake and Randolph.
- 1846—The receipts had grown to \$7,226.52, and the expenses to \$5,234.
- 1850—Receipts, \$14,630; expenses, \$11,863; population, 28,269.
- 1853—Office moved to 51 and 53 Clark street, on present site of the Ashland block.
- 1854—Postmaster Isaac Cook complained to Washington: "Our clerks are overworked; we have an insufficient force; our space is too limited." Registry system established on March 3d.
- 1855—Office moved to 84 and 86 Dearborn, southwest corner of Court place.
- 1860—First Government building erected on present site of the First National bank; burned to the ground in fire of 1871.

Brief Postal History

First of the American colonies to have the postoffice was Massachusetts. In 1639 the General Court of that colony issued the following: "It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters, which are brought from beyond the seas, or are sent thither, to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to direction: and he is allowed for every letter a penny." In 1657 a postal service was established in Virginia. The colonial law required every planter to provide a messenger to convey the dispatches, as they arrived, to the next plantation, and so on, on pain of forfeiting a hogshead of tobacco for default. In 1672 the government of New York established a mail to go monthly between New York and Boston. In 1674 the General Court at Hartford enacted laws to regulate the postal services in the colony. In July, 1683, William Penn established a postoffice in Philadelphia, with weekly mails to various places near the city, and about the same time opened mail routes between Philadelphia and the larger towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland. This system established during the Continental period was continued when the Federal Government was established. It was based upon an "Ordinance for Regulating the Post Office of the United States of America," passed by the Continental Congress, October 18, 1772. In 1790 there were 75 postoffices and 1,875 miles of post road; for the first quarter of that year the receipts were \$37,935, and the expenditures \$32,140, which left a surplus of \$5,795.

The main post road ran from Wiscasset, Me., through Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, Wilmington and Charleston, to Savannah. With this as a main system, crossroads branched off, connecting the principal settlements; but a large number of important towns, and even entire states, had no communication by post. Many of the post roads were marked by milestones, set up when Franklin was Postmaster-General, to assist the postmasters in ascertaining the postage. Indeed, some of these milestones are still in existence.

Most of the mail was carried by stages, the Postmaster-General being instructed to favor stage lines in awarding contracts. The only portions of the main system served by postriders were from Wiscasset, Me., in Newburyport.

Mass., and from Georgetown, S. C., to Charleston, S. C., postriders still rode, however, on several of the crossroads. There were about twenty different contracts for carrying the mail, and this had a tendency to confuse the system. The Postmaster-General states, in a report submitted to Congress in 1790, that "every contractor consults his own interest as to the days and hours of arrival and departure of the mail, without having a due regard to the necessary connection of the postoffice. A regular system of days and hours of departure has never been established farther southward than Alexandria."

At this period the revenue of the postoffice arose principally from letters passing from one seaport to another. The amount of postage depended upon the distance the letter was to be carried. The postage on letters was usually collected at the place of delivery, but the postmaster had authority to collect it at the place of posting if he desired to do so.

In 1787 the postage on letters was reduced 25 per cent., and the Postmaster-General was instructed to fix such rates for the carriage of large packages as he judged would be most likely to induce persons to patronize the post. These rates continued in force until 1792. Newspapers were sent by post at this period.

In February, 1792, the following rates of postage went into effect: For the postage of every single letter, under 30 miles, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents; 100 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 200 miles, 15 cents; 200 to 250 miles, 17 cents; 250 to 350 miles, 20 cents; 350 to 450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 25 cents. And every double letter paid double these rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois was paid for at the rate of four single letters each ounce, and in that proportion for any greater weight. The rate on newspapers was fixed at one cent for carriage under 100 miles, and one and one-half cents for a greater distance. But every printer of newspapers was allowed to send one paper free to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General should provide. These rates continued until 1816. The franking privilege at this time was quite extensive, and undoubtedly made serious inroads upon the revenue.

Postage could not be paid in paper currency; specie alone was receivable. As the coins in the different states varied, the payment was attended with some confusion. The Postmaster-General, in his report to Congress in 1790, states that the postage on a single letter from New York to Philadelphia is one penny-weight eight grains, or sixpence two-thirds, Pennsylvania currency. The postage on letters probably averaged about 15 cents.

Postage stamps were adopted in Great Britain in 1840, and the United States introduced stamps of the 5 and 10 cents denominations, with the faces of Franklin and Washington, respectively, in 1847. Previously the postage was collected entirely in money, its prepayment being in all cases optional. On July 1, 1851, a new series of stamps was adopted, consisting at first of denominations of 1 and 3 cents, but afterward of larger amounts. Stamped envelopes were first used in 1853. The registration system was instituted in 1854. The first fee was 5 cents; the price was raised in 1863 to 20 cents. It is now 10 cents, besides the postage. In the administration of President Lincoln the free delivery service was established. As early as 1825 provision was made by Congress for the delivery of letters by carriers at a cost of 2 cents each to the persons receiving them. In 1836 this was further amended by allowing newspapers and pamphlets to be delivered at half a cent each. In 1863 Postmaster-General Blair introduced the free delivery system, beginning the practice in cities of 50,000 population. Two-cent stamps were first issued in 1883. The railway mail service, originally devised by Colonel George B. Armstrong of Chicago as an experiment, dates from 1868, was put into practical operation by its inventor during the following two years. It was established in 1871, with Mr. Armstrong as the Superintendent of Railway Postal Service of the United States.

The latest thing in postal service is the parcels post, operative since January 1, 1913.

DECLINE IN COST OF LIVING PREDICTED

Sir George Parish, editor of "London Statist," the leading paper of the kind in the world, predicts a decline in the cost of living before the end of the present year. He lately delivered an address in Manchester, England, taking for his subject, "The Cost of Living: Will It Be Maintained?" in which he touched on the political consequences of the high cost of living. He pointed out that in the United States it had contributed to the defeat of the Republican party, and to the passing of legislation aimed at the reform of the banking system of the country and the reduction of the tariff.

In Germany, where taxation was mainly placed upon the masses when the cost of living was low, the burden of the expenditure under the new army law had fallen on the wealthy classes as the result of the rise in the cost of living. The urgent need of the French government to raise further revenue without adding to the cost of living led to a tax upon incomes instead of taxes upon imports.

In England, he continued, the rise of prices had drawn attention to the desirability of increasing the productivity of the soil by various means, including the creation of a large number of small holdings, the cultivation and improvement of derelict lands, the erection of cottages, and an advance in the rate of wages of agricultural laborers.

The economic consequences of the high cost of living had also been remarkable. The burden of higher prices had fallen mainly on the manufacturing classes, districts and countries of the world, and everywhere there had been agitation in order to bring about advances in wages which would compensate workers for the higher cost of living.

The advance in prices, on the other hand, had brought immense advantage to the agricultural districts and classes. In the last ten, and particularly in the last seven years, farmers, pastoralists and planters had enjoyed very great prosperity.

Sir George Parish then gave a series of tables showing that since 1906 Great Britain had supplied colonial and other states with upwards of £1,100,000,000 of new capital, and that the whole of this money had gone to the countries which, for the most part, supplied the food and raw materials needed to maintain the growing population of the United Kingdom.

At the moment there were indications that prices would decline for a time owing to the completion of such great works as the Panama Canal which had caused an exceptional demand for capital and labor, and owing to the termination of the wars on the continent. At the present moment and for some months prices had, therefore, shown a tendency to decline. At the end of March last the index number of 45 commodities was 86.7, and at the end of January it was 83.5, a decline of nearly 4 per cent. Probably the fall in prices would be more pronounced at the end of the year.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

A statement of the foreign-born white population of Illinois and Chicago city, according to country of birth, as shown by the census taken in 1910, has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Labor. It is the following:

Country.	Illinois.		Chicago.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total foreign-born white...	1,202,560	964,635	781,217	585,420
Australia	560	396	303	263
Austria	164,966	67,072	133,201	57,676
Belgium	9,259	4,394	2,526	1,160
Bulgaria	1,331	.....	221	.....
Canada-French	7,427	9,102	4,633	5,287
Canada-Other	37,668	41,128	26,232	29,189
Denmark	17,350	15,684	11,466	10,164
England	60,333	64,364	27,890	29,286
Finland	2,390	859	1,191	416
France	7,966	7,783	3,030	2,986
Germany	318,634	369,649	181,987	203,728
Greece	10,061	1,570	6,601	1,493
Holland	14,402	21,916	9,632	18,555
Hungary	37,494	6,734	27,496	4,946
Ireland	93,381	114,553	65,922	73,908
Italy	72,100	23,521	45,111	16,006
Luxemburg	793	421	612	334
Mexico	663	134	179	86
Norway	32,896	29,979	24,170	22,011
Portugal	776	198	325	21
Roumania	4,306	312	3,344	287
Russia	149,366	45,790	122,035	39,204
Scotland	20,752	20,021	10,303	10,347
Servia	529	.....	385	.....
Sweden	115,416	99,142	63,035	48,831
Switzerland	8,660	9,033	3,493	3,251
Turkey in Asia.....	2,836)	.....	1,239)	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	2,273)	286	646)	180
Wales	4,091	4,364	1,818	1,818
Other countries not specified	3,881	6,230	2,191	3,987

MORE TREES IN CHICAGO THAN IN PARIS

If one did not think twice, one probably would say that the City of Paris has many more trees than Chicago counts; but the fact is far different. In a recent consular report, published by the State Department, Washington, under a Paris heading, it is stated that that city has, all told, 86,686 trees standing, which number is 92,055 less than Chicago has. Says the consular report: "On January 1, 1912, the total number of trees on the streets, boulevards and squares of Paris was 86,686; the total number of men employed throughout the year in planting, transplanting, watering and removing dead trees was 120; and the total cost of maintaining these trees was estimated at 500,000 francs (\$96,500).

On an average 1,100 to 1,200 new trees are planted every year to replace those which have died, been overthrown by carts, automobiles, etc., or which have been removed for other reasons.

The City of Paris has large and varied plantations just outside the fortifications, where flowers, exotic shrubs and trees are raised. One hundred and thirteen hothouses for plants, exotic shrubs and flowers are heated from one central heating plant, distributing hot water through a 9½-mile system of pipes. Thus is avoided the existence of a series of unsightly chimneys which would destroy the artistic effect of the grounds, which are more or less a public resort and show place.

In the tree and hardy shrub section of the plantations, which are at some

distance from the flower and exotic plant collection, are dwarf pyramid elms and chestnuts carefully grafted to produce a double flower and on which no chestnuts ever form. This feature of the chestnut is extremely valuable in cities, where mischievous school children would do much harm to trees bearing fruit or nuts by throwing sticks and stones to knock them down.

Here are grown the greater number of the trees to be planted in the streets of Paris, the average age of which on transplantation is stated at ten years."

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

George Washington, born Virginia, February 22, 1732; term, 1789 to 1797; died December 14, 1799. Buried at Mount Vernon, Va.

John Adams, born Massachusetts, October 19, 1735; term, 1797 to 1801; died July 4, 1826. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

Thomas Jefferson, born Virginia, April 2, 1743; term, 1801 to 1809; died July 4, 1826. Buried at Monticello, Va.

James Madison, born Virginia, March 16, 1751; term, 1809 to 1817; died June 28, 1836. Buried at Montpelier, Va.

James Monroe, born Virginia, April 28, 1758; term, 1817 to 1825; died July 4, 1831. Buried at Richmond, Va.

John Q. Adams, born Massachusetts, July 11, 1767; term, 1825 to 1829; died February 24, 1848. Buried at Quincy, Mass.

Andrew Jackson, born Tennessee, March 15, 1767; term, 1829 to 1837; died June 8, 1845. Buried at Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Van Buren, born New York, December 5, 1782; term, 1837 to 1841; died July 24, 1862. Buried at Kinderhook.

W. H. Harrison, born Virginia, February 9, 1773; term, 1841, one month; died April 4, 1841. Buried at North Bend, Ohio.

John Tyler, born Virginia, March 29, 1790; term, 1841 to 1845; died January 17, 1862. Buried at Richmond, Va.

James K. Polk, born North Carolina, November 2, 1795; term, 1845 to 1849; died June 15, 1849. Buried at Nashville, Tenn.

Zachary Taylor, born Virginia, November 24, 1784; term, 1849 to 1850; died July 9, 1850. Buried at Louisville, Ky.

Millard Fillmore, born New York, January 7, 1800; term, 1850 to 1853; died March 8, 1874. Buried at Buffalo, N. Y.

Franklin Pierce, born New Hampshire, November 23, 1804; term, 1853 to 1857; died October 8, 1869. Buried at Concord, N. H.

James Buchanan, born Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791; term, 1857 to 1861; died June 1, 1868. Buried at Lancaster, Pa.

Abraham Lincoln, born Kentucky, February 12, 1809; term, 1861 to 1865; died April 15, 1865. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

Andrew Johnson, born North Carolina, December 9, 1808; term, 1865 to 1869; died July 25, 1875. Buried at Greenville, Tenn.

Ulysses S. Grant, born Ohio, April 27, 1822; term, 1869 to 1877; died July 23, 1885. Buried at Riverside Park, New York City.

Rutherford B. Hayes, born Ohio, October 4, 1822; term, 1877 to 1881; died January 17, 1893. Buried at Columbus, Ohio.

James A. Garfield, born Ohio, November 19, 1831; term, 1881, six months; died September 19, 1881. Buried at Cleveland, Ohio.

Chester A. Arthur, born Vermont, October 5, 1830; term, 1881 to 1885; died November 18, 1886. Buried at Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland, born New Jersey, March 18, 1837; term, 1885 to 1889 and 1893 to 1897; died June 24, 1908. Buried at Princeton, N. J.

Benjamin Harrison, born Ohio, August 20, 1833; term, 1889 to 1893; died March 15, 1901. Buried at Indianapolis, Ind.

William McKinley, born Ohio, January 29, 1843; term, 1897 to 1901; died September 14, 1901. Buried at Canton, Ohio.

Theodore Roosevelt, born New York, October 27, 1858; term, 1901 to 1909.

William H. Taft, born Ohio, September 15, 1857; term, 1909 to 1913.

Woodrow Wilson, born Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856; term, 1913 to 1917.

POSTSCRIPTS

Questions Submitted on "Little Ballot" for Referendum Vote, also Public Policy Propositions, at the City Election, April 7, 1914

Other Important Matters

NOTE 1.

Proposed Bond Issues.

The several propositions following, to issue city bonds for the purposes specified respectively, are to be voted for or against at the city election to be held on April 7, 1914. The ordinances authorizing them are omitted here, as not being necessary to the present purpose:

Shall bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of **Acquiring the Necessary Sites and Constructing Buildings for the Police Department of the City of Chicago**, in the sum of \$2,500,000.00 be issued by the City Council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?

Shall bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of **Acquiring the Necessary Sites and Constructing Buildings for the Fire Department of the City of Chicago**, in the sum of \$1,000,000.00 be issued by the City Council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?

Shall bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of **Constructing a Contagious Disease Hospital and of Acquiring the Necessary Sites and Constructing Other Buildings for the Health Department of the City of Chicago**, in the sum of \$470,000.00 be issued by the City Council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?

Shall bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of **Paying and Discharging Judgments against the City of Chicago**, in the sum of \$380,000.00 be issued by the City Council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?

Shall bonds of the City of Chicago for the purpose of **Acquiring and Improving Bathing Beaches in and for the City of Chicago**, in the sum of \$350,000.00 be issued by the City Council in the manner provided in the foregoing ordinance?

NOTE 2.

New Issue of County Bonds Proposed.

Proposed issue of Four Million Dollars (\$4,000,000.00) Gold Bonds of the County of Cook, for the purpose of erecting new public buildings for the Cook County Hospital and for Branch County Hospitals in connection with the County Poor House for the care of the poor and indigent sick of the County of Cook, and the assessing of an additional tax required to pay the principal and interest of said bonds.

Proposition authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Cook County to issue gold bonds of the County of Cook to the amount

of Four Million Dollars (\$4,000,000.00), and dated June 1st, A. D. 1914, payable and maturing in equal annual installments of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) each, on the 1st day of June, of each year, commencing on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1915, which bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and are to be for the purpose of erecting new public buildings for the Cook County Hospital and for new Branch County Hospitals in connection with the County Poor House.

NOTE 3.

Comprehensive System of Passenger Subways.

"Shall the City of Chicago proceed to the construction of a Comprehensive system of through-route, rapid transit passenger Subways, between 79th Street and Lawrence Avenue and Cicero Avenue, to be built under streets in said territory, with a universal five-cent fare and upon such terms as will insure municipal ownership of the entire Subway System within a period of approximately thirty years, out of the earnings of the Subway?"

Initial System of Passenger Subways.

"Shall the City of Chicago construct an initial system of municipally owned passenger subways in the City of Chicago, and use its traction fund for that purpose to the extent that the same shall be sufficient, such system of subways to be extended from time to time as traffic conditions shall require, and when constructed the use thereof, to the extent specified in the following named ordinance, to be leased on a fair basis to the surface railway companies of Chicago to February 1, 1927, and to be operated by them in connection with the unified operation of their systems, for a single five-cent fare with universal transfers, all pursuant to the terms and provisions of an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago prior to April 7, 1914, entitled, 'An Ordinance for the construction by the City of Chicago of a system of subways for passenger transportation in the City of Chicago and for the leasing of said subways to the surface street railway companies?'"

State Public Utilities Act.

"Shall the State Legislature amend the act creating a State Public Utilities Commission, approved June 30, 1913, so as to provide for Home Rule and control by the City of Chicago of public utilities within the city?"

Minor Public Policy Propositions.

For the adoption of an Act to amend Article XII of an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent Acts and as amended by an Act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905.

For consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."

Against consenting to the Act entitled, "An Act in relation to the municipal court of Chicago."

Annexations Proposed.

For Annexation of the Town of Cicero to the City of Chicago.

Against Annexation of the Town of Cicero to the City of Chicago.

For Annexation of the Village of Morgan Park to the City of Chicago.

Against Annexation of the Village of Morgan Park to the City of Chicago.

NOTE 4.**Case of Four School Trustees.**

The case of the four school trustees, whose resignations of even date with their several appointments, were acted upon by Mayor Harrison in their removal in December, 1913, was taken before Judge Charles M. Foell of the Supreme Court on quo warranto proceedings, whereupon the city filed a demurrer. On February 24th Judge Foell handed down his decision sustaining the contention of the dismissed trustees. Following is the text of the decision:

"The history of the legislation regarding schools indicates quite clearly to the court's mind that it was the intention of the Legislature that the school trustees should be permitted to exercise the duties of their office uninfluenced by any consideration other than their mere sense of duty as to their office and their obligation to that office.

"The question is whether or not the appointing power, without the specific right to remove, can indirectly, by taking the resignations in advance, control the situation, and in that way exercise the right of removal when it could not be done directly.

"It seems to the court quite clear that it was the intention of the Legislature to give the trustees the right and to impose upon them the duty of exercising the functions of their office untrammelled in any way, and while it may be that in the first instance the executive under the law is charged with the duty of making satisfactory appointments, it cannot be said that after the appointments are made there is any responsibility upon the appointing power for the acts of the trustees; so that they are responsible to the people for their acts and to them alone. Under the view the court takes of the law the court is compelled to overrule the city's demurrer to the petition."

Appeal Taken by the City.

Following the entering of the court's order, agreeably to the above decision, Assistant Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein, on behalf of the City of Chicago, entered an appeal of the case to the Appellate Court. Then Judge Foell added to his judgment order the following:

"Thereupon the respondents having entered their exceptions herein, praying an appeal from the judgment of the court to the Appellate Court in and for the First District of Illinois, which is allowed, respondents filing herein their appeal bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars to be approved by the court, together with their bill of exceptions within thirty days from this date."

The required bond was promptly filed and approved. Thus was effected a supersedeas, a stay of all proceedings, which left the composition of the Board of School Trustees as it was before the quo warranto proceedings were commenced, pending the hearing of the case on appeal in the Appellate Court. The date of that hearing is uncertain.

NOTE 5.**City Employees paid Semi-Monthly.**

It having been determined, by the Mayor and the City Comptroller, to pay the city employes semi-monthly, Comptroller Traeger made known the fact to the several department and bureau heads by the following letter, which explains also the method adopted for adjustment of proportional salaries:

Department of Finance,
Office of the Comptroller,
Chicago, Feb. 3, 1914.

Dear Sir:

For the purpose of uniformity in the method of computing the amount due city employes under the new semi-monthly payment plan, may we ask that you observe the following rules?

For a full month's service the employe is to receive $1/12$ the yearly appropriation, divided into two equal payments.

Broken time, lost time, etc., is to be computed on the basis of $1/365$ part of the yearly salary for each day during the year 1914.

City employes having been paid for January services on the 31 day basis, an adjustment will have to be made on the first pay roll under the new system. The method of doing this will be as follows:

The total amount earned by the employe will be as many $1/365$ parts of his yearly salary as the number of days that he has worked between January 1st and the end of the period covered by the pay roll. From this amount is to be deducted any money already paid him. The balance will be the amount due.

On all subsequent pay rolls, except the final pay roll in December, the employe if he is entitled to full time will receive one-half the $1/12$ portion of the yearly salary appropriated.

On the pay roll for the last period of December, the amount due the employe will be arrived at as follows: For example, between January 1st and December 15th there will have elapsed 349 days and the employe would be entitled to receive for this service $349/365$ parts of the yearly appropriation, provided he worked and was entitled to pay for full time. There will be adjusted on this pay roll for the last period of December any difference due to the varying number of days in the half-monthly periods.

M. J. FLYNN,
City Treasurer.

JOHN E. TRAEGER,
Comptroller.

NOTE 6.**"Workmen's Compensation Act" Construed.**

The Chicago Law Department having made a ruling to the effect that the city must obtain evidence of contractors' insurance under the "Workmen's Compensation Act," notice was sent to the Comptroller in the following letter:

City of Chicago,
Law Department,
February 27, 1914.

Hon. John E. Traeger, Comptroller.

Dear Sir: We respectfully call your attention to an opinion of this department of February 23, 1914, in reply to a question raised by the Commissioner of Public Works as to what evidence, if any, the city must require of the contractor under the so-called "Workmen's Compensation Act."

As the question of insurance by the contractor, against his liability to his employes if injured or killed in the course of their employment, is of great purport to the city we ask you to be especially careful to obtain evidence that such liability insurance has actually been taken out by the contractor as suggested in our opinion.

Yours respectfully,

Approved:

(Signed: WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.

(Signed) LOUIS SALINGER,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Text of the Opinion

February 23, 1914.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 16th instant in which you ask to be advised if it will be necessary to obtain evidence of insurance on the part of the contractor under the so-called "Workmen's Compensation Act," has been handed the undersigned for reply.

Section 31 of said act provides that if the principal or principals "do not require of the person, firm or corporation undertaking to do such work for said principal or principals, that such person, firm or corporation undertaking to do such work shall insure his, their or its liability to pay the compensation provided in this Act shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the compensation herein provided for and be subject to all the provisions of this Act."

Your question can be satisfactorily answered by ascertaining what is meant by the word "require" as used in said act. In view of the fact that various decisions have been handed down to the effect that the word "require" as used in certain acts is synonymous to the word "compel," see:

Meagher v. Van Zant, 2 Pac. 57, 58, 18 Nov. 230;

State v. McCord, 8 Kans. 232, 239, 12 Am. Rep. 469;

and also to the effect that the word "require" means to insist upon having—to exact: to claim as indispensable.

Kennedy v. Falde, 29 N. M. 667, 670, 4 Dak. 319;

it is our opinion that it becomes mandatory upon the City of Chicago to satisfy itself that the provisions in the contract with reference to liability insurance are properly complied with on the part of the contractor.

We would, therefore, suggest that the contractor in all cases where he is required to take out satisfactory insurance, produce evidence by submitting to you for your inspection the policy of insurance taken out by him, and that you make a memorandum of the date, number, company (form of policy if possible), and other particulars which you can keep on record in your department for the purpose of satisfying, when requested, any court that may so require of you evidence that such policy has been taken out.

Yours truly,

Approved:

WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.

(Signed) LOUIS SALINGER,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

NOTE 7.**Magnificent Michigan Avenue and Connecting-Link Bridge and Pine Street Improvements to Proceed.**

Work on the Michigan avenue and connecting-link bridge and Pine street improvements, for a short time embarrassed by a decision of the Supreme Court, based on a misdescription of certain property affected, has been freed of that error, and a new ordinance substituted for the imperfect one. So much progress had been made, when, on February 20, 1914, the Board of Local Improvements adopted a resolution to proceed with the improvements as originally planned. At the same date they ordered notice to be given that the board would, on the 5th day of March, 1914, hold a public hearing on the subject, to which all persons desiring to present their views as to the necessity, nature or cost, as estimated,

of such improvements were invited. Accordingly, on the 5th day of March the hearing was had, and resulted in an order confirmatory of that adopted on February 20th. The new ordinance was, by the Board of Local Improvements, presented to the City Council at a regular meeting of that body held on March the 9th, when it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature. The committee considered the ordinance and at the meeting of the council, March 16th, Chairman W. J. Healy reported it out approved. Under the rules further consideration of it was postponed one week, with every assurance of its final passage by a unanimous vote. Thus is made certain the re-commencement of this magnificent improvement, the most splendid yet conceived by the corporate authorities, of this grandly ambitious city.

NOTE 8.

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Permanent Charter Commission. Also ordering bill prepared and presented to the Legislature by the Permanent Charter Commission authorizing the consolidation of all taxing bodies lying wholly within the City of Chicago.

At a meeting of the City Council, held March 9th, Alderman Capitain, Chairman of the select Committee on a Plan for a Charter Convention, called up the report and resolution of the committee submitted February 14th, and moved that it be adopted. The motion prevailed. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, It is deemed imperative that Chicago's organic law should be so modified as to confer upon the residents of Chicago and its environs a greater degree of self-government, including greater control of her public utilities, and a complete rehabilitation of her revenue laws; and

Whereas, An adequate enlargement of Chicago's charter powers to an extent sufficiently comprehensive to permit a proper consolidation of the various taxing bodies included within the confines of the Sanitary District of Chicago and Cook County, requires amendment of the State Constitution; now, therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission of thirty to be known as the Permanent Charter Commission, of which commission fifteen shall be members of the City Council, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to bring about proper amendments to the Constitution aforesaid and an adequate enlargement of the charter powers of Chicago so as to permit the consolidation of the several municipalities and taxing bodies within the confines of Cook County and the Sanitary District of Chicago and a proper revision and rehabilitation of our revenue laws.

Resolved further, That, pending the accomplishment of the work of the Permanent Charter Commission as outlined above, a consolidation bill, similar in principle to the one heretofore approved by the City Council of the City of Chicago on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1912 (Journal of the Council Proceedings, page 1644), be prepared and presented to the Legislature by said Permanent Charter Commission, as provided under the Constitutional Amendment of 1904, authorizing the consolidation of all taxing bodies lying wholly within the City of Chicago, such bill to contain a referendum clause and to provide for the levying of a single corporate tax in lieu of the numerous levies now made by the several taxing bodies, and further to provide for an enlargement of the city's bonding power.

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